

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
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FOI/PA# 1451907-001

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI A M S D

DATE: June 9, 1945

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, alias Dr. Harlow Sharpley  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to teletype dated June 8, 1945, concerning the above named individual. It is believed that the proper spelling of this individual's name is Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, instead of Dr. HARLOW SHARPLEY, as his name was indicated in reference teletype.

The information set forth below constitutes all of the information concerning the subject contained in the files of this office.

Volume One of the Quarterly Report on Subversive Activities in the United States, dated May 15, 1942, reflects that Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY was a National Committee member of the ~~American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom~~ as of February 1, 1940. The report of Special Agent HOWARD FLETCHER, JR., dated December 24, 1941, at New York City, in the case entitled "American Committee for Democratic and Intellectual Freedom, 519 West 21st Street, New York City, Internal Security - C," reflects that SHAPLEY was also a member of the Executive Committee of the American Committee for Democratic and Intellectual Freedom for the year 1941.

Report of Special Agent T. W. DAWSEY, dated March 10, 1941, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled ~~National Federation for Constitutional Liberties~~; National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights; National Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, Internal Security - C indicates that the name of Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY appeared in a list of individuals contained in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. This report further reflects that it is believed that the names in this list pertain to the names of individuals accumulated by Reverend OWEN A. KNOX over a period of years and also by the old ~~American League for Peace and Democracy~~ group as persons interested in social legislation who might participate in a national lobby against legislation objected to by the ~~National Federation for Constitutional Liberties~~.

According to the report of Special Agent J. H. FOLEY, dated February 12, 1942, at Boston, Mass., in the case entitled "GOTTHARD GUENTHER, Internal Security, Alien Enemy Control," Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, who was described as Trustee of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass., furnished background information concerning the subject, GOTTHARD GUENTHER.

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100-341825-11

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Director, FBI

June 9, 1945

On April 16, 1942, Special Agent D. A. HAUSLER received a complaint from a Mr. ARTHUR B. ~~NICHOLS~~, 6 Garden Terrace, Cambridge, Mass., relative to the Harvard Observatory. This informant advised Agent HAUSLER that he was very much surprised to learn that a Dr. BOK, whose loyalty the informant questioned, was then assistant to Dr. SHAPLEY. ~~NICHOLS~~ was also alarmed by the fact that the Harvard Observatory was located very high upon a hill and in his opinion not adequately protected from air raids. In addition, ~~NICHOLS~~ furnished the names of about twenty-five individuals constituting a part of the personnel connected with the Observatory and advised that they all spoke with a German accent and should be made the subjects of investigations by this office, however, in view of the non-specific nature of the complaint made by Mr. ~~NICHOLS~~, no action was taken.

On May 23, 1942, a letter was received at this office from one ALEX ~~EISEMANN~~, a cousin of ADOLPH HEINRICH ~~ROSENTHAL~~, who was at that time the subject of an Espionage - G investigation of the Boston Office. This letter, which consisted of an appeal on behalf of ~~ROSENTHAL~~ inasmuch as his loyalty had been questioned, enclosed several testimonials intended as proof of ~~ROSENTHAL~~'s loyalty, and among these testimonials was a list of persons in the United States who were in a position to vouch for ~~ROSENTHAL~~'s scientific and/or moral qualifications. The name of Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY, Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., appeared on this list of names. It is further noted that on September 12, 1944, a letter was received from the United States Attorney at Boston, Massachusetts, advising that the facts in the espionage case against ~~ROSENTHAL~~ did not warrant prosecution.

According to information appearing in the report of Special Agent JAMES A. FITZPATRICK, dated April 4, 1944, at Boston, Mass., in the case entitled ~~Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee~~, Internal Security -C," Dr. and Mrs. HARLOW ~~SHAPLEY~~ were active in sponsoring a reception to be held on July 16, 1942, in Boston, Mass., in honor of Dr. EDWARD ~~BARSKY~~, the National Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. This same report also reflected that it was learned at a regular meeting of the Boston Chapter of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee held August 20, 1942, that telegrams had been sent to President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, President Camacho, and Petain, with reference to Mexico's offer of sanctuary to forty political prisoners awaiting extradition at Castres Prison. These telegrams were signed by Right Reverend HENRY K. ~~SHERRILL~~, Dr. FREDERICK MAY ~~ELIOT~~, and Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY.

The files of this office reflect that the name of Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY, Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., appears on



Director, FBI

June 9, 1945

the Massachusetts mailing list of the German Library of Information, which was received on January 28, 1943.

A newspaper clipping appearing in the Boston Herald, dated October 7, 1943, under the headline "Special Soviet Consideration in Central Europe Urged Here," indicated that 149 members of the newly-formed "Committee of One Thousand" headed by HENRY B. CABOT, Chairman, had signed a telegram which was sent to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, urging special consideration for the views of Soviet Russia in the re-constitutions of the governments of Central and Eastern Europe. The telegram stated that the American people have unbounded admiration for the success of resistance of Russia and Great Britain to Germany, and of China to Japan, and that a keen realization of the sacrifices which each has made in lives, property, and human suffering. The telegram also pointed out that the committee recognized Russia's great part in the then forthcoming defeat of Germany and her position as Germany's continental neighbor entitled her views on the problems in Central and Eastern Europe to special consideration. According to the article, the telegram urged the adoption of the seven-point program asking joint action by the United Nations, planning as uncommitted equals, special consideration for interested great powers, no special policy for Russia because of ideological differences, reconciliation of national interests, cooperation with underground movements in Fascist countries, and unity among the United Nations.

The report of Special Agent CAROL W. WROOMAN, dated December 6, 1944, at Boston, Mass., in the case entitled "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee" reflects that the name of Professor SHAPLEY appeared among the 1944 national sponsors of the JAFRC, whose names have been publicly announced by the JAFRC.

DLP:cwm

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : E. G. Fitch

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
SECURITY MATTER - R

DATE: April 29,  
1946

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Beahm  
Miss Gandy

Mr. Robert Bannerman, Chief Security Officer, State Department, inquired of Mr. Roach what information the Bureau had on Dr. Harlow Shapley, whom he stated is being offered an appointment at the State Department as a consultant to the United Nations Educational and Scientific Group. Mr. Bannerman stated that Dr. Shapley will be paid on a per diem basis of \$37.69 a day and is classified as a P-8 employee. It is stated that the duration of the appointment is not to exceed June 30, 1946. The particular appointment of Dr. Shapley is under the Office of Cultural Intelligence of the State Department and he will be under the supervision of one William T. Stone who in turn is under the direction of one Charles Thompson, both State Department employees.

A review of the Bureau files on Dr. Shapley reveals numerous references all showing his communistic connections as well as his active participation in Communist front organizations. A summary of the Bureau's information as set forth in the attached memorandum was made available to Mr. Bannerman.

In view of the active part played by Dr. Shapley in Communist front organizations, it is believed that the above information will be of interest to the Internal Security Section.

Upon making the information available concerning Dr. Shapley, Mr. Roach was informed by Mr. Bannerman that he was going to take all possible action to block the appointment but that he did not know whether he would be successful in doing so.

#### RECOMMENDATION

It is suggested this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security Section for its information.

Attachment  
REF: OME

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EX-29

EX-29

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DATE 6/22/98 BY SP4bjl/hdw  
#373905

58 JUN 18 1946

FPG:rhr

May 23, 1946

MEMORANDUM

Re: Harlow Shapley

DECLASSIFIED ON 25X

7/21/98  
52-4611-120  
100-341759-9  
Dr. Harlow Shapley was born November 2, 1885, at Nashville, Missouri. His address has been in care of the Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts. From 1914 to 1921 he was astronomer with the Wilson Observatory, Carnegie Institute. From 1921 to the present time he has been Director of the Harvard Observatory and Paine Professor of Astronomy at Harvard. He is also the Trustee Counselor and officer of other schools and scientific associations in the United States. He has been the winner of numerous awards from societies in the United States and abroad. 100-341759-9

Harlow Shapley, Astronomer and Director of the Harvard Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was one of a group of American scientists who were invited to participate in the 220th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Science which was scheduled to begin June 15, 1945, at Moscow, Russia. 100-341759-9

Information was received that on August 21, 1945, the American Soviet Science Society prepared a reception in honor of several individuals including Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard College Observatory on the occasion of their return from the United Nations Congress of Scientists in Moscow, USSR. 100-146914-632

According to an informant, Harlow Shapley was a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers, Boston-Cambridge Branch, as constituted upon reorganization in January 1945. The informant stated that the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers was founded in 1945 after dissolution in 1940 due to the split on the subject of communism. The membership list as of January 1945 which was furnished by the informant included the names of a number of communist party members. 100-203763-9

As of June 1944, a Professor Harlow Shapley was listed as a member of the General Committee of the Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc. 100-190625-1817

A letterhead of the "Spanish Refugee Appeal" of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, New York City, dated "Summer 1945" bears the name of Dr. Harlow Shapley as a "national sponsor". The letter indicates that the organization was attempting to raise \$750,000 "for the valiant and undefeated Spanish exiles." 100-706-1058

RECORDED & INDEXED

Another governmental intelligence agency during December 1945, submitted a report on "Communists and Fellow Travelers". Included in the report was a certificate entitled "Communist press comment" wherein it was stated "an article quoting Dr. Harlow Shapley (C.P. sympathizer) as urging international cooperation in the use of atomic power, charging that Russia had as much right to question our use of atomic energy as we do possible Russian use thereof". 100-7660-3727.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The "Daily Worker" for June 11, 1945, contains an article stating that an appeal for the State Department to act to help free the thousands of anti-fascists being held in Argentina jails had been made to the Secretary of State by the Council for Pan-American Democracy. According to the article the appeal was "signed by more than 300 prominent citizens". The list of signers included the name of one Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory. 100-13361-A

1/ The "Daily Worker" for August 2, 1945, stated that exchange of students and scientists with the Soviet Union was urged by Dr. Harlow Shapley, leader of a group of American scientists who had recently attended the University Celebration of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow. [redacted] b3 b7E

A confidential informant advised that in October 1945, a Dr. Shapley from Harvard University intended to see Gromov at the Soviet Embassy. [redacted]

A list of sponsors of the American rescue ship "Mission" as of November 30, 1940, included the name of Professor Harlow Shapley, Astronomer and Director of the Harvard Observatory. 61-9894-95

6 The "Washington Post" for May 11, 1942, carried a full page ad concerning Earl Browder headed "Why Is This Man In Jail?" The ad contained the names of alleged prominent citizens who called for the freedom of Browder and the Washington sponsors of the "Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder." One of the signers was Dr. Harlow Shapley. 40-3798-148

An informant advised that on November 30, 1941, a meeting was held at Harvard University to protest against the Minneapolis sedition of the members of the Socialist Workers Party. The meeting was sponsored by the Harvard Liberty Union and the Civil Rights Defense Committee. One of the speakers at the meeting was reported to be Dr. Harlow Shapley. 100-16-5-1

Information was received that as of February 1, 1940, Professor Harlow Shapley was a National Committee Member of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. He was reported to be a member of the executive committee of the same organization for the year 1941. Information was received that the name of Professor Harlow Shapley appeared in a list of individuals maintained in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties as of March 1941.

In July 1945, a confidential informant advised that Dr. Harlow Shapley of the Harvard College of Sciences had inquired of the Soviet Embassy as to what procedure he should follow in order to get Russia to take part in a rally. The informant did not know the nature of the rally. [redacted] (S) b3 b7E

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: June 3, 1946

The Boston Globe of April 17, 1946 carried a news item reflecting that in the very near future HARLOW SHAPLEY would entertain at the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts, a group of Russian astronomers. Since publication of the item additional information has been received from [ ] that these Russians are due to arrive in the United States in late May or early June 1946.

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~~CONF. INET~~

The extent of Bureau interest in these people is not known to the Boston Field Division. SHAPLEY is the Subject of a pending Internal Security - R case in this Field Division, based on his activities in Communist front organizations, and Subject's statements that he desires to see Russian Scientists surpass the United States. He bases this desire on his opinion that Russian scientists are afforded greater recognition and privileges than men of equal merit in his native country.

In the event the Bureau is interested in the visit of these presently un-named Russians, it is respectfully suggested that information be obtained from the State Department as to the time of their arrival and their identities. Should the Bureau desire their activities in the United States followed, it is requested that the Bureau outline the aspect of the information it desires so that the Boston Field Division may prepare a suitable Confidential Informant.

In the absence of specific instructions from the Bureau no specific action will be taken by the Boston Field Division except to pursue the individual investigation of Subject.

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EX-133

52 JUL 11 1946 367

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BOSTON, MASS.**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO. **100-16321 LHM**

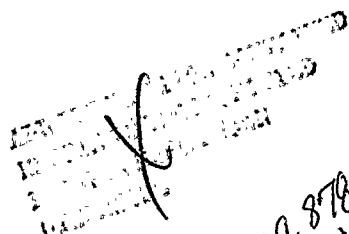
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| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>BOSTON, MASS.</b>                                                              | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>7/23/46</b> | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>7/5/46</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>BRENTON S. GORDON</b>        |
| TITLE<br><b>HARLOW SHAPLEY</b>                                                                      |                                  |                                        | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b> |
| <del>APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE <u>6/16/83</u></del> |                                  |                                        |                                                   |

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

HARLOW SHAPLEY, U. S. Citizen, born 11/2/1885 at Nashville, Mo.; employed as Director of Harvard Observatory, and internationally regarded as one of the world's outstanding astronomers. SHAPLEY, as Chairman of the ~~EUGEN SABOT~~ MEMORIAL FUND, Chairman of the Medical Memorial Society, and Chairman of the Science Division of the I.C.C.A.S.P., has indicated a marked sympathy for Soviet Russia and a criticism of the treatment of the scientists of the U. S. He has testified before Congress and civic organizations, advocating a complete freedom for the secret of the atomic bomb. [Reported by informants to be egotistical to the point of regarding himself above the law of the land.] Attended the Russian Scientific Congress held in Moscow in August 1945. Additional information reflecting Communist sympathy, set forth herein.

(S)(U)

- P -



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 Declassify on [initials]  
 6/7/83

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4bjt/Haw  
ON 6/23/98

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| APPROVED AND FORWARDED:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES                                                                                                            |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT<br>5 Bureau<br>1 New York City (info.)<br>1 Wash. Field (info.)<br>4 Boston<br><div style="text-align: right; transform: rotate(180deg);">             COPY IN FILE<br/>             NOT DESTROYED<br/>             883 JAN 24 1960           </div> |                         | <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">100-16321-6</div>                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                         | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">             RECORDED<br/>&amp;<br/>INDEXED           </div> |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                         | <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">EX-33</div>                                                                                              |

DETAILS:PERSONAL HISTORY

From "Who's Who in America, 1945-46, a biography of HARLOW SHAPLEY was reviewed. It reflects that he was born in Nashville, Mo., on November 2, 1885, the son of WILLIS HARLOW SHAPLEY and SARAH SHAPLEY nee STONELL. He received an A.B. degree from the University of Missouri in 1910, a Master of Arts and a Doctor of Laws from the same school, in 1911, and 1927 respectively. He received a Ph.D. from Princeton in 1913 and a Doctor of Science from Princeton, in 1933. He holds honorary Doctor of Science degrees from Pitt University in 1931, University of Pennsylvania in 1932, Harvard University in 1933, University of Toronto in 1935, Brown, in 1933, University of Michigan, University of Mexico and Bates College, in 1942. He received an honorary LL.D. from Oglethorpe in 1931.

SHAPLEY married MARGERA BUTZ, on April 15, 1914. He was astronomer with the Mount Wilson Observatory from 1914 to 1921 and since the latter date, has been Director of the Harvard observatory. He is the winner of innumerable prizes all over the world, including decorations from the Russian government and the Vatican. He is a life member and Director of the Corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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ACTIVITIES

The files of the Boston Field Division reflect that EARL SHAPLEY was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Committee for Democratic & Intellectual Freedom, in New York City in 1941.

Special Agent THOMAS R. LAWSEY, in March 1941, contacted a highly confidential source having access to the records of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. These records reflect that SHAPLEY was an active sponsor of this organization. (P) (u)

In 1942, the Boston Field Division conducted an espionage investigation of one ALEX EISENANN, who was related to still other espionage Subject known as ADOLF WEINACH ROSENTHAL. In possession of EISENANN was located a series of testimonials prepared by ROSENTHAL in his behalf, in the event he were indicted by a federal grand jury. One of the testimonials was issued by the Subject in instant case, and it is noted that prosecution in the espionage cases was declined by the United States Attorney's office at Boston.

In connection with investigation of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, it was learned that SHAPLEY was active in sponsoring a reception held on July 16, 1942, in Boston, Mass., in honor of the National Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Dr. EDWARD BARSKY. On August 20 of the same year, SHAPLEY was one of the signers of a series of telegrams to President ROOSEVELT, urging that the President assist in gaining political sanctuary for Spanish Republicans endeavoring to get into Mexico.

The Boston Herald for October 7, 1943, carried a news story concerning the activities of "The Committee of One Thousand". This Committee was concerned with the obtaining of special considerations for the Soviet Union in Central Europe at the conclusion of hostilities, in Europe. One hundred forty-nine members of the total committee resided in Boston and signed an advertisement and forwarded telegrams to the State Department, urging special consideration for the Soviet Union in the making of reparations. One of these one hundred forty-nine was the Subject in instant case.

In 1944, literature was distributed by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in Boston, urging activity in behalf of Spanish Republicans and the Subject's name was listed on the literature of the organization, as a sponsor.

Confidential Informant  advised that while EARL BROWDER was incarcerated on a federal charge, SHAPLEY addressed a telegram to President ROOSEVELT, urging his pardon.

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CONFIDENTIAL

On June 15, 1945, there was held in Moscow, Russia, the 220th Anniversary of the Russian Academy of Science. A number of leading scientists in the United States were invited to attend this event and according to Dean CHARLES S. WARREN of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, HARLOW SHAPLEY handled the invitations for the Americans planning on making a visit to this Congress. He did attend this event and subsequently the Boston Herald for July 13, 1945, contained an interview with him. SHAPLEY was the chairman of the American delegation and in this interview, eulogized the Russian government. He asserted that the lead in many fields of scientific endeavor was held by Russia and that Russia was prone to grant a progressive scientist much more in the way of public honor, than in the United States, and they received material benefits such as housing, food, clothing and transportation. SHAPLEY estimated that the Russians, indicating their desire to expand science, had expended more than \$1,000,000 in holding the instant congress. Subsequently, in August 1945, the Boston Herald contained a further report reflecting that SHAPLEY had addressed a private meeting sponsored by the Mass. Council of American Soviet Friendship at the home of HOWARD HUMFORD JONES. He reported to this group his impressions of Russia which conformed in great part to that recited in the earlier Herald article. He asserted that several American scientists who were acquainted with the principles of the atomic bomb, were forbidden to enter Russia, by the United States, for fear that Vodka would loosen their lips. He then made one statement which was played up in the Herald, to the effect that the Russians attempted too frequently, to over-sell STALIN and LENIN to the Russian people.

It is noted that SHAPLEY is a national sponsor of the N.C.A.S.F., and that HOWARD HUMFORD JONES, who was the host, is Dean of the Harvard Graduate School, a close associate of SHAPLEY, according to [redacted] and the Subject of a pending-INTERNAL SECURITY-C case in Boston. (S)(u)

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The Boston Evening Globe for October 9, 1945, carried a lengthy news story reflecting that SHAPLEY had testified before a Senate Committee dealing with atomic energy. The news item reflects that SHAPLEY urged that all secret matter be stripped away from the atomic bomb and atomic research. He further urged the creation of a "national scientist foundation" which would correlate all scientific research in the United States under the direction of competent scientists but at the expense of government funds.

The Globe for October 9, 1945 also carried a news story by a political commentator which noted that SHAPLEY had been thrown into

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CONFIDENTIAL

politics by the atomic bomb, and gave many of his reasons for urging that the secret of the atomic bomb be given away.

"New Masses" for November 27, 1945, carried an article written by SHAPLEY, urging that secrecy be stripped from all atomic research.

The Boston Post, for January 28, 1946, reports the foundation of the Hugh Cabot Memorial Fund. The Fund proposes to raise \$2,000,000 in America to place a penicillin research laboratory and plant in the Soviet Union. The national chairman of the fund drive is the Subject in the instant case.

On February 6, 1946, HARLOW SHAPLEY addressed a letter to the Boston Herald, reporting that the first and organizing dinner of the Memorial Fund would take place at the Copley Plaza Hotel on that evening. Persons were invited to contribute, and a statement given by Prof. V. LEBEDENKO, head of the Russian Red Cross in the United States, was read by SHAPLEY as an indication of how much the Russians would appreciate the penicillin plant.

The Boston Post for February 14, 1946, carried a news item reflecting the holding of the dinner on February 13. Approximately 500 persons were present and the featured speakers in addition to the Subject, included Brigadier General ELLIOTT C. CUTLER, Chief of the Professions Services of the Veterans Administration, and now authoring a book on Soviet medicine, for the Little, Brown Company in Boston; EDWARD J. CARTER, President of Russian Relief, who reported on a recent trip to the Soviet Union, and Mrs. HUGH CABOT.

On February 27, 1946, the writer heard over various Boston radio stations, news programs between 6:30 and 7:00 a.m., announcing that on the previous evening at an unspecified meeting, HARLOW SHAPLEY and WENDELL FURRY had made the following statement: That as professional scientists who had visited Russia, they were of the professional opinion that Russia was capable of, and would develop the secret of the atomic bomb, in the very near future, that inasmuch as the atomic bomb was presently a cause of friction between the allies, it was their considered opinion that the United States could further the cause of international peace by giving the secret of the atomic bomb to the Russian government. It is to be noted that WENDELL FURRY is the Subject of a pending INTERNAL SECURITY -R case in Boston.

[ ] advises that at the Harvard Observatory there is operated on every other Wednesday evening, the "Harvard Observatory Forum for International Problems". Inasmuch as the Observatory is under the Subject's specific direction, the Forum exists with his approbation. Leading lights at the Forum are two employees and assistants of the Subject, SERGE GAPOSCHKIN, and BART JAN BOK. BOK is the Subject of a pending INTERNAL SECURITY -R case in Boston, and GAPOSCHKIN is the

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CONFIDENTIAL

Subject of a SECURITY MATTER - C case in Boston. The Forum presents speakers on various items concerned with International affairs both political and economic. Among the featured speakers have been JIRK STRUIK, ILLA WINTER, STELLA FRITCHMAN, ARTHUR TIMPSON, BERT MACLEACH, and other persons of a similar political view, according to [redacted]. All of the aforementioned are Subjects of pending INTERNAL SECURITY - C cases in Boston. The audience is composed of faculty members of M.I.T. and Harvard University, and [redacted] has expressed amazement that these men, learned in their fields, should take the time to listen to TIMPSON, whose qualification for speaking on Spain, was his experience as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and MACLEACH, whose qualification for speaking on the United Nations, was his experience as Assistant Director of the Samuel Adams School in Boston. Neither of the latter two persons are known to possess academic degrees, and the informant is doubtful that anyone would suspect them of possessing degrees. (S)(u)

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The subject received a commendatory writeup in the February 1946 publication of the American Society for Russian Relief. SHAPLEY addressed the 24th School of International Relations, conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, in cooperation with Radcliffe College, on January 30, 1946. His topic was "The Scientist and the Citizen Discuss Atomic Energy" and [redacted] advised that [redacted] (S)(u) he again urged that the secret of the atomic bomb be given away.

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From the New York Times, it was learned that SHAPLEY is the Chairman of the Science Division of the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences & Professions. [redacted] further advised that SHAPLEY was responsible for the formation of a Boston Division of the I.C.S.A.S.P., and is the guiding spirit in its current activities. Informant further declared that SHAPLEY maintains a New York office in connection with this activity, and the girl constantly on duty there is one EDEDA WALFORD. This information came to the informant's attention when on March 29, 1946, he heard SHAPLEY tell IRVING NICHOLSON, Subject of a HATCH ACT-C investigation in Boston, that it would be permissible to use the office and the secretary, in connection with NICHOLSON'S work as a lobbyist before Congress, urging that all military supervision of atomic research be removed. (S)(u)

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[redacted] advised that SHAPLEY had written an endorsement for publication by the Little, Brown Company, of a book entitled "Radio's Second Chance" written by one CHARLES LUTHERMAN. The book advocates either public ownership of the radio networks, or the granting of radio station licenses to labor unions and "other peoples' organizations".

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The Boston Globe for March 22, 1946, contained an Associated Press release reflecting that on March 21, 1946, an organized lobbying

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

drive was begun on Capital Hill, to restrict military control of atomic energy research. The lobbying group had given themselves the name "The Emergency Conference for Civilian Control of Atomic Energy". CHAPLEY was present and addressed the group. He was quoted as having said "Patriotism is not reserved in America, to men in military dress. There is no gain in making laws that are a direct insult to the intelligence, the character, and the proved loyalty of scientific and technical men and women".

The Boston Herald for May 3, 1946, reflects that CHAPLEY was a delegate to the London Conference on U.N.E.S.C.O. He addressed the International Student Association of Greater Boston, at Wheaton College, on May 11, concerning his work there.

The Christian Science Monitor for March 18, 1946, carried a news story concerning an interview with the subject, in which he urged international cooperation in scientific research. He stated that by summertime of 1946, eight or ten Russian astronomers were coming to the United States to study and learn how to use American equipment. He plans to assist in taking them on a tour of the United States and in aiding them to purchase equipment in this country, for further research.

Confidential Informant [ ] advised that on April 7, 1946, there was held at the New England Mutual Hall in Boston, a conference of the Jewish-Russian Relief Council. Among the speakers was the Subject in the instant case, and GEORGE ROSENBERG, a member of the New York Russian Consul General's office.

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Special Agent RICHARD LOW observed the subject on May 4, 1946, at the Boston City Club, where he acted as Chairman of the meeting held by that organization honoring ILYA ENIKSHIN and ANASTASIIA OF TROV, two Soviet correspondents then making a national tour. In the course of his introductory remarks, CHAPLEY recalled some of his own experiences in Russia and stated that he was hopeful that in the not too distant future, the scientists of the Soviet Union would equal and then surpass American scientists in their chosen field. CHAPLEY was further reported to have stated that he preferred the Russian system to the American, because the Russians had elected a professional person such as ENIKSHIN, to the Supreme Soviet, while in America, a scientist of his own standing could not even be elected "to the position of dog catcher". Confidential Informant [ ] corroborated this statement and stated that he, CHAPLEY, is known to have made a similar statement in Chicago and also in Minneapolis, since the first of the current year.

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Information received from the New York Field Division reflects that CHAPLEY is a contact of Dr. HARRY G. UNDETEST, Subject of a pending INTERNAL SECURITY - R case in New York City. [ ] advised that

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the men collaborate but that GRUNDFEST considers SHAPLEY to be an overbearing person and therefore does not care for him personally. (S)(u)

The Boston Herald for June 18, 1946, contains a news item on the AP wire, date lined Washington, June 17, 1946. It reflects that a Committee for Foreign Correspondents has been established for the free interchange of scientific information throughout the world. Among the named correspondents, which are five in number, who will assume some of this work in the United States, is the Subject in instant case.

(u) [ ] advises that SHAPLEY is one of the principal officers of the world-wide broadcasting foundation, operators of a very strong shortwave radio station, WRUL. During the war years the State Department and the Office of War Information took full control of this station. The station is endowed and does not need commercial support. The Boston Herald for June 23, 1946, advised that the State Department had decided to continue full control of Station WRUL and that its action in this regard was strongly censured by SHAPLEY. SHAPLEY insisted that the State Department action constituted an infringement of the freedom of speech. [ ] advised that SHAPLEY was very much agitated about this situation, and a further one involving a refusal of the State Department and the F.C.C., to allow him to use shortwave transmitters of a portable nature, with which to communicate with the Observatory, when he was on one of his many trips to the far points of the earth.

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Confidential Informant [ ] advised that SHAPLEY, when making an appearance at Minneapolis, Minn., in connection with the HUGH CABOT MEMORIAL FUND, had told an audience that the Bikini Atoll bomb test would be a great exhibition, but would provide no information of scientific value. He declared that he refused several invitations to attend this event, and recommended that the United States could better have spent its money in feeding the starving persons of the world.

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[ ] also heard of this statement and advised that SHAPLEY had at first been appointed by a military commission to view this test, as a scientist, in order that his professional opinions might be obtained. Subsequently the invitation was withdrawn. (S)(u)

[ ] advised that "Editor & Publisher", a trade union journal, for May 4, 1946, listed the 165 press, radio, and other journalistic correspondents who would view the test. HARLOW SHAPLEY was listed in this article as a journalist representing "Science Service", a news agency supplying science stories to all United States newspapers.

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[ ] advised that subsequently, for some strange reason unknown to the informant, SHAPLEY indicated that this license had also been withdrawn and accordingly he was not able to attend the Bikini Atoll test. (S)(u)

no matter how much he desired to do so. (X) (u)

The Boston Globe, for May 26, 1946, contains a newspaper item reflecting that SHAPLEY received the Annual Medal Award by the International Student Association of Greater Boston, for his work in endeavoring to foster international friendship.

[redacted] advised that SHAPLEY introduced visiting British scientist JOSEPH DESMOND BERNAL, at the April 20, 1946 meeting of the Association of Scientific Workers, Boston-Cambridge branch. (X) (u)

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[redacted] advised that SHAPLEY is the Chairman of the Medical Memorial Fund, an organization devoted to the solicitation of contributions by the bereaved, in memory of the deceased, for the furtherance of scientific research. (X) (u)

The following personal observations regarding SHAPLEY have been made by [redacted] and [redacted]. SHAPLEY is one of the outstanding egotists of all time. He considers himself above every person and every law. He feels his own judgment is superior to that of the law of the land, and the Congress of the United States. He would readily violate any section of the United States Code, if he felt that an ultimate good would be provided by his doing so. He likes to consider himself the outstanding scientific figure of the age, and endeavors to maintain the political friendship of HENRY WALLACE and HAROLD ISKES. He aspires to be the Chairman of the U.N.E.S.C.O., or at least the head of a national science foundation, the formation of which he constantly urges, as indicated earlier in the report. (X) (u)

He frequently uses "stooges" to carry out his own desired activities in organizations of which he is but technically a member, such as the Mass. Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and the American Association of Scientific Workers. He is reluctant to join any organization in which he can not speedily become the leader. He has expressed a marked sympathy for the Soviet Union and at times, has openly held that country in higher regard than he has his native United States. He has stated that when the Russian astronomers visit the United States in the summer of 1946, he will personally escort them through the places of manufacture and test, of the atomic bomb. (X) (u)

Both SHAPLEY and his assistant, BOK, have been severely critical of the work of the FBI and Director JOHN EDGAR HOOVER. The Bureau and its Agents have been referred to at times, in the informants' presence, in terms of profanity. Neither informant is aware of any basis in fact, for the criticisms nor have either of the men ever cited a specific example of Bureau misconduct. Another "stooge" utilized by SHAPLEY is IRVING MICHAELSON, a research chemist employed by the Treasury Department at Boston, Mass., in its Customs Division. MICHAELSON has particularly been utilized by SHAPLEY in lobbying work at Washington, D. C., and SHAPLEY is alleged to have promised MICHAELSON that in the event MICHAELSON finds himself in any difficulties, C

CONFIDENTIAL

he, SHAPLEY, can gain him absolution through influence. (S)(u)

[redacted] advised that in the summer of 1944, he was employed on a highly confidential research project at the Mass. Institute of Technology. The informant had been sworn to secrecy but on one occasion SHAPLEY inquired of the informant as to the nature of the informant's work. When the informant refused to comment, SHAPLEY became enraged and stated that he could easily find out what the informant was doing, through either CARL COMPTON, President of M.I.T., or JAMES B. CONANT, President of Harvard University. The informant does not doubt that SHAPLEY'S contacts with these people are so good that he probably has found out the nature of the informant's work. (S)(u)

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BOSTON**

FILE NO. **100-16321**

|                                    |                                  |                                                 |                                                   |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>BOSTON</b>    | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>10/9/46</b> | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>9/23, 26, 30/46</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>BRENTON S. GORDON ech</b>    |
| TITLE<br><b>Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY</b> |                                  |                                                 | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b> |

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** SHAPLEY founded Mass. Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions on 5/16/46 and is its first president. SHAPLEY alleged to have access to "inside information" at U. S. State Department. Activities in ICCASP, MCPAC, UNESCO, and AAScW of recent date set forth. Additional background data set forth.

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**REFERENCE:** Report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON dated 7/23/46 at Boston.

**DETAILS:** The following additional information concerning the subject was obtained from the files of the Boston Field Division:

In 1944, SHAPLEY was a member of the Executive Board of the Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in Boston, according to a highly confidential source contacted by Special Agent JAMES A. FITZPATRICK in March, 1944.

Special Agent FOWARD FLETCHER, JR., at New York City in December, 1941, through a highly confidential source ascertained from the minutes of the Executive Committee of the American Committee for Democratic and Intellectual Freedom that the subject was a member of this Committee.

New York Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that on June 27, 1945, the subject as a member of the American-Soviet Science Committee was considered briefly as a successor to CORLISS LAMONT, when the latter person was considering resigning as chairman of the National Council of the American-Soviet Friendship.

|                                               |                         |                              |                          |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED:<br><i>[Signature]</i> | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES |                          |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT<br>- Bureau<br>- Boston |                         | 100-341225-5                 | RECORDED<br>&<br>INDEXED |
|                                               |                         |                              |                          |

The NEW YORK TIMES for August 22, 1945, revealed that on August 21, 1945, the subject attended a reception given scientific delegates to the Soviet Union upon their return from that country, by the American-Soviet Science Society. The reception was held at the Men's Faculty Club, Columbia University, in New York City. SHAPLEY was quoted as saying that he had attended one session of the Moscow trial of the 16 Polish officers, and described the trial as "the most interesting, fair and open court I have ever seen, and I have seen many of them." He scoffed at the possibility that the confessions made in open court could have been extorted. He stated that the Russians were building the future of their country on a scientific basis to their own advancement and our detriment for not following a similar policy.

Confidential Informant [ ] advised that on June 5, 1946, the subject had made a public pronouncement to the effect that Harvard University was sending a number of scientists into Northern Canada "for studies which will give us in the future the greatest natural shield in history." SHAPLEY was speaking before the Associated Harvard Clubs in Boston, and indicated that the studies related to atomic energy research.

[ ] advises that SHAPLEY is not personally well acquainted with the work which was being done in Northern Canada at this time. The work is apparently in conjunction with Army-Navy defense maneuvers presently being conducted in cooperation with the Canadians and British. SHAPLEY's source of information on the work appears to be a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, DONALD H. MENZEL, who is an assistant to SHAPLEY at the Harvard Observatory. During the war years, MENZEL was in charge of a Naval research project concerned with radar at Climax, Arizona.

10 On March 29, 1946, there was held in Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., a "Win the Peace Rally." Boston confidential informants advise that this rally was actually under the direction and domination of the Communist Party. The principal speaker was the Honorable JOHN F. COFFEE, Congressman from Washington State, and according to [ ] the principal directors of the congress included ELLA WINTER, DONALD OGDEN STEWART, STEPHEN FRITCHMAN, D. ANGUS CAMERON, and JOHN COFFEE. WINTER was one of the speakers at the event. All of the aforementioned persons are subjects of pending Internal Security - C cases at Boston.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that following the meeting a reception was held for the speakers at the rally at the home of Dr. S. H. STURGIS, 47 Raymond Street, Cambridge, Mass. Among the select and invited group which attended this reception, according to T-1, was the subject in instant case.

11 [ ] advises that the subject, who is a national officer of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, hereinafter referred to as the ICC, began early in February, 1946, to

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Boston #100-16321

suggest the formation of a Massachusetts chapter. On February 28, 1946, SHAPLEY called a meeting of delegates from various organizations in Boston who at that time were concerned with the problem of atomic energy to suggest the formation of the Massachusetts ICC. The meeting was held at the Harvard Observatory and present were ~~ANGUS CAMERON~~, representing the Massachusetts Political Action Committee, Mrs. ~~EDWARD MUMFORD JONES~~, representing the same organization, together with ~~ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE~~. In addition, Dr. ~~WENDELL FURRY~~ and R. ~~NEWTON MAYALL~~ represented the Association of Scientific Workers. Dr. ~~LOUIS RIDENOUR~~ and Dr. ~~WENDELL FURRY~~ represented the Federation of American Scientists. The group agreed to form such an organization, and it is noted that with the exception of ~~COOLIDGE~~, ~~RIDENOUR~~, and ~~MAYALL~~, the remaining persons present are subjects of pending Internal Security - C cases in the Boston office.

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On May 16, 1946, following the issuance of invitations to members of the aforementioned organizations and other persons on the faculties of the six universities and colleges in Greater Boston, a meeting was held at the Harvard Observatory which resulted in the formal organization of the Massachusetts ICC. SHAPLEY explained the aims and purposes of the national organization while acting as chairman for the meeting. He was subsequently elected president of the Massachusetts ICC. Various other officers were chosen, and thereafter, a public meeting was held on June 24, 1946, at the Littauer Center at Harvard University. Invitations were mailed to the membership of the organizations represented in the meeting held on February 28, as well as being placed on the bulletin boards of all the colleges and cultural organizations in Greater Boston.

Speakers for the evening were ~~SEYMOUR HARRIS~~, affiliated allegedly with the Harvard Business School, who was to discuss "Current Legislation and Its Economic Aspects;" ~~HAROLD G. RYTON~~, Legislative Director of the Washington, D. C., office of the ICC; and ~~CLIVE KNOWLES~~ of the National Maritime Union. [ ] attended the meeting and found that most of the speakers devoted themselves to urging support for the National Maritime Union members who were then threatening a nationwide strike.

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The same informant obtained a note directed by SHAPLEY to his assistant, BOK, concerning this meeting, which has been retained in the files of the Boston Field Division. SHAPLEY directed BOK to contact "live wires" in various organizations, such as ~~IRVING MICHELSON~~ in the American Association of Scientific Workers, for the purpose of having a large group present to hear the speakers. SHAPLEY's note indicates a great interest in the work of the ICC, but the informant noted that he was not among those present at the meeting held on June 24.

[ ] noted that under the direction of SHAPLEY, the facilities of the Harvard Observatory are utilized as headquarters for the Massachusetts ICC, the UNESCO Committee of the AAScW, and for a considerable amount of the typing and other clerical work of the Massachusetts Citizens Political Action Committee. Likewise, the United Nations Association and the Joint Council for International Cooperation similarly utilized the facilities of the Harvard Observatory. From time to time a great amount of work is done for the Federation of American (Atomic) Scientists. The informant points out that as a result of all of this, the Harvard Observatory engages in a considerable amount of political stargazing compared to that of its real work in astronomy. The activities of these various organizations have made it necessary for SHAPLEY to employ two additional stenographers, and allegedly to put in another telephone line. The expense is all borne by Harvard University, and the informant notes that it is very doubtful if the donors to that institution realize the use to which their money is being directed.

On the evening of September 26, 1946, the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the AAScW met at the Harvard Observatory. While there, and in the course of the meeting, ISADORE AMDUR, subject of a pending Internal Security - R case at Boston, advised the members in the strictest of confidence that he had learned through HARLOW SHAPLEY that the State Department was "sabotaging" the plans of the AAScW with reference to UNESCO. According to AMDUR, at an earlier date SHAPLEY had perfected arrangements whereby one THOMPSON, a State Department career employee, would select seventy American delegates to UNESCO from some 52 scientific organizations, leaning heavily upon the advices of AMDUR and BART JAN BOK, who had been designated for these positions by SHAPLEY. BOK is likewise the subject of a pending Internal Security - R case in Boston and is SHAPLEY's assistant. SHAPLEY had anticipated a trip to Paris in November as the head of the United States delegation to UNESCO, and was desirous of becoming the International Director of UNESCO. AMDUR was to attend a preliminary conference in England in October, 1946. However, SHAPLEY had learned that the State Department had taken the entire matter out of THOMPSON's hands and that UNESCO problems were now being handled by one BENTON (formerly of BOWLES and BENTON). BENTON had failed to consult 49 of the 52 organizations, had not consulted AMDUR, BOK, or SHAPLEY regarding his selections for UNESCO, had cancelled AMDUR's trip to England, and had left the status of SHAPLEY's trip to France in considerable doubt. This information was alleged to be "inside information," the revelation of which would embarrass SHAPLEY's contact in the State Department as well as SHAPLEY himself and the AAScW.

AMDUR's words are interesting in view of T-2's statement that Shapley's regard for AMDUR is very high and that he has endeavored to

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Boston #100-16321

aid his progress at MIT. It is noted that SHAPLEY is one of the permanent directors of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is thus in a position to materially aid ALDUR. Other sources have indicated SHAPLEY was in great part responsible for the nomination by MIT authorities of ALDUR to a national office in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. It is also interesting to note that investigation in Boston has revealed that ALDUR has been a contact of ~~NORMAN WALL~~ and ~~ISADORE HALPERIN~~, both of whom are currently, according to the press, in the custody of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The BOSTON HERALD for June 18, 1946, contained an Associated Press news item reflecting that SHAPLEY was a member of a then newly-formed "Committee for Foreign Correspondence." The purpose of the organization is to reestablish contact with international scientists in an effort to promote friendship and cooperation among the nations of the world.

10 8 11 [ ] learned from HARRY GRUNDFEST that early in 1946 SHAPLEY was elected treasurer of the International Association of Scientific Workers, of which body M. JOLIOT-CURIE of France is President. b7D

13 11 [ ] on August 23, 1946, advised that approximately that date SHAPLEY received \$1000 from a Mrs. LASKER to be used in furthering legislation espoused by the ICCASP. SHAPLEY instructed a secretary, SYBIL CHUBB, to deposit the money in a special account.

- PENDING -

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Boston #100-16321

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

At Boston, Massachusetts:

Will continue investigation of subject's Communist activities and contacts with subjects of Internal Security cases.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1: [redacted] and  
formerly [redacted] during the war years.

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T-2: [redacted]  
[redacted] and who was interviewed by Special Agent FREDERICK M.  
CONNORS on another matter when he revealed this information.



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Boston, Massachusetts



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. \_\_\_\_\_

October 8, 1946

RECOMMENDATION FOR INSTALLATION OF TECHNICAL  
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title **HARLOW SHAPLEY**

Character of Case **INTERNAL SECURITY (R)**

Field Office **Boston, Mass.**

Symbol Number

Type of Surveillance (Technical or  
Microphone) **Technical**

1. Name and address of subject:

**HARLOW SHAPLEY - Harvard Observatory  
60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. -(Business)**

2. Location of technical operation:

**Boston F.O.**

3. Other technical surveillances on same subject:

**None**

4. Cost and manpower involved:

**16.50 per month for leased lines**

5. Adequacy of security:

**Very good**

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**RECORDED  
EX-28**

**OCT 2**

**100-341825-1**

**RECEIVED BY  
FBI BOSTON**



6. Type of case involved:

ESPIONAGE AND INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

7. Connection or status of subject in the case:

Harlow Shapley is Director of the Harvard Observatory. Recently he has been elected Treasurer of International Association of Scientific Workers of which Mons. Joliot-Curie is President. Shapley also appears to be guiding spirit in Mass. Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions. He is president of latter; chairman of Science Division of National ICC ASP. He is chairman of Science Division of American-Russian Science Committee of NCASF; led delegation of American Scientists to Russia in July, 1945. He is alleged to have access to inside information in U.S. State Dept. and

8. Specific information being sought:

strives to become international head of UNESCO. He is in constant contact with other IS-R subjects throughout nation. Boston Field Division seeks to ascertain fully his contacts, schemes and association with Russian officials. [ ] advises he uses telephone extensively but with door closed in office. He is possibly most important scientist in Boston from security standpoint

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9. Reasons for believing the specific information will be obtained by the technical surveillance:

(see above)

10. Importance of case and subject:

11. Possibilities of obtaining desired information by other means (Explain in detail):

This man is partially covered by informants [ ] and [ ] but they do not have access to volume of work transacted by phone. There does not appear to be any other way to get this information.

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12. Risks of detection involved:

Telephone Company cooperative and risk of detection remote.

13. Probable length of technical surveillance:

90 days

14. Request made for technical surveillance by any outside agency (name specific official, title and agency):

none

15. Remarks:

Bureau is referred to reports of Boston Office in file on Subject and also to file on American Assoc. of Scientific Workers.

I recommend installation of this technical surveillance.

*E. A. Soucy*  
E. A. SOUCY, SAC

16. Recommendation of Assistant Director:

In view of the fact that Shapley is Treasurer of the International Association of Scientific Workers of which Joliot-Curie, the known French Communist, is President, it is believed that every effort should be made to cover the activities of this organization in order to determine the influence which they are exerting in the United States toward swaying public opinion in the direction of a compromise on the question of the international control of atomic energy which would not be favorable to the security interests of this country.

*H. J. Jones*

17. Recommendation of Assistants to the Director:

*OK*  
*E. A. Soucy*

Director, FBI (CONFIDENTIAL)

11/1/46

SAC Boston

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN NATIONALS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R (REFR 5-18)

Reference is made to Boston letter to the Bureau, dated October 22, 1946, concerning the visit of nine Russian scientists to the Harvard Observatory, as guests of HARLOW SHAPLEY.

Through [ ] it was learned on October 31, 1946, that the nine scientists will leave Cambridge, Mass., for New York City, on November 1, 1946. They anticipate arriving in New York early on the morning of November 2, by sleeper. These scientists are: GREGORI A. SHAYN (pronounced Shamo); Mrs. SHAYN; VLADIMIR P. LIENIK; ALEXANDER MIKHAILOV; OLEG A. MELNIKOV; BORIS ORLOV; ANDRE SEVERNY; GREGORI MONIN, and VLADIMIR B. NIKONOV.

On Saturday afternoon, November 2, 1946, the visiting Russians will confer with the Soviet Consul General in New York City. SHAPLEY, who left Boston for New York on the night of October 31, to attend a convention of the Sigma Xi, will confer at approximately the same time, with FRED MEYERS and a Mr. FINLEY (nee FINKLESTEIN), of the American Russian Institute, at the offices of the American Russian Institute on Fifth Avenue, New York City. The purpose of both conferences is a presently contemplated lecture to be sponsored on approximately December 7, 1946, by the American Russian Institute. The lecture will be devoted to a promotion of cultural scientific inter-relation between Russian peoples and the United States. MIKHAILOV, who speaks fluent English, will represent Russian science, and SHAPLEY would represent American science. Contemplated moderator is Dean GRISHOLD, of the Harvard Law School. SHAPLEY and FINLEY will also discuss the formation of a new independent committee to be aided and financed in part by the American Russian Institute, which Committee will actively enter the lobbying field in matters where Federal legislation will touch on atomic energy or the UNESCO.

Following these conferences, and on either Sunday or Monday, GREGORI SHAYN will proceed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he has appointments with unidentified parties who are allegedly supposed to take him on a tour of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. One of the Russian scientists, believed to be possibly ANDRE SEVERNY, will leave New York City and proceed to Washington, D. C., where he will be met by WATSON DAVIS, of the Science Service, a news agency with headquarters in Washington, D. C. DAVIS has agreed to be responsible

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for SEVERNY'S tour of the Naval Observatory and other matters of scientific interest in the Washington, D. C. area.

Three of the scientists not identified in any way, will leave New York City, for the West Coast of the United States, but at this time confidential informants have not developed their exact destination or the identities of those people who will be responsible for their tours.

While in New York City, SHAPLEY will also confer with a Mrs. LASKER, who has been providing him with funds for the support of the National ICGASP. She is being approached by SHAPLEY for a contribution towards the support of a newly formed Committee which will register with Congress as lobbyist. The group will attempt to influence legislation concerning atomic energy, a national science foundation, and UNESCO. SHAPLEY has already obtained support for this newly formed Committee, from the American Chemical Society, and the American Cancer Society. If possible, he will receive funds sub rosa, from the Federation of American (Atomic) Scientists, and the American Association of Scientific Workers.

The new committee is being formed so that it may escape the unfavorable publicity that has already been given to ICG, and the FAS, because of alleged Communist political activity. The publicly known members of the Committee, at least initially, will be HARLOW SHAPLEY, an individual known as BOWMAN, and HAROLD UREY. An effort will be made to keep the social scientists out of the picture publicly so as to maintain the support of the Chemists and Cancer workers.

According to [ ] the Russian scientists have been provided with a drawing account of over one million rubles, for the ostensible purpose of purchasing scientific equipment. On thirty-six hour notice, they were able to purchase a solid ivory ball of about equal size to a billiard ball, and have set in it a two carat ruby, cut in the shape of a five pointed star, which they gave to SHAPLEY on the evening of October 30, the occasion of his twentyfifth anniversary at the Harvard Observatory. They were able to pay for this item in cash. When receiving it, SHAPLEY stated in the informants' presence, that at least the Russians know his color, and his likes.

The foregoing is provided for the completion of the files of the Bureau, and the offices receiving copies of this letter. The New York Field Division is requested to furnish to Boston and the Bureau, any information it may receive from its New York T- informants on the conferences of November 2.

It is requested that delivery of this material be expedited, inasmuch as SHAPLEY, along with escorting the Russian scientists about the countryside, is leaving for a week's trip to Mexico in late November, and on the morning following the American Russian Institute dinner, on December 7, will fly to Copenhagen, Denmark, for a two week stay. The New York Field Division is further advised that SHAPLEY contemplates being in New York for the American-Russian Institute dinner on November 20 next, which will be addressed by ALEXI VISPINSKY, who will speak to an assembly of lawyers, on the status of Russian law.

(all copies and original  
via AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY)  
cc New York City  
Baltimore  
Washington Field

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 11/15/46

FROM : SAC Boston

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Refer 5 IS)

b7E

The following is a digest of information received from ~~Confidential~~ Informant [redacted] on October 31 and November 1, 1946.

It appears that Mr. ~~ERNIE ADAMSON~~, of the House Un-American Activities Committee, on October 21, 1946, directed a letter to ~~HARLOW SHAPLEY~~ at the Harvard Observatory, seeking certain information regarding contributions made to political campaign funds, by the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences & Professions, and also by the Massachusetts Citizens Political Action Committee. It appears that records of such contributions are actually kept in SHAPLEY'S office, in the custody of Miss ~~CONSTANCE FRAZIER~~. The letters concerned the Massachusetts contributions, but a similar letter was sent to the ~~ICCASP~~ in New York City, which that organization forwarded to SHAPLEY for comment and answer, inasmuch as it appears that he has been one of the chief conduits through which contributions have flowed into the New York chapter.

Under date, apparently, of October 26, SHAPLEY furnished the Un-American Activities Committee with a letter in which he set forth his personal contributions to various political campaigns. Under date of October 29, and by registered special delivery, ADAMSON addressed a further letter to SHAPLEY in which he stated that he was not at all interested in personal contributions. ADAMSON stated that he wanted to know what financial aid was provided by the organizations in question, to candidates, and which was not published, i.e., the source of the political contributions was not made known to the public. ADAMSON strongly suggested, in his letter, that if SHAPLEY did not answer the question, the Wood-Rankin Committee would subpoena him. SHAPLEY advised his secretary, Miss FRAZIER, that he did not know quite how to answer this question, but he felt that she should immediately advise ~~MARTHA SHARPE~~ (Democratic-MCPAC opponent of House Minority Leader ~~JOSEPH MARTIN~~) of the receipt of the communications from ADAMSON. SHARPE was to be further instructed that in view of the letter to the New York Chapter of the ICCASP, it was entirely possible that ADAMSON planned some sort of a publicity story shortly before elections. He urged that SHARPE fortify herself against any such attack.

SHAPLEY, at the same time, advised Miss FRAZIER not to talk at length to MARTHA SHARPE, because SHARPE'S telephone had been tapped. If SHARPE did not understand her quickly and fully, then FRAZIER was to contact Ex-Congressman THOMAS ELLIOTT and the message should be relayed through him.

RECORDED

INDEXED

100-341822-8

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372

58 DEC 11 1946

FRAZIER was also to contact ~~ZACHARIAH~~ CHAFFEE, at the Harvard Law School and read to him the correspondence that SHAPLEY had entered into with ADAMSON. FRAZIER was to get CHAFFEE'S opinion on SHAPLEY'S first answer, and also his suggestions for an answer to the second letter. SHAPLEY noted that he very seriously doubted that the ~~Wood-Rankin~~ Committee had any jurisdiction in this type of affair, as it was his opinion that political contributions were subject to investigation only by the House Committee on Campaign Expenditures, headed by ~~Congressman~~ PRIEST.  
J. PERCY

SHAPLEY also instructed Miss FRAZIER to send a copy of his latest reply to ~~HANNA~~ DONNER (phonetic) at the New York Chapter of the ICCASP, and request her to get the advice of the ICCASP attorney on what step should next be taken. The Attorney should prepare the answer to ADAMSON'S letter, directed to the New York Chapter of the ICCASP. He then gave Miss FRAZIER the following name and address:

Mrs. I. ~~WEINSTEIN~~  
240 Riverside Drive, New York City

This did not appear to fit into the general discussion.

FRAZIER did contact CHAFFEE, but not immediately, and his decision on the matter is not yet known to the informant. FRAZIER contacted former Congressman ELLIOTT, who advised that definitely the Wood-Rankin Committee was without jurisdiction in this type of inquiry. For ELLIOTT'S benefit, FRAZIER related that SHAPLEY, by personal letter, had contacted certain members of both the ICCASP and the MCPAC for contributions to MARTHA SHARPE'S campaign fund. The monies had been received by him personally and delivered by him personally, to Miss SHARPE, as a personal gift. ELLIOTT offered the opinion that only Miss SHARPE had to make a report to the Mass. Secretary of State and the House Campaign Committee, but for the moment and in view of the closeness of the elections, he suggested that Miss FRAZIER write ERNIE ADAMSON a note advising him that HARLOW SHAPLEY was not presently at Harvard but that he would respond to ADAMSON'S inquiry promptly upon his return.

In view of the possibility of publicity ensuing from this matter, from the Wood-Rankin Committee, I thought it advisable to incorporate the foregoing in a letter to the Bureau, rather than in the more slowly moving report form.

BSG LHM  
100-16321  
cc 100-16509





Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

October 18, 1946

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

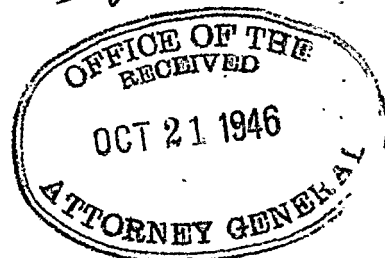
It is recommended that authorization be granted for the installation of a technical surveillance to assist in the coverage of the activities of Harlow Shapley, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Shapley is Director of the Harvard Observatory and is Chairman of the Science Division of the American-Russian Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. He is in contact with numerous individuals under investigation for pro-Soviet activities and has recently been elected the Treasurer of the International Association of Scientific Workers, of which Frederick Joliot-Curie is President. Joliot-Curie is a renowned atomic scientist who is a member of the French Communist Party.

This recommendation is made for the purpose of assisting us in determining the extent to which the International Association of Scientific Workers is attempting to influence prominent persons and public opinion in this country toward compromising the stand of the United States relative to the international control of atomic energy and to determine the significance of Shapley's relationship with other individuals under investigation for pro-Soviet activities.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director



KEEP IN F. B. I. FILES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JJD:mt

URGENT CODE

OCTOBER 22, 1946

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC, BOSTON *PS*

Transmit the following message to:

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES. AUTHORITY GRANTED INSTALLATION TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES.  
HARLOW SHAPLEY AND BART JAN BOK, SIXTY GARDEN STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS,  
PROVIDED FULL SECURITY ASSURED. SUTEL NECESSARY INFORMATION LEASED LINE  
LETTERS AND ALSO TIME, DATES INSTALLATIONS, SYMBOL NUMBERS, TELEPHONE NUMBERS  
AND PLANT LOCATION.

HOOVER

OCT 22 1946 PM 7:10

SENT VIA

met

100-341825-9X, 9X/  
CHANGED TO

100-350104- E, 1

6

## F.B.I. TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON 5 11-13-46 11-00 PM  
 DIRECTOR URGENT QUOTE INFORMATION UNQUOTE

b7E

HARLOW, SHAPLEY, INTERNAL SECURITY - C. [REDACTED] STATES THAT SUBJECT IS APPEARING BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES TOMORROW, WILL REFUSE TO PRODUCE RECORDS OF ORGANIZATIONS ON GROUNDS THAT ERNEST ADAMSON QUESTIONED HIM ABOUT CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY THESE ORGANIZATIONS AND THAT SUCH CONTRIBUTIONS DO NOT CONSTITUTE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITY, THAT THEY HAVE BEEN AND WILL BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS, THAT COMMITTEE IS CONDUCTING FISHING EXPEDITION FOR PEOPLE WHO DON'T LIKE THE ORGANIZATIONS, WILL QUOTE ADAMSON LETTER ABOUT SECRET SYSTEMS. SUBJECT INTENDS TO ACCENT FACT THAT HE IS A QUOTE BIG SHOT UNQUOTE, AND PROCEED ON HIS QUOTE DIGNITY UNQUOTE, AND LET THE COMMITTEE DO ANY QUOTE SLAMMING AROUND UNQUOTE. FORMER CONGRESSMAN TOM ELIOT WILL MAKE STATEMENT THAT SUBJECT ATTENDED U. N. LONDON CONFERENCE, IS GOING TO MEXICO AT INVITATION OF PRESIDENT ELECT, DECORATED BY PRIME MINISTER OF IRELAND AND POPE PIUS, THAT COMMITTEE IS OFFERING AFFRONT TO SCIENTISTS, UNIVERSITIES AND GOVERNMENTS, AND INSULT TO THOSE WHO-VE HONORED HIM. ONE TIPTON WILL ALSO MAKE A STATEMENT. SUBJECT HAS ARRANGED FOR OWN STENOGRAPHERS AT HEARING.

SOUUCY

BS R 5 WA  
 RECEIVED

11-14-46

12-31 AM EST MK

RECORDED & INDEXED  
 100-341125-16  
 5-12

cc - Mr. Ladd

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
100 Milk Street  
Boston 9, Massachusetts

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 06-24-2010

November 27, 1946

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
DR. SENGYGI;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

~~CONF. INFO.~~ [redacted] advised of a conversation had at 5:20 p.m. on November 25, 1946, between HARLOW SHAPLEY of the Harvard Observatory and Dean JOHN BUNKER of the Graduate School of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. BUNKER asked SHAPLEY if he were acquainted with one Dr. SENGYGI (which he spelled as indicated and pronounced as St. GEORGIE) of Hungary. SHAPLEY stated that he knew SENGYGI well.

b7E

BUNKER informed SHAPLEY that the authorities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were endeavoring to obtain SENGYGI through the Macy Foundation as an honorary lecturer. Their efforts were at least partially blocked when one FREMONT SMITH of the Macy Foundation declared that a security problem entered into the arrangement. The matter, according to SMITH, was being handled by the U. S. Department of Justice but it would take a very powerful person to find out whether or not the Department's objections to SENGYGI's entering the United States were new or old. BUNKER related further that if they were old, it would be nice to find out what a present investigation would do in regard to clearing SENGYGI.

BUNKER stated that neither President KARL COMPTON of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology nor BUNKER knew anything at all of a firsthand nature about what SENGYGI had been doing with the Soviets. They were aware that in 1939, SENGYGI's public utterances were outspokenly anti-Nazi, but nevertheless he lived through the occupation of Hungary and was not purged. They have heard a



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EX-23

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Handwritten signatures and initials

58 JAN 64 1947

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-347660-6

November 27, 1946

rumor that he took a position as chauffeur in the Swedish Legation in Hungary and so got diplomatic immunity. COMPTON and BUNKER have been advised by their liaison representative with the State Department in Washington, one CALDWELL, that the whole matter is tender ground on which to tread. They have received a communication from the State Department which says that in view of the whole situation, it would be of doubtful value to make any type of representation to the Department of Justice at this time. BUNKER then asked SHAPLEY if he could add anything to the picture.

SHAPLEY declared that he had met SANGYGI and his wife in London. He was then impoverished and reduced to a single bag which held all of his personal property. SHAPLEY described him as a wonderful man who had requested SHAPLEY's assistance in obtaining a Macy grant for him of the same nature that he had held on an earlier date. He was desirous of keeping his group of scientific workers together but could not expect to do so without financial aid. BART JAN BOK was then with SHAPLEY, and according to SHAPLEY, horned into the matter. He agreed to handle the Macy situation for SHAPLEY, but when SHAPLEY checked into the matter several months later, he found out that BOK had done nothing. Then SENGYGI was brought from Hungary to Moscow, and through his Swedish connections, he was able to obtain food, chemicals, and some other things which would assist him with research. The Swedes were unable to send SENGYGI money. SENGYGI, in SHAPLEY's opinion, is a concentrated scientific person and SHAPLEY related that he had stayed at the same hotel with SENGYGI (apparently while SHAPLEY was in Moscow).

SHAPLEY stated that he had then contacted FREMONT SMITH in an effort to assist SENGYGI in getting the Macy Foundation assistance. SMITH had mentioned to SHAPLEY that M.I.T. wanted SENGYGI and that this might aid matters. However, SMITH did not discuss with SHAPLEY the alleged interest of the Department of Justice in the Hungarian scientist. SHAPLEY said he knew nothing about a security problem. SHAPLEY understood that SENGYGI had been invited by the Macy Foundation to enter the United States as had been scientists from all countries excepting Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Director

- 3 -

November 27, 1946

SHAPLEY then suggested that SENGYGI might be very useful in the United States and reported to BUNKER his conversation with FRED NEAL of the U. S. State Department, which has been forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover of this date. SHAPLEY related a good part of his conversation with NEAL to BUNKER and pointed out that SENGYGI knew the Russian language well because he had once been an attache in Moscow. SHAPLEY suggested that because of his knowledge of the Russian people and their language, SENGYGI would be very helpful in entertaining the Russian scientists, and in connection with their visit might arise the opportune moment to get SENGYGI into the United States.

BUNKER agreed with SHAPLEY to see if it would be possible for M.I.T to entertain some of the visiting Russians. He suggested that BUNKER contact FRED NEAL, Republic 5600, Extension 6100, or at home at Falls Church, Virginia, 902WL2, and discuss with him not only the visit with the Russians but also the possibility of getting SENGYGI into the United States. SHAPLEY pointed out, however, that if the Justice Department has lodged objections to the entrance of SENGYGI, then it is doubtful if NEAL can do anything without risking his position in the State Department.

Very truly yours,



EDWARD A. SOUCY *cp*  
Special Agent in Charge

BSG:MEM  
100-16321  
cc 100-17259

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

TO : The Director

DATE: October 23, 1946

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SWAPLEY;  
BART JAIL BOK  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the enclosed letter entitled "Movement of Russian Nationals, Internal Security - R."

Your attention is directed to the earlier Boston request for authority to install a technical surveillance on both of the captioned subjects. In view of the material contained in the enclosure, it is requested that this authority be expedited.

Enclosure

BSG:rol  
100-15471

|                |
|----------------|
| Mr. Tolson     |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm |
| Mr. Clegg      |
| Mr. Glavin     |
| Mr. Ladd       |
| Mr. Nichols    |
| Mr. Rosen      |
| Mr. Tracy      |
| Mr. Carson     |
| Mr. Egan       |
| Mr. Gurnea     |
| Mr. Harbo      |
| Mr. Hendon     |
| Mr. Pennington |
| Mr. Quinn      |
| Mr. Nease      |
| Miss Gandy     |

RECORDED

100-341825-12

ROL  
DAD

58 DEC 26 1946

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-341825-12



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: October 23, 1946

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: ~~MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN NATIONALS~~  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
Refer 5 - IS

b7D

Reference is made to the Boston teletype to the Bureau and New York of October 11, 1946, reflecting [redacted] report that a number of Russian scientists were entering the United States as guests of Harlow Shapley. Further reference is made to the New York teletype to the Bureau and Boston dated October 18, 1946, reflecting the arrival of certain of these individuals by plane on October 16 last.

At 10:15 p.m. on October 22, 1946, Captain Elliot Wicker, retired, U. S. Army, of 191 Court Street, Winthrop, Massachusetts, telephonically furnished the following information to the Boston Field Division:

Captain Wicker has a Winthrop telephone number, Ocean 2776-M. At approximately 9:40 p.m. on October 22, 1946, he placed a telephone call to Kirkland 1375, a Cambridge, Mass. number. Through some faulty mechanical connection in the telephone lines, he was cut in on a conversation between two persons, apparently man and wife. The husband declared that he had just arrived in the United States of America with a group of Russian scientists and that the group would arrive at Boston, Mass. on Friday, October 25, 1946. The husband instructed his wife to make arrangements for accommodations in private homes for the group. Some of the Russian names he mentioned were Mr. and Mrs. Shine (phonetic); Orlov (phonetic) and Michaeloff (phonetic). He mentioned other Russian names which the informant could not recall. It is to be noted that these scientists are apparently identical with those mentioned in the Boston and New York teletypes. It is further noted that [redacted] has advised that Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Shajn (pronounced Shain) and Mr. B. A. Orlov are among the visiting Russian scientists.

The informant further advises that in the course of the conversation the husband and wife mentioned "the observatory" (very likely the Harvard Observatory) and a Mrs. Kinney (phonetic), apparently a Cambridge resident, who would not be available until Sunday, October 27th.

The husband in continuing his conversation with his wife, stated, according to Captain Wicker, "Atomic principles are involved, but this is not to be mentioned as it is hush-hush." At a later point in the conversation, the husband asked his wife if she was still determined to go to Mexico and when she declared that she was determined to go, she noted that he had made a statement that he would never go to Mexico again. The husband instructed his wife to secure rooms for the visiting Russians in Cambridge in private homes, if possible, and in Cambridge hotels only if necessary. The unidentified husband further declared that the wife was not to obtain any rooms in Boston as the "Boston Irish" did not get along well with Russians and there might be trouble.

It would appear clearly from the informant's report of this conversation that the visiting Russians are identical with those entering the United States at

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-341925-1

b7D

INDEXED RECORD

100-341925-1

5 27

Letter, Director

October 23, 1946

the invitation of Harlow Shapley. Harlow Shapley is the subject of a pending Internal Security - R case in Boston and is, as you know, the Director of the Harvard Observatory. It is possible that the conversation was had by Mr. and Mrs. Bart Jan Bok, Assistant to Shapley, and likewise the subject of a pending Internal Security - R case, inasmuch as it is known that he has spent considerable time in Mexico. A second suspect would be Mr. and Mrs. ~~Aranya~~, a Mexican astronomer, who has been recently affiliated with Shapley and Bok at the Harvard Observatory.

Inasmuch as [ ] is certain that all of the Russians named in the Boston teletype of October 11, are coming to Boston and inasmuch as Captain Wicker overheard the unidentified couple state that the Russians were arriving in Boston on October 25 next, the New York Field Division is requested to re-contact Customs and Immigration officials to definitely ascertain that the only persons thus far arriving are those mentioned in the New York teletype of October 18. b7D

As indicated definitely in the Boston teletype of October 11, this field division will follow the activities of this group of Russians through Confidential Informant [ ] unless the Bureau specifically directs additional investigation.

cc - New York

BSG:rol  
100-15471

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

November 1, 1946

3-31  
3-18

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

100-341825-13

Mr. E. A. Soucy  
Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
100 Milk Street  
Boston 9, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Soucy:

Final arrangements have been effected between the Bureau and Mr. K. R. McHugh, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company concerning the revision of the letters requesting leased line service in connection with technical surveillances. At a recent meeting, the Presidents of the nineteen operating companies of the Bell System were appropriately advised by Mr. McHugh and assent was given by all concerned. In view of this approval, the telephone company in Boston will render the necessary cooperation in the future upon the basis of this new letter.

In this instance, leased line facilities are requested for surveillances on Harlow Shapley and Bart Jan Bok. You should arrange for a representative of your office to present my letter to Mr. Erskine N. White, Vice President and General Manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, in accordance with the procedure outlined in my letter of March 2, 1944.

If for any reason you do not utilize these surveillances, the Bureau should be notified in order that its records may be maintained in a current status.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosure

58 DEC 19 1946 JDD:del

RECORDED COPY FILED 100-341825-13

RECORDED

EX-26

Dear Mr. White:

In connection with investigations being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under its lawful and established jurisdiction, it is requested that you furnish to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the usual commercial rates leased line facilities between the points set out hereafter. This request is made upon the specific authorization of the Attorney General of the United States for the purpose of obtaining information in a case involving the national security or the jeopardy of human life and conforming to the established policies of the Department of Justice with reference to the conditions of emergency in which special technical facilities are required. Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

It is requested that leased line facilities be furnished as follows:

From: Royal Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
To: Milk Street Exchange, Boston, Massachusetts

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

JDD:del

## F.B.I. TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON 10 30 5:42 P  
 DIRECTOR ROUTINE

b7E

BART J. BOK. DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY. TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES INSTITUTED  
 OCTOBER THIRTY NINETEEN FORTYSIX AT FOUR PM SYMBOLS [REDACTED]  
 AND [REDACTED] ASSIGNED RESPECTIVELY. HANDLED AT CENTRAL PLANT.  
 FORWARD LEASE LINE LETTERS ORIGINATING ROYAL AVENUE CAMBRIDGE,  
 MASSACHUSETTS AND ENDING MILK STREET EXCHANGE BOSTON.  
 SOUCY

RECEIVED 10-30-46

5:58 PM EST

SE 34  
MD

RECORDED

EX - 26

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated  
 outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in  
 order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-34163

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12/6/46

FROM : SAC Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7E

~~CONF. INFO~~

[ ] advised that he learned that on November 26, 1946, while at the Observatory, HARLOW SHAPLEY had been requested by the Harvard Alumni Office, to prepare an article on Russian Science, to be published in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin for the latter part of January 1947. The entire issue of this Harvard Alumni Bulletin will be devoted to the USSR.

SHAPLEY refused to prepare the article on Russian Science, on the ground that the Centennial Celebration of the Observatory, occurring in the latter part of December and early part of January, would completely absorb his time. He suggested that one ~~COPOVITCH~~ (phonetic) or Professor BAIRD ~~HASTINGS~~, of the Harvard Medical School, who had recently been in Russia, might be competent to prepare such an article. Additional suggestions from SHAPLEY for preparation of such an article were - EDWARD L. ~~YOUNG~~, Chairman of Russian Relief, or FRED ~~NEAL~~, of the U. S. State Department. SHAPLEY pointed out that NEAL is a Harvard graduate and had escorted ILYA ~~BURENBURG~~ through the United States, when that Soviet author was last in this country.

Additional suggestions by SHAPLEY for the preparation of such an article included Dr. STUART ~~NUDD~~, of Philadelphia, or IRVING ~~LANGMUIR~~, Assistant Research Director of the General Electric Company.

In view of the reference to Mr. NEAL, the Boston Field Division feels that the Bureau should have the foregoing information, and a copy of this letter has been forwarded to Philadelphia, because of the reference to Dr. STUART ~~NUDD~~.

An effort will be made by the Boston Field Division, to secure a copy of the aforesaid Alumni Bulletin, unless the Bureau advises that someone at the Seat of Government who is a graduate, already subscribed.

BSG LHM  
100-16321

cc Phila. Office

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

104  
100-16321-10  
17/16  
50 JAN 13 1947

EX-10

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
DR. SENGYGI  
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

DATE: December 13, 1946

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 04-15-2010

~~Confidential~~

Reference is made to Boston letter to the Bureau under date of November 27, 1946, and carrying the same caption as above.

b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[ ] has advised of a conversation had between Dean BUNKER of M.I.T. and HARLOW SHAPLEY on December 11, 1946. The conversation concerned SENGYGI. BUNKER related that until recently SENGYGI had been in Paris. He had been forced to return to Hungary when he was denied a visa into the United States. BUNKER related that he had written to the U. S. Department of Justice concerning SENGYGI's visa and was advised by the Department that it was without jurisdiction. The Department of Justice referred BUNKER to the U. S. Department of State.

BUNKER related that he had contacted the State Department and was referred by them again to the U. S. Department of Justice. In desperation BUNKER is now addressing a letter to FRED NEAL of the U. S. State Department enclosing copy of his correspondence with both the State and Justice Departments. A further enclosure will be a letter addressed by SENGYGI to BUNKER in which SENGYGI assures him that he is not a Communist.

SHAPLEY related that he had written a letter to a Mr. REGAL (phonetic) who was formerly an O.S.S. operator in Hungary. The purpose of SHAPLEY's letter was to secure information concerning economic conditions in Hungary at the present time from REGAL. SHAPLEY further stated that in a 3 page report REGAL had mentioned SENGYGI's name and apparently favorably. BUNKER concluded the conversation by declaring that he had simply wished to advise SHAPLEY of his correspondence with the Justice and State Departments in view of SHAPLEY's interest in SENGYGI and his apparent influence with the State Department.

RECORDED

EX-10

In view of the information contained in reference letter and the continuing efforts of Massachusetts Institute of Technology to gain entrance into the United States for SENGYGI, it appeared well to bring this matter to the attention of the Bureau. No investigation is requested by the Boston Field Division, which will limit its own activity to receipt of information from [ ]

BSG:HLL  
100-16321

AMSD

58 DEC 19 1946

b7E

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-347650-15

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
MOSNAT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: December 2, 1946

Information has been developed through hotel sources at New York City reflecting that Dr. ALEKSANDER MIKHAILOV, one of the Soviet astronomers, has returned to New York City alone. Upon his return, he attended and spoke at a luncheon tendered him by the American Russian Institute at the Henry Hudson Hotel November 29, 1946. There has been no indication that the others have returned to New York. Incidentally, MIKHAILOV is stopping at the Hotel Breslin, Broadway & 29th Street, New York City.

Another item which may be of interest, as reported by Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, is that Vice-Consul PAVEL I. FEDOSIMOV of the Soviet Consulate in New York City, had been very anxious to expedite MIKHAILOV's return to New York City even before November 29th, which was the date of his scheduled return. The reason for this extreme interest on FEDOSIMOV's part remains unknown.

b7D

It is interesting to note that FEDOSIMOV went to the trouble of calling the California Institute of Technology where MIKHAILOV is believed to have been visiting their Pasadena laboratory.

~~DECLASSIFIED~~  
HANDLED BY  
TOP DESK

Further developments coming to the attention of the New York Field Division through the usual informant will be reported, but no active investigation will be undertaken.

AIRMAIL  
SPECIAL DELIVERY

cc - Boston (AMSD)

EFM:SS  
100-62936

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&  
INDEXED

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51 DEC 23 1946

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1-18  
2-28

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 1, 1946

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN NATIONALS;  
GREGORI A. SHAJN;  
BERNARD SHEIN.  
Internal Security-R  
Refer 5 I S

Reference is made to the Boston letters to the Bureau dated October 23 and October 25, 1946, and Boston teletype to the Bureau dated October 11, 1946, all under the caption of "Movement of Russian Nationals" and all concerned with the arrival in the United States of the nine Russian scientists who are presently at the Harvard Observatory as guests of the Director HARLOW SHAPLEY.

For the Bureau's information, it will be noted that the Boston "Globe" on October 24, 1946 reported that these individuals had arrived in New York City on October 16, 1946. They arrived in Boston October 25, 1946.

On October 28, 1946 at the Harvard Observatory, GREGORI SHAJN, who is a member of the Academy of Science of the USSR, left his brief case in the office of [REDACTED] The Informant perused the contents, but since the material was entirely written in Russian, was unable to provide any summary of the documents therein. On the back of one piece of paper on which the Informant had observed SHAJN making notes during his conversation with Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, she noted the following in English and in SHAJN'S handwriting:

"BERNARD SHEIN  
Aberdeen Proving Grounds  
Aberdeen, Maryland.  
House:  
6 Chesapeake Court  
Aberdeen, Maryland  
Telephone:  
Aberdeen 148-J".

The Informant advised that the Russians did not attend the conference on Atomic Energy, referred to in the Boston letter to the Bureau dated October 25, 1946.

HANDLED BY  
STOP DESK

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37 DEC 17 1946

56 DEC 31 1946

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5-R7

The Russians indicated that their general scientific background was sufficient to enable them to understand and enjoy the conference. However, they felt that attendance by Russians at such a conference might result in unfavorable publicity to both themselves and their host. The conference was attended by SHAPLEY'S assistant, BART JAM POK, and the Informants. Both of these people have since been continuously with the Russians.

It may be noted here that the conclusions reached at the conference on Sunday, October 27, 1946, were identical with the comments made by Mr. MOLOTOV before the UN on October 29. The conference, which was under the sponsorship of the Association of Cambridge Scientists, reached the conclusion that until the international and national problems concerning the control of atomic energy had been resolved, the United States should destroy all existing atomic bombs, destroy all plants and mines and facilities used for atomic energy, manufacture, or research. A detailed report is being prepared on this conference, and the forgoing has been noted for such value as it may have in following the activities of SHAJN and his cohorts.

[ ] noted that SHAJN pronounces his name as if it were "SHANE", but that his associates pronounce it as if it were "SHEIN". In view of the latter pronunciation, the Informant believes that it is possible that SHAJN may be related to BERNARD SHEIN of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. b7D

It is suggested that the Baltimore Field Division advise the Bureau and Boston of any information contained in its indices concerning SHEIN.

The Baltimore Field Division is further advised that approximately on November 1, 1946, some members of the Russian Scientists Group will begin a tour of various scientific institutions throughout the United States. The identity of the touring members is not as yet known to the Boston Field Division.

BSG:MFA  
100-15471  
(AMSD)

Cc Baltimore (AMSD)



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

100 Milk Street  
Boston, Massachusetts  
December 26, 1946

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 05-24-2010

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
DR. SENGYGI  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
REFER 5-IS

Dear Sir:

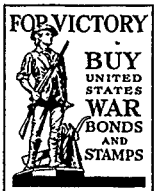
Reference is made to Boston letters dated November 27 and December 13 last under the above caption.

~~CONF. INFO~~

[redacted] reported on December 26, 1946 a conversation between HARLOW SHAPLEY and Graduate School Dean JOHN BUNKER of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. BUNKER stated he had received a letter from the State Department advising him that instructions had been issued to the American Legation at Budapest, Hungary to inquire into the feasibility of issuing a visa to Dr. SENGYGI. BUNKER advised further that he considered this to be a "brush-off." Accordingly, BUNKER has discussed the matter with Dr. KARL COMPTON, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has an appointment to meet with Secretary of State James Byrnes on Saturday, December 28, 1946. At that time Compton feels that he will be able to persuade Byrnes to personally issue an order resulting in the issuance of a visa to SENGYGI.

Shapley stated that in view of this action on Bunker's part he would order the Washington lobbyist of the American Association of Scientific Workers to cease his activity in behalf of Sengygi. Bunker declared that he had had some assistance from Dean HOWARD MUMFORD JONES of the Harvard Graduate School on the matter and that he had likewise requested JONES to cease activity in Sengygi's behalf.

From the general context of the conversation a strong inference was gathered that the Sengygi matter is not the principal purpose of Compton's appointment with Byrnes but is another matter which he will bring up after discussing whatever is their principal matter of business.



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EX-44

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58 JAN 6 3 1947

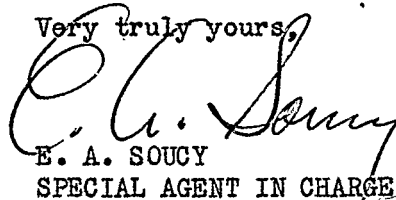
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b7E  
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Director, FBI

The foregoing is provided for the completion of the Bureau files and no further investigation is being conducted by the Boston Field Division in the absence of specific instructions from the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

  
E. A. SOUCY  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

BS 100-16321  
BSG:maw

AIR MAIL  
SPECIAL DELIVERY

2998

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at San Francisco

File No. 100-18802 df

|                                     |                            |                                              |                                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Report Made At<br>Philadelphia, Pa. | Date When Made<br>11/18/46 | Period For Which Made<br>10/23, 25,<br>31/46 | Report Made By<br>WILLIAM B. WELTE         |
| Title<br>CINRAD                     |                            |                                              | Character of Case<br>INTERNAL SECURITY (R) |

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: 26 delegates from the scientific academies of eighteen nations met in Philadelphia with the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY from October 17th to October 19, 1946, and with the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES from October 21 to 23, 1946. The themes of the meetings were international cooperation and friendship of all nations. Speeches of scientists indicate feeling that scientific knowledge and science are purely international and know no national boundary. Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, in press interview, stressed the idea of a double loyalty of scientists, stating they "must increase the importance of their world citizenship over their local loyalties." The concluding speech by Sir HENRY DALE, British scientist, urged scientists to unite to decline to carry on scientific research under the military, to establish free communication among world scientists and to call for freedom of science.

-RUC-

## REFERENCE:

Bureau File #100-190625.

Teletype from New York Field Division to Philadelphia Field Division dated October 22, 1946

|                        |                     |                                                |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Approved and Forwarded | SAC                 |                                                |
| Copies                 |                     |                                                |
| 5-Bureau               | 1-New York (Inf.)   | 100-341625-19<br>45 JAN 3 1947<br>ORIGINAL - 2 |
| 3-San Francisco        | 1-St. Louis (Inf.)  |                                                |
| 1-Boston (Inf.)        | 1-St. Paul (Inf.)   |                                                |
| 1-Chicago (Inf.)       | 1-Washington (Inf.) |                                                |
| 1-Milwaukee (Inf.)     | 3-Philadelphia      |                                                |
| 1-Newark (Inf.)        | (1-#100-31796)      |                                                |

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9/9/46 SP-8/1/46

PH FILE 100-18802

## DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

This investigation is predicated upon a teletype from the New York Field Division dated October 22, 1946, captioned "CINRAD" requesting the Philadelphia Field Division to report the proceedings of the meetings then being held in Philadelphia by the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Information appearing in this report was procured from copies of the "Evening Bulletin" of October 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 and 23; the "Philadelphia Record" of October 17, 19, 21, 22 and 23; and the "Philadelphia Inquirer" of October 19, 22 and 23, 1946. For the sake of clarity and ease of reading, the proceedings as reported by these newspapers will be set forth in narrative form.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY meeting was held on October 17 to 19, 1946, inclusive. This was the autumn meeting of the COUNCIL OF AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. The opening of the meeting was an address by Dr. THOMAS S. GATES, president of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. The meetings were held in the auditorium of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Among some of the foreign scientists who were attending this meeting were Dr. NIELS H. D. BOHR, Danish physicist; Sir HENRY DALE, president of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON and 1936 Nobel Prize winner for medical research; HOMI J. BHABHA, member of the Cosmic Ray Research Unit of the Indian Institute of Science; Dr. CARLOS LONGE, Peruvian physiologist; GUIDO DE RUGGIERO of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei from Rome; BERNARDO A. HOUSSEY, of Buenos Aires; NIELS E. NORDLUND, from Copenhagen, Denmark; MAURICE CAULLERY, Paris, France; GASTON JULIA, Paris, France; PER GLIER, Stockholm, Sweden; VERTIL LINDBLAD, Stockholm, Sweden; MANNE SIEGBAHL, Stockholm, Sweden; PAUL BRIEN, Brussels, Belgium; LUCIEN GODEAUX, Brussels, Belgium; VACLAV HLAVATY, Prague Czechoslovakia; GLEN WATKINS, Geneva, Switzerland; FRANCIS LIONS, Sydney, Australia; OLAF HOLTEDAL, Oslo, Norway; H. SOLBERG, Oslo, Norway; DIMITRIE GUSPI, Bucharest, Rumania; ROBIN S. ALLAN, Wellington, New Zealand; F. J. ALCOCK, Ottawa, Canada; JACQUES ROUSSEAU, Ottawa, Canada; MARIO P. DE BRITO, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; SPIRIDON DONIS, Athens, Greece; Sir K. S. KRISHNAN, Calcutta, India.

At the meeting on October 18, 1946, Dr. EDWIN S. CONKLIN, professor emeritus of biology at Princeton University and past president of the AMERICAN

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, spoke urging that scientific societies dedicate themselves to the pursuit of truth in the spirit of science. He stated, "There also can be distracted people look for more calm ones than to these societies which are dedicated to the pursuit of truth in the spirit of science. It is true, as it was in Franklin's time, that science and learning are truly international. Indeed, they are now much more international than ever before but alas, we have learned in the present century that nationalism may be stronger than science, love of country greater than love of knowledge, even among some members of learned societies."

Dr. HENRY NORRIS RUSSELL, professor of astronomy at Princeton University, discussed the development of astronomy, stating, "The astronomers of many nations have cooperated so closely in this advance, that their contributions are hard to untangle. Speaking generally, by far the greater part of the observations have been made in America while many of the major theoretical advances have come from overseas."

Dr. RICHARD H. SHYLOCK, professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, discussed the trends in American medical history during the 19th century, in which he stated, "The educated public is now agreed to support basic, as well as allied, medical studies, a fact reflected in the increasing research role now played by the Federal Government. This, in turn, has raised questions concerning the freedom of science in a capitalistic society, the outcome of which rests with the future."

Another speaker on that occasion was Dr. KARL K. DARROW, research physicist for the Bell Telephone Laboratories, who stated that international events will determine whether the atomic bomb "will flourish in the sunlight of freedom or, like a poisonous fungus, grow misshapen among the shadows."

Other speakers during that session were Dr. LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY, botanist, Cornell University, and GILBERT CHINARD, professor of French Literature at Princeton University.

#### NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES originally scheduled its meetings from October 21, to 23, 1946, at Washington, D.C., but due to the conditions caused by the hotel strike in Washington, the meetings of Monday and Tuesday, October 21 and 22, were transferred to Philadelphia and were held in the meeting hall of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. The Russian Government had been invited to send delegates to this meeting. Had the Russian Government sent its delegates, they would have come from the Russian

PH FILE 100-18802

Academy of Sciences in Moscow. However, although no delegates were sent, there were three Russians attending this meeting as observers. These were Drs. G. A. SHKUN, A. A. MIKHAILOV and V. P. LINNIK. These three Russian scientists were the guests of Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, Director of the Harvard Observatory. The theme of the meeting of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES was international cooperation. The speakers envisioned widespread and revolutionary advances through international cooperation but only if international peace was maintained.

The first speaker was NIELS BOHR, who spoke on atomic physics. He said that researches into the nuclear fission opened a whole new era in physical science and that the problems of atomic physics must be approached with wisdom and courage. He voiced a belief that international scientific cooperation could eventually be obtained and possible future disaster averted. He added that the scientific world had a unique opportunity of research for human welfare. He stated that "the bonds created among scientists who worked together during the war" were concrete evidence that international collaboration was possible. He was hopeful that these bonds would not be broken in an era of peace.

Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, Director of the Harvard College Observatory and acting president of the AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, said that international peace is the first prerequisite to unhampered scientific progress. In his speech, he suggested that an international observatory might be built in South Central Europe, possibly by the United Nations or its scientific and cultural organization. It could be a spearhead of an international attack on ignorance. In talking to newspaper reporters, Dr. SHAPLEY said that scientists today have a double loyalty. "They must increase the importance of their world citizenship over their local loyalties. Every individual has a similar type of double loyalty, that of his family vs. his city or state." When asked if this might ultimately lead to the point where a scientist might take an oath not to permit his discoveries to be used destructively in war, he replied that he preferred not to follow the discussion that far because of the complexity of the issues.

Dr. CARL G. A. ROSSLY, professor of meteorology at the University of Chicago, spoke in which he stated that the international exchange of weather data had lapsed since the war and proposed some sort of weather observation network under United Nations sponsorship. He stated, "There is at present urgent need for the establishment of an international machinery through which interested nations, in proportion to interest and resources, can pool their contribution for the establishment and operation of weather stations in sparsely settled regions and in oceanic areas."



PH FILE 100-18802

Dr. C. K. LEITH of the University of Wisconsin called for international cooperative efforts on a new scale by scientists, by engineers, by industry and by governments to find the ore to work out a proper balance between industry and government control, and to arrive at better understanding among the nations on the international flow of minerals.

Dr. HAWARD U. SVERDRUP, professor of oceanography at the University of California, called for increased support of oceanograph research by all maritime nations.

Reverend J. R. MacELWANE, of St. Louis University, spoke on aspects of geophysics in which he stated that some were hampered during the war whereas others were accelerated.

Dr. DETLEV BRONK, Chairman of the National Research Council and Foreign Secretary of the National Academy, said that the conference theme of cooperation among international scientists has additional significance because of the great strides science took during the war and the international aspects of these developments.

Sir ALFRED EGERTON, chemical engineer and professor at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Great Britain, stated that he believed most of the scientists wanted to evade discussion of the political aspects of some of the developments, including the atomic bomb and bacteriological warfare. He added, "But I don't believe it is advisable at this stage to deal out all our secrets to all the world."

A dinner was held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia on October 21, 1946, at which time the awards were made to members of the society. The awards were presented to JOSEPH PROUDMAN, professor of mathematics at the University of Liverpool; GEORGE GAYLORD SIMPSON, chairman of the Department of Geology and Paleontology, and JOHN B. REESIDE, of the United States Geological Survey.

In the morning session of October 22, 1946, the meeting was addressed first by Dr. THOMAS M. RIVERS, Director of the Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at Forest Hills, Long Island. The theme of his speech was that in his opinion, the world would never again suffer such an influenza epidemic as that which ravaged it in 1918. He spoke on the use of influenza vaccines.

He was followed by one Dr. E. C. S. ALPHAN, professor at the University of Minnesota, who urged that international plant disease control be one field that scientists cooperate on an international basis.

Dr. JOHN A. FLEMING of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, told the gathering that international associations of scientists must dedicate their knowledge to human welfare and not to warfare. Existing scientific unions must maintain sound principles throughout the world in research and insure the most beneficial application of the advances made by their members and to see that the knowledge of these advances is widely distributed for the increased understanding of all people.

The concluding session in Philadelphia was held on the evening of October 22, 1946, and this was addressed by Sir HENRY DALE, past president of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON and 1938 Nobel Prize winner. He spoke on the "Freedom of Science". The theme of his speech was that scientists and students of the world might prevent secret plans for another war by a universal agreement under which they would decline to carry on research under the limitation of military secrecy. He urged that there be free communication among the world's scientists to insure peace. He stated, "Nobody can guess what future discoveries may offer or predict what might be the result of committing effort and resources, on a scale comparative to those which produced the atomic bomb, to the general exploitation of other possibilities of using science as an agent of wholesale massacre and destruction." He said that now the war is ended, science is "looking for freedom (of research without secrecy) that victory was to insure." He stated further that the scientists may be told by their national leader that "abandonment of national secrecy in science would make the retention of any kind of military secrecy impossible and that this would compromise rights of national sovereignty." He stated that the scientists must reply to their national leader, saying that as scientists, "we are concerned not with the maintenance of military secrecy or of national sovereignty but with that of scientific freedom." He concluded stating that if national sovereignty means a right of any nation to prepare in secret for the destruction of others, its maintenance will destroy the spirit of science while it brings all civilization within sight of its end."

The concluding session of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES was transferred to Washington, D.C., and was scheduled to have been held there on October 23, 1946.

Inquiry was made at the Office of the Secretary of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY and it was disclosed that there were no press releases or copies of the proceedings available.

The indices of the Philadelphia Field Division contained no information regarding the scientists who come from the Philadelphia area.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

One copy of this report has been designated for the Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, Newark, New York, St. Louis, St. Paul and Washington Field Divisions inasmuch as one or more of the speakers comes from the territory covered by that field division.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: December 31, 1946

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson     |  |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm |  |
| Mr. Clegg      |  |
| Mr. Glavin     |  |
| Mr. Ladd       |  |
| Mr. Nichols    |  |
| Mr. Rosen      |  |
| Mr. Tracy      |  |
| Mr. Carson     |  |
| Mr. Egan       |  |
| Mr. Gurnea     |  |
| Mr. Harbo      |  |
| Mr. Hendon     |  |
| Mr. Pennington |  |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm |  |
| Tele. Room     |  |
| Mr. Nease      |  |
| Miss Beahm     |  |
| Miss Gandy     |  |

On December 31, 1946, at 3:20 P.M., Mr. Peter Dwyer was informed that Dr. Harlow Shapley had left New York for London at 3:10 P.M. aboard Pan American Clipper, Flight No. 100-31. Mr. Dwyer was advised that Shapley had been contacted by Anatoly Gromov, the subject in the Gregory case, in October, 1945; that he was an associate of Communist sympathizers among the persons in the scientific field, and a close associate of individuals whose names were found in the notebook of Isadore Helperin, a subject in the Corby case. It was pointed out that Shapley headed the group of American scientists who went to Moscow in 1945 to attend the celebration of the Soviet Academy of Scientists.

Mr. Dwyer was informed that Shapley was en route to India and to act as education and political advisor to Pandit Nehru for a period of a month. He was informed that he would be met at the plane in London by Julian Huxley of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission. It was suggested to Mr. Dwyer that if Shapley's baggage could be checked by British authorities discreetly and without arousing any suspicions either upon his arrival in London or upon his departure for India, that we would greatly appreciate obtaining the results of any such baggage check.

LW:rb

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EX-4

JAN 31 1947

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ALSD  
 FROM : SAC, BOSTON, MASS.  
 SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 12/27/46

Reference is made to an earlier Boston letter reflecting that HARLOW SHAPLEY would be travelling to India at the invitation of PUNDIT NEHRU. The trip is at NEHRU's invitation and expense and is for the purpose of having SHAPLEY offer counsel to the Hindu Government on Educational and Political matters. SHAPLEY will be in India approximately one month.

Additional information received, reflects that SHAPLEY will leave Boston on the afternoon of December 30 by airplane for New York, weather permitting. In case air travel is cancelled he will travel to New York by train. He is scheduled to meet with HANNAH DORNER of the ICCASP on the morning of December 31st; at 12:00 Noon, on December 31, he will have luncheon with Former Secretary of Commerce, HENRY A. ALLACE. At 3:00 PM he will leave New York City by airplane for London. He will be met in London by ~~Public~~ HUXLEY, newly elected International Director of UNESCO. He will depart from London as previously reported for India and return along the same route.

This additional information is furnished to the Bureau, with the suggestion that if the Bureau has solicited the cooperation of the British in arranging a discreet baggage search of SHAPLEY in London, it can be made available to them also.

A carbon copy of this letter is being furnished to the New York Field Division for its use provided any requests are made by the Bureau for action at the point of departure.

BSG:emk  
 100-16321  
 cc- New York Field Division

Peter Decker  
 advised 12-31-46  
 RW

Memo read  
 12-31-46  
 RW

JAN 31 1947

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INDEXED

EX-4

100-3-1182-521

RJ



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
100 Milk Street  
Boston, Massachusetts  
December 5, 1946

Director, FBI

PERSONAL & ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

Dear Sir:

REFER 5 IS

Through Confidential Informants [redacted] it has been ascertained that HARLOW SHAPLEY will spend the month of January, 1946 in India. He has received an invitation from Nehru, the Hindu statesman, to visit that land in order to supervise a program of education for the Hindu masses and also for political consultations. The exact nature of the latter is not clear and the words used have not been amplified in the informant's presence. It is known that Shapley is critical of the present British policy and the policy of colonialism generally.

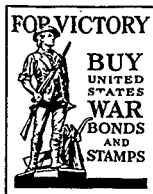
SHAPLEY has made reservations under a priority secured on the premise that he is a representative of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science. He will leave London, England, on Flight F9 for New Delhi, India, on January 2, 1947. His departure from the United States will be from New York. His passport is securing the necessary visas at the office of the British Consul General in New York City. He will leave New Delhi for London on Flight F10 on January 31, 1947.

Currently, as you know, Shapley is in Mexico where he attended the inauguration of the Mexican President at the latter's invitation and expense.

He has secured the necessary permission from the Harvard Corporation to do this work in India and it appears that Nehru has over the last three years endeavored on many occasions to secure Shapley but always wanted him for a six months' period.

The Bureau is advised that considerable attention has been given to the development of a highly confidential source having access to the records of Mr. SHAPLEY. Without going into detail, the Bureau is further

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Director, FBI  
December 5, 1946  
Page Two

advised that such a source cannot be developed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, without a very serious risk of detection and all the unpleasant consequences that would follow. It is, therefore, suggested that the Bureau give consideration to contacting proper representatives at London, England and through these sources arrange for a thorough search of Shapley's baggage and effects while in transit to India and also on return.

For such assistance as it may provide the Bureau should know that through a number of various informants the Boston Field Division has ascertained that Mr. Shapley is a person of most methodical habits. His briefcase, for example, is always carefully segregated into compartments each one of which contains all of the material relating to a particular subject, and each one of which would be invariably labeled.

The Bureau's attention is respectfully directed to the series of letters prepared in Boston concerning this individual and his contacts with Russian and other international figures so that the results of such a discreet search might be properly evaluated.

Very truly yours,

*Edward A. Soucy*  
EDWARD A. SOUCY  
Special Agent in Charge

BSG:md  
100-16321  
Airmail Special Delivery

met

100-341825-23  
CHANGED TO

6

100-350104-8





United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Boston, Massachusetts  
January 2, 1947

FD-143



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL  
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title HARLOW SHAPLEY

Character of Case Internal Security (R)  
Field Office Boston  
Symbol Number    
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or  
Microphone) Technical

b7E

1. Subject's name and address:

HARLOW SHAPLEY  
60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.  
(Harvard Observatory)

2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Field Office

G.I.R. 5

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized 10/23/46 - Installed 10/30/46

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

None

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R 83 JAN 29 1960

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FBI  
RECEIVED-TECHNICAL  
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EX 33  
JAN 26 1947

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved:

Information concerning movement of 9 visiting Russian Scientists, source of funds of ICCASP, plans of ICCASP for 3rd party, subject's efforts to obtain visa for Hungarian Communist Scientist, Dr. Sengygi, despite blocking by Justice Dept. forwarded Bureau by P&C letter.

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

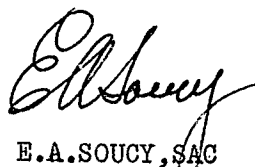
None

9. Manpower and costs involved:

\$16.50 per month for leased lines

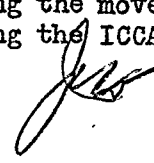
10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

  
E.A.SOUCY, SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

Inasmuch as this is a source of information regarding the movement of visiting Russian scientists and information regarding the ICCASP, it is suggested that this surveillance be continued.



12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

In view of the above, it is recommended that this technical surveillance be continued for another sixty days.

*Good*  
*OK*

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

*OK Eng V.*

msf

100-341823-25,26  
CHANGED TO

C

100-350104-7,1

March 11, 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Special Agent in Charge

Boston, Massachusetts

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

Marlow, Shepley

Native Born

Communist

60 Garden Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts (Residence)

Harvard Observatory  
60 Garden Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts (Business)

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

Very truly yours,

*J. E. Hoover*

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Becker \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JEF:amm

100-341825-127



**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
 100 Milk Street,  
 Boston, Massachusetts



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
 FILE NO. 100-16,321

Director, FBI

RE: SHAPLEY, HARLOW  
~~SECURITY MATTER~~  
Internal Security-R

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below:

Name: Harlow Shapley  
 Aliases:

*No SS card  
 2-27-47  
 [initials]*

Residence Address: 60 Garden St.,  
 Cambridge, Mass.

*G.I.R-5*

Business Address: Harvard Observatory,  
 60 Garden St.,  
 Cambridge, Mass.

☒ Native Born      ☐ Alien      ☐ Naturalized  
☒ Communist      ☐ German      ☐ Miscellaneous  
☐ Fascist (Italian)      ☐ Japanese      ☐

Date of Birth 11-2-85  
 Place of Birth Nashville, Mo.  
 Entered U. S. \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
 Naturalized (date) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Naturalized (place and Court) \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDED

Very truly yours,

*Edward A. Soucy*  
 EDWARD A. SOUCY  
 SAC

*3/11/47 8 PM*

*100-34185-57*  
*[initials]*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

URGENT - ~~DO NOT REPLY~~

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

FEBRUARY 20, 1947

28  
Transmit the following message to: SAC, BOSTON

TECH SURVEILLANCE, HARLOW MAPLEY, IS - C. REURLET FEBRUARY FOURTEENTH. AUTHORITY  
GRANTED INSTALLATION TECH SURVEILLANCE PRIVATE TELEPHONE HARLOW MAPLEY, SIX MAUGHT  
GARDEN STREET, CAMBRIDGE, KIRKLAND ONE THREE THREE NINE, PROVIDED WILL SECURITY ASSURED.  
LEASED LINE LETTER BEING TRANSMITTED. SETTL TIME, DATE INSTALLATION AND SIGNAL NUMBER.  
ALSO SIGNAL TELEPHONE NUMBERS COVERED BY [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] AT SIX MAUGHT  
GARDEN STREET.

CONF. INST. T.

b7E

HOOVER

G. I. R. -5

JD:oda

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 04-16-2010

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SENT VIA \_\_\_\_\_

845 P M

Per \_\_\_\_\_



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Boston, Massachusetts

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. \_\_\_\_\_

February 14, 1947



RECOMMENDATION FOR INSTALLATION OF TECHNICAL  
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.  
Character of Case Internal Security - C  
Field Office Boston  
Symbol Number  
Type of Surveillance (Technical or  
Microphone) Technical

1. Name and address of subject:

Dr. Harlow Shapley  
60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.  
Telephone - Kirkland 1339

2. Location of technical operation:

Within confines of Boston Field Division Office

3. Other technical surveillances on same subject:

~~CONF. INFO.~~ [ ] installed 10/30/46 on Subject's Office  
in the Harvard Observatory

b7E

4. Cost and manpower involved:

|                |              |                    |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Cost - Mileage | \$7.50       | } for leased lines |
| 2 loops @ \$3  | 6.00         |                    |
|                | <u>13.50</u> |                    |

per month

5. Adequacy of security:

Very good

RECORDED

INDEXED

911

EX-7

100-341125

FOR  
[Handwritten signatures and initials]



6. Type of case involved:

Internal Security C and R

7. Connection or status of subject in the case:

Subject is one of principal national figures in Progressive Citizens of America, and Science Division of the NCSZF. He has contact with other known Internal Security C and R subjects as well as all Russian Nationals who are scientists visiting the U.S.

8. Specific information being sought:

A similar surveillance at Subject's office has been very successful. Subject and his friends use this telephone on "confidential" calls. In view of successful answer to many inquiries on business phone, it is believed that this coverage on private phone will be most successful.

9. Reasons for believing the specific information will be obtained by the technical surveillance:

See 8 above

10. Importance of case and subject:

Subject is nationally and internationally the most important pro-Russian scientist in F.O.<sub>2</sub> territory

11. Possibilities of obtaining desired information by other means (Explain in detail):

None

12. Risks of detection involved:

Telephone Company cooperative and multiple appearance several blocks from Subject's residence will be utilized and risks of detection rather remote.

13. Probable length of technical surveillance:

90 days

14. Request made for technical surveillance by any outside agency (name specific official, title and agency):

None

15. Remarks:

I recommend this technical installation and if granted, furnish letter for leased line starting from 21 Royal Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. and ending 100 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

*E. Soucy*  
E.A. SOUCY  
SAC

16. Recommendation of Assistant Director:

A previous request for a technical surveillance on Harlow Shapley at the same address, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to cover his activity was approved by the Attorney General and installed by Boston. It is now requested that approval be given for the installation of another technical surveillance on the telephone utilized by Shapley for "confidential calls" on a private phone at the same address. Since authorization has already been received from the Attorney General to cover by means of a technical installation the activity of Harlow Shapley at 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, additional authorization from the Attorney General does not appear necessary. If you approve, the installation of this additional technical surveillance, there is attached for transmittal an appropriate teletype to Boston.

Attachment

*OK* *JS*

17. Recommendation of Assistants to the Director:

*OK*  
*E. Soucy*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: 1-13-47

FROM : Mr. J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson     |  |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm |  |
| Mr. Clegg      |  |
| Mr. Glavin     |  |
| Mr. Ladd       |  |
| Mr. Nichols    |  |
| Mr. Rosen      |  |
| Mr. Tracy      |  |
| Mr. Carson     |  |
| Mr. Egan       |  |
| Mr. Gurnea     |  |
| Mr. Harbo      |  |
| Mr. Hendon     |  |
| Mr. Pennington |  |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm |  |
| Tele. Room     |  |
| Mr. Nease      |  |
| Miss Beahm     |  |
| Miss Gandy     |  |

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised the Boston Office that on the evening of September 26, 1946, he attended a meeting of the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers held at the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Among those present at this meeting were Isadore Amdur, Hugh and Yael Bowker, Leo Hurvich, Bart Bok [redacted]

During the course of the meeting Amdur, under some questioning, advised that he had learned from Harlow Shapley that the AAScW and the Federation of Atomic Scientists had been "sold down the river by the U. S. State Department." It has been the intention of the AAScW to establish itself firmly in the development of UNESCO. The informant advised that Dr. Shapley is desirous of being the International Director of UNESCO. He added that Shapley and Bok were alleged to have excellent contacts with the State Department which would assure them permanent positions in the organization.

At this meeting Amdur revealed that some seventy scientific representatives were to have been appointed to UNESCO by the State Department. These appointments were clearing through an individual identified as "Thompson", who relied for guidance upon Shapley and Bok, among others. At the suggestion of Shapley, Thompson had been consulting with Bok and Amdur at Washington, D.C., and Amdur had been invited to go to England in early October or November as the representative to a preliminary conference on UNESCO. Early in the week of September 22, 1946 he had visited Washington, D. C. to arrange final details of the transportation. He contacted an official in the State Department whose name is [redacted] Benton (formerly of the Benton and Bowles Advertising Agency). Benton reportedly gave Amdur the "brush-off."

Very much disheartened, Amdur returned to Cambridge and went into a conference with Dr. Shapley. Shapley immediately contacted by telephone an official in the State Department from whom he is apparently able to obtain confidential information. At this point, again, Amdur stressed the necessity of holding in confidence his story because Shapley was getting "inside information" from the State Department and any possible exposure of Shapley's connections might hurt not only the individuals but also the American Association of Scientific Workers. From his contact, Shapley learned that Benton had supplanted Thompson in handling arrangements for UNESCO.

**ACTION:** If you approve, it is suggested that this memorandum be routed to the Liaison Section in order that this "leak" may be discussed with the State Department by one of the Liaison Agents. It is felt that the State Department, first, should be advised of this leak, and second, it should be determined, if possible, the identity of Shapley's contact in the State Department in order to identify this person as being possibly the subject of other investigations being conducted by the Bureau.

62 JAN 14 1947

JCM:bm

2047

out.

State Dept doesn't know  
leak, but will try to  
find out.

Mr. Bannerman  
advised 11/20/47

100-34-29

OK  
JAN 24 1947



# F.B.I. TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON 1 21 11:17 AM

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

CONF. INFT.

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE. REURTEL FEBRUARY TWENTY. [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED] IS KIRKLAND 0390 AND [REDACTED] IS KIRKLAND 2401.

b7E

RECEIVED: 2-21-47

12:24 PM EST

MW

SOUCY

IB

1

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

February 20, 1947

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. E. A. Soucy  
Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
100 Milk Street  
Boston 9, Massachusetts

G. I. R. - 5

Dear Mr. Soucy:

In conformity with our agreement with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, I am attaching a letter to Mr. Brskine H. White, Vice President and General Manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, requesting leased line facilities for a surveillance on Doctor Harlow Chapley. You should arrange for a representative of your office to present my letter to Mr. Brskine H. White, Vice President and General Manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, in accordance with the procedure outlined in my letter of March 2, 1944.

If for any reason you do not utilize this surveillance, the Bureau should be notified in order that its records may be maintained in a current status.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure

JDD:del

Tolson  
E. A. Tamm  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Carson  
Egan  
Gurnea  
Harbo  
Hendon  
Pennington  
Quinn Tamm  
Nease  
Gandy

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
FEB 21 6 16 PM '47  
FILE 108

February 21, 1947

Mr. Erskine M. White  
Vice President and General Manager  
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company  
50 Oliver Street  
Boston 7, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. White:

In connection with investigations being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under its lawful and established jurisdiction, it is requested that you furnish to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the usual commercial rates leased line facilities between the points set out hereafter. This request is made upon the specific authorization of the Attorney General of the United States for the purpose of obtaining information in a case involving the national security or the jeopardy of human life and conforming to the established policies of the Department of Justice with reference to the conditions of emergency in which special technical facilities are required. Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

It is requested that leased line facilities be furnished as follows:

From: 21 Royal Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
To: 100 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

F B I  
71 MAR 11 1947

JDD:del

EX - 44

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## F.B.I. TELETYPE

G.I.R.-5

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

WASHINGTON 6 FROM BOSTON 5 12-15 PM  
 DIRECTOR

DOCTOR HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS - C. TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COMMENCED  
 FOUR TWENTY PM MARCH FOURTH NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. SYMBOL    
  ASSIGNED.

b7E

SOUCY

EX-25

RECORDED

&  
INDEXED

BS R 5-6 WA  
 RECEIVED

-5-47

12-47 P.M.

EST 3:00 PM

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 1947

TELETYPE

*Handwritten signature: J. Edgar Hoover*

b7D  
b7E

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON 1 4 10.08 A

DIRECTOR URGENT

HARLOW SHAPLEY, QUOTE DR. SENGYGI UNQUOTE, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REFER  
FIVE IS. RE BOSLETS NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, DECEMBER THIRTEEN AND DECEMBER  
TWENTYSIX LAST UNDER CAPTION. SECOND SUBJECTS NAME SPELLED BY [REDACTED] <sup>CONFIDENTIAL</sup>

[REDACTED] AS INDICATED SUPRA. [REDACTED] ADVISED CORRECT SPELLED  
ING IS SZENT GYORGYI AND NOT AS PREVIOUSLY INDICATED. SZENT GYORGYI  
ATTENDED MEETING EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC  
WORKERS AT PARIS NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO AND THREE LAST. AMONG OTHER PRESENT  
WERE JOLIO-CURIE OF FRANCE, J. B. BERNAL OF ENGLAND, NORMAN VEALL OF  
CANADA, ALL KNOWN TO YOU. FOREGOING PROVIDED FOR COMPLETION OF FILE.

[REDACTED] HAS ADVISED SHAPLEY AND BUNKER NOW BELIEVE THEY CAN  
GAIN VISA FOR SZENT GYORGYI TO ENTER U. S.

END

BS R 1 WA

SOUCY

RECORDED 15 MAR 6 1947

INDEXED

EX - 31

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-47660-9

*Handwritten notes:*  
made by [unclear] 3/4/47  
MAY 5 1947  
47

August 1945

## A/DESIGN FOR FIGHTING

by HARLOW SHAPLEY

G. I. R. - 5

ONCE upon a time recently there was a great nation in a mess. The nation's ills were everywhere obvious. A great many poor people were hungry, while other citizens destroyed their surpluses; more than ten million were unemployed; the desires of the laborers for greater pay and prestige were doing badly; the women without higher education were submerged by custom and lack of opportunity; the people had no thrifty desires to accumulate savings — indeed they had nothing much to save; the young men and women received little systematic training in health or in patriotism; they had little opportunity to travel.

In this economically and spiritually confused country, diseases like measles, pneumonia, and syphilis were badly controlled, if at all; mosquitoes and flies were destined to be eternal pests and carriers of disease; the airplanes were relatively slow and weak (we continue to list the nation's ills); the researches in the physical sciences throughout the country were listless; the art of ship-building and ship-sailing had practically disappeared; and worst of all, there was little zest for life and liberty, no driving principle or policy to make the citizens from all the corners of the country proud to be citizens of that nation and brothers under a sun that might illuminate a hopeful future.

If I had, at that time, ventured to offer a remedy for all these ills, every one of them, by advising the afflicted nation to take active part in the greatest and bloodiest human war ever conceived — a war that destroys more property and brutally butchers more innocent people than the worst human butchers have ever enjoyed in their most gorgeous dreams; if I had recommended that mad procedure, guaranteeing the almost complete cure of all such ills within ten years, and the practical attainment of all the high goals I have implied, it is quite likely that both my advice and I should have been (to understate it) deplored.

Naturally, I did not make such a recommendation.

Astronomer and philosopher, HARLOW SHAPLEY graduated from the University of Missouri in 1910, took his Ph.D. at Princeton in 1913, and has been Director of the Harvard Observatory since 1921. Last summer on his hilltop in Vermont he began thinking about the warfare to which he would like to see Americans dedicating themselves when the present fighting is over. He spoke his conclusions before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in September, 1944. Then he published them in the *American Scholar*. Now, in a revised form, he lays his case before Atlantic readers and urges them to come on in and fight.

Nevertheless, this nation did get into just such a war, and all those happy desiderata and many more have come about.

Probably never in the history of this country have its people, as a whole, eaten so well as during the past three years. There is practically no unemployment. The soldiers and sailors are the best paid and fed in the world. The nation is healthier. The people have rather willingly adopted healthful restraints, constructive collaboration, unified determination, a national spirit of worthy sacrifice.

Sensational advances in the treatment of certain diseases, new knowledge of food, new accomplishment in a million new home gardens, new and widespread instruction in world geography — all these have come also. Without the war, most of them would yet have been totally missing, and the others of slow maturing. The women in the offices, factories, and armed services have discovered abilities and self-assurance heretofore unrealized. Elementary applied sciences have been taught to about a million young men who would otherwise have been deprived of a practical training that is important in a civilization highly dependent on applied science. The political and social prestige of labor has increased remarkably in three years of war; and millions of citizens have billions in savings — establishing a policy heretofore unknown, unpracticed, or impossible.

With such manifold blessings to the majority of individuals and groups in America, and with such apparent social gain for the nation as a whole, who could sincerely regret this world war and who would take steps to prevent another one? Should we not praise those who precipitated it? Or is there a counter-acting Design for Not Fighting — some substitute for Beneficent War?

War was long ago recognized as a good tribal business by certain savage and primitive people, but they fought for food, women, loot, and the joy of personal combat. These are not our American motives. We have food; we have, if anything, too many women; our individual property averages the most and best in the world; and the lust for personal combat has been pretty well bred out of us. (Even if it has not, modern war provides little opportunity for personal bloodletting, since it is about nine-tenths fought on the draftsman's board, in the machine shop, and by the remotely located ground force. Fewer than a tenth

of our mobilized warriors in battlefields, factories, and farms ever smell the human enemy or grapple with him. The poetry and romance, the snorting rush of the foaming charger and the savage clash of sabers have been machined out of modern and future wars. Most of the thrills for most of us are vicarious. At the height of a hard-pressing crisis, we may work at the lathes some fifty-four hours a week — with time-and-a-half for overtime, of course.

Our material gains in war are therefore not so elemental as those which made war a national business for earlier tribes. It is now not so much for food, loot, and glory that we fight, as (if we judge by our successes) for the great social gains: for widely distributed prosperity, the education of the masses, large wealth for a new set of capitalists, the provision of work for everybody, and good pay for good work. Socially uplifting is this war, as well as materially profitable, for more than 100 million Americans.

Up to this point, it sounds as though it would be folly not to adopt world war as the national policy. The amazing advantages and dividends must be balanced somehow, or even written off in some way; otherwise we are at a loss to understand another equally amazing situation: namely, that practically everyone wants this beneficent war to end immediately, and fervently hopes, apparently, that there will never be another such war.

Undoubtedly there exist a few friends of war, scattered among the officers of the armed forces, the politicians and government officials, the magnified personalities of press and radio, and especially among profiteering businessmen — a considerable number altogether, who secretly hope that this war will continue and that others will come. These people must be watched, but I choose to consider them as low moral perverts, and not as a part of the American citizenry.

### *Why Not War as a National Business?*

To enumerate briefly the chief objections to war, we note first that it is making nearly all our regularly trained army and navy personnel important, and perhaps overweeningly arrogant. The same is true for hundreds of Washington bureaucrats. It may be pretty hard to demobilize the pride and spirit and habits of many of the war-enriched, glory-inflated citizens.

The war is building a much greater American Legion — again, a two-edged sword, disadvantage and advantage.

The war has decreased the normal care of children, and probably their morale. The bull-market boom of the late twenties, of course, tended to do the same.

The usual type of college education has been interrupted for a few years for many boys. Presumably that should be listed as a disadvantage.

Although the war has improved the business of newspapers, of the radio, of manufacturers, of the transportation and communications industries, and of most small businessmen the country over, there were some enterprises temporarily ruined by the war (although the corresponding businessmen themselves

have landed on their feet elsewhere). And the white-collar classes have, as usual, suffered disproportionately, because the take has lagged behind the increased outgo.

Some would list "the economic waste of war" as a frightful price to pay for our full employment and full stomachs and purses.

Finally, taxes have become atrocious; but hardly any of us regret that others pay the government heavily, to meet a part of the costs of the war and to help in moderating the inflation natural to the existence of prosperity. In fact, we almost cheerfully pay our own taxes as a part of the healthful national discipline.

It is obvious that I am reaching around desperately to find sufficient disadvantages of war; it must be discredited somehow.

As I see it, there are two major comments to be made on our aversion to adopting war as the best national or international business. One is obvious; the other leads toward hope.

We in America are on the winning side of this war, and from the first we have known that we are winning; also the war is not on the home grounds. Those obvious factors explain much. Practically none of the war advantages cited above have been available to the French, Dutch, Norwegians, Czechs, and other conquered states. Only a few temporary advantages (like full employment and perhaps unity of spirit) have been available to the now defeated Axis countries; and by no means all of our advantages have come to Great Britain and the Dominions. This time we have kept a winning war at a distance. It is relatively very profitable, and not all the profits are temporary. We have reasons to suspect, however, that a future war might eventuate otherwise.

It remains to make the hopeful comment that the basic reason why 130 million Americans and untold hundreds of millions of others want an end of this war, and of all similar world struggles, is that war is immoral. The moral values in the situation more than balance the immediate material and social advantages, more than balance the prosperity, the glory, the excitement — even for us, a winning nation. This is a fact of highest encouragement to all who are solicitous for the further evolution of the human race. It is inspiring that we, who are temporarily gaining so many worth-while social and personal advantages, are nevertheless conscious of the cosmic error of it all.

We owe our present consciousness of the long-range tragic penalties of war to two widely different causes. One is the remarkably dramatic news coverage by press and radio, which has not concealed from Americans the bitter blood and tears. The other is the religious and secular education of past centuries, which has gradually built an intellectual heritage and a universal ethics that link peace with social justice, international good will, and human progress. Through moral education, peace has become an inherent human desire; it is almost an instinctive good, for educated men, and war an instinctive evil.

Possibly there are other important factors that tend to cancel or minimize the social and material gains of

successful war at a distance — mass anxiety and regret over economic waste, for instance. But we also had deep pre-war anxieties. Personally I am content to accept the contention that the moral gain of abolishing war is the best reason for such a policy. The arguments based on economics and demography are too often specious and circular; usually they involve merely postponements and short-term compromises. The inherent moral antipathy, moreover, is a factor most clearly associated with the mental and spiritual development of mankind. I am gratified that we can rate it highly.

As the current strife draws to a conclusion that seems to be satisfactory for the continuance of a Western culture, we may profitably turn our thoughts first toward post-war peace plans. And when the world gets stabilized politically and economically, or even before then, we should begin planning for the next war. In the remainder of this article I hope to incite my readers to consider plans for new martial activities. It will then become clear why I have taken time to consider both the advantages of successful war and the moral and material costs thereof. We shall have standards of comparison.

### *Our Recent Inglorious Defeat and Humiliation*

In 1918-1919 more than four times as many Americans were killed by Influenza as by our enemies of the First World War. Twenty million human beings perished of that ruthless disease. The economic loss in the world-wide battle with the influenza organism was also tremendous. Moreover, sad and shameful to say, we lost that war. Only when it became satiated with its successes did the savage foe recede into the invisible realms where it normally dwells, and from which it has at times made further minor forays with murderous and economically destructive results. Even yet, that adversary is not defeated; our defenses against it are permeable and insufficient.

Clearly we have right here a dangerous enemy for our next war. Why are we not all arming ourselves against this treacherous foe that does not hesitate to make sneak attacks and has no respect for armistice? There were several millions of us engaged in those influenza battles of 1918-1919; we are the casualties who recovered. I now wonder why in heaven we who returned from those battlefields did not form an American Flu Legion, don our old face masks and march in parades, brandish our voting strength, and influence Congressmen.

With our political power, under the leadership of General Doctor, Captain Laboratory Technician, and Lieutenant Nurse — all who fought valiantly with us millions of private sufferers in the great influenza war — we might have got the government to fortify research laboratories munificently, drill the citizens in epidemic prevention and control, enforce the care of body and mind, and turn the powerful mass psychology into a fervent patriotic assault on the enemies of mankind that have always been more deadly than the soldiers of European fanatics and tyrants. So prepared,

when the next attack comes along, we should be ready for it. We could sell Health Bonds, pay taxes luxuriously, work like the devil, and perhaps, this time, win the war, conquer our great enemy, and keep him subjugated for as long as man remains civilized and sanitary.

But, alas, we did not organize. Medical investigators and public health officers continue to do their best, without much government or public support, while the undertakers year after year continue to tuck us away prematurely.

### *Selecting Enemies for Coming Wars*

But the Design for Fighting I want to sketch here is not so simple and obvious as would be a defensive war against some major decimating epidemic. To fight defensively means admission of intellectual defeat. I want to go deeper. We should remember that it is only the bodies of men and women that the grave-diggers inter and the cremators oxydize. Our influences, our contributions to knowledge and to the art and beauty of human living, — our spirits, if you will, — escape the mortuary. Our works live after us.

Let us, therefore, seek out some of the enemies that assail those human qualities that we group loosely under the term "civilization"; let us look up the opponents to the evolution of those human characteristics that seem to differentiate men from other animals and plants. We may discover that an enthusiastic warfare against such opponents, even if only partially successful, is a fair substitute for warfare against fellow men. At least it would emphasize the absurdity of world wars or national wars where life and property are wildly squandered, while these greater enemies — the enemies of the soul, mind, sometimes body — are almost completely ignored.

Instinctive and acquired human morality, as we have noted, opposes the promotion of man-kill-man war; but I believe this same inherent morality must unquestionably be vigorously pro-war, war to the death, if we define our enemies as those that obstruct or challenge the social and intellectual growth of man and of human society.

We could, of course, betray this innate evolutionary struggle, deliberately refuse to grow, and go turtling through the ages, dull and static; we could even regress, like a petered-out biological species, by way of recurrent world wars and social degradations. But it will be better cosmic sportsmanship to go to the top, to the limit of our abilities and aspirations; for there may be something at that rainbow's end that will make even the galaxies look incidental.

Whatever the postulates in which we clothe ourselves, whether our tailors are religious prophets, pagan philosophers, modern scientific cosmogonists, or the still striving spirits of jungle-born curiosity, the majority of Americans are already amply dressed for the uphill climb. This readiness of the citizen-soldiers is a challenge to those who venture to make plans. No boastful pacification of a restless island will suffice, no capture of a distant market for the enriching of a few

inevitable, ultimately, that one wonders why we go ahead trying halfway substitutes.

And the unified political organization that will include all the present nations is also rapidly developing, notwithstanding some stubborn and perhaps bloody resistance, and in spite of the temporary dominance by political cartels of major powers. Some would probably predict that the political unity will be obtained and stabilized before the end of the present century; and others may hold out for a thousand years of strife and political individualism. But we all should probably agree, if put to it, that we either sink to savagery or rise, perhaps slowly, to a world unity, however drab this last prospect may appear.

But is a world-wide common culture an inevitability of the new order? I believe not. A political international and a universal economic agreement need not lead to a sterile uniformity in the cultural world. Local languages perish slowly; and many local customs can persist because they are linked with local geography. Hills, valleys, deserts, mountains, the seashores, and the various belts of latitude will remain, notwithstanding the ingenuity and deviltry of man. And the climates, soils, waters, and scenery in these various types of geographical localities can and will have a basic effect upon the folkways of whatever inhabitants choose to remain, or are permitted to remain, in such relatively specialized domains.

That localized cultures change slowly (whether of man, plant, or animal), and with some care might be made almost permanent, is demonstrated in nearly all the large countries of the world by the present social and domestic differences in contiguous groups. Only if the world maintains these cultural human varieties, these endemic cultures, will it provide natural opportunities for evolution. I mean evolution in taste and art, as well as growth in industry and natural science. For it is well known to the biologist that a uniform population changes but little.

We must therefore oppose, if I am right, those tendencies that are working toward standardization and cultural homogeneity. We must strive against chain thinking and acting. As one contribution to this objective, the small community must continue to live, to play, and to think by itself. It must be our fervent hope that the local American community will grow in cultural self-sufficiency, not only for the delight of the people in being doers rather than in being done for, but also because of the importance of endemic cultures to general welfare.

We are quite willing to give over to international organization the responsibility of the larger political and economic management, if such delegation means peace, efficiency, and progress. But let us work toward a colorful new world through the development and maintenance of local customs.

And it is high time we got started on a program of deliberate cultivation of community life. For we must admit that much of our thinking and feeling has now been delegated to others through the predominance of chain newspapers, broadcasting syndicates, and motion picture theaters. It is alarming to realize how

many of us hear the same news commentators, the same comedians and music analyzers; and to realize how many of us read the same comic strips, eat the same food, announce the same observations on passing events.

All this standardization and mental goose-stepping has gone so far that escape seems impossible. Chain thinking has linked our brains. The radio serves simultaneously ten million of us parrots. Originality of thought and expression has been sold down the river for the joy of hearing a hot gag.

Possibly we cannot retrace and start over; and most of us would not want to; we are mentally lazy, and too willing to follow leaders. But can we not counteract a little the deadening effect of this national centralized domination by emphasizing the activities and the contributions of localized natural communities?

Some of us have cheerful hopes about the more methodical encouragement of craftsmanship in country, town, and city. Already much is done, and it has been tremendously worth while. Art and science often blend in the craftsman. Local group work in the sciences is an entering wedge for community collaboration. In less than two years, the membership in Science Clubs of America has increased 600 per cent, and now we have some five thousand active groups that are doing things, with a maximum of inspiration and a minimum of centralized direction.

Much of the work of the Science Clubs, in the schools and among the adults, deals with the biology, topography, and archaeology of the community. Such interests foster pride in the community. Before long, many counties or valleys are going to be proud, for instance, that the herbarium of the home county valley is well known and has been related to the flora of larger regions and to the community's horticultural and agricultural problems.

The rise of small symphony orchestras and choruses, and the growth of amateur musical performances, are signs that we can develop loyalties to the home folk, and really enjoy their performances, notwithstanding the superior excellence that could be ours by the turning of a dial. These musical movements, especially when they can be related to the folk songs and folklore of the community, are a challenge for all of us who recognize the importance of the independent life of the community, and the heightened likelihood of the evolution of taste and intelligence if homogeneity is opposed.

In the contest against deadening centralized manipulation of the minds and mores of the people, we have a happy fight that all can join; and, paradoxically enough, nationally working artists and scientists can help to incite diversity and direct the development of local cultural projects; the radio and press syndicates can assist in spreading the gospel of community self-sufficiency.

### *The Tyranny of the Unknown*

I come now to the fourth scheme for combat. I cannot escape the feeling that the human mind and b-

curiosity are significant in this world—even perhaps in the cosmos of geological time and intergalactic space. With this impression (or illusion) that the mind is the best of us, and the best of biological evolution, I cannot escape the feeling of a responsibility to glorify the human mind, take it seriously, even dream about its ultimately flowering into something far beyond the primitive muscle-guider and sensation-recorder with which we started.

It is, possibly, naïve to deduce that the acquiring of knowledge and sensations, and the judging and correlating of such knowledge and sensations, are a human necessity; and also rather elementary to observe that in the short time that the race has had for reasoning about things, it has been impossible to learn much. But pointing out such fundamentals gives us background, and perhaps modesty. Relative to the total surmisable extent of knowledge, we have advanced very little beyond the level of wisdom acquired by many animals of long racial experience.

We are, to be sure, no longer afraid of strange squeaks in the dark, or completely superstitious about the dead. On many occasions we are valiantly rational. Nevertheless, we now know “how much the unknown transcends the what we know.” The unrevealed seriously oppresses us as men of mind. We are tyrannized by the unanswered more than by governmental restraints or social taboos. This tyranny shadows the brightness of the explored realms of nature and of man. To use again the battle cry of the cornered, the war slogan of the ardent social fighter, “Let’s do something about it!” Let’s exorcise these tyrannical spirits of the surrounding darkness. Let’s declare a methodical and elaborate war on the Tyranny of the Unknown.

Already, in our quiet way, most of us are mildly opposing this tyranny. We do it in our spare time, sometimes apologetically, and sometimes with rather brave and hopeful sanction by our institutional chiefs. But, of course, except when we have war-urgency assignments, we do not let the fight get in the way of comfortable living, routine duties, and our ordinary neighborliness.

Now please do not get the impression that I have, with large words, simply advocated the continuity of research. That is not at all what I have in mind. I said “a *methodical* and *elaborate* warfare on the Tyranny of the Unknown.”

It is time we quit treating the acquisition of new knowledge as the luxury of a special class, or as the precursor to profit-making new gadgets or nostrums. It is time we quit leaving the explorations beyond the horizons to the long-haired professors and the workers in a few government bureaus. The contest against the tyranny of the unknown is a job for the people of America, if they are going to keep up in the competition with other countries. It is their job if they are planning to participate in either the practical or the idealized progress of mankind. It should be the concern of the businessman, the labor union, the fruit grower, and the farmer. This war can be an affair for the Popular Front, if the proper leaders properly blueprint the campaign.

Practically every community in America that can produce an ensign or a sergeant could produce a boy or girl who could be trained to effective, even if modest, service in these new armies. Once the attack is briefed and the skills are sharpened, finding new facts and checking old interpretations are no more difficult than making an automobile from blueprints, or managing intership communications, or unraveling the mysteries of an income tax form. Yes, certainly the increase and spreading out of scientific and other research is a national concern, and, in making this a national issue, respect for fundamentals need not be sacrificed to the utilitarian. But how far we now appear to be from an aggressive governmental interest in this particular fight!

Over a year ago (on April 19, 1944), the British House of Commons debated “Sir Granville Gibson’s motion calling for a bold and generous Government policy towards research. . . . The debate itself ranged over a wide ground, and no scientific worker could desire to have so many of his points made more effectively or trenchantly than was done in its course. The case for adequate remuneration of the scientific worker was pressed even more forcibly than in the House of Lords debate [the preceding July], and the arguments on this point . . . would have seemed incredible in a Parliamentary debate ten or twenty years ago. The credit for this change of outlook must be attributed in no small measure to the work of the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee, the reports of which have done much to prepare the ground for the debate.” I am quoting from *Nature* for May 6, 1944. To me it seems that that particular session of Parliament was epochal, not only for science in Western civilization, but for the British Empire.

Can you imagine our own Congress sympathetically and understandingly considering research as a national issue of high importance? Almost inconceivable, you would say; and unfortunately there are smug scientists entrenched in Washington who would say, “Thank God, Congress is keeping out of this.” And I fancy that many others would say, “Nonsense — this enlisting of the common people in a war against the unknown! They can’t understand research, to say nothing of doing creditable creative work. They would only mess up the profession.”

But fortunately only a few scientists feel that the increase of knowledge is for the elite alone. To the rest, I go on to say that we are not yet ready to open the systematic national or international campaign against Enemy Number One. There must be several preliminary preparations, all of which take labor, thought, and time:—

1. The crusade must be sold to the average citizen, through skillful propaganda (or education, if you prefer that term). We must discover appeals to the imagination and the emotions. We need systematic research on the methods of creating understanding and sympathy for research. We must discover the way to make the fight against the tyranny of the unknown a national issue, like good government and individual freedom.

2. Local and national governments must be convinced of the merit of this cause, and of the importance of increasing official support for the mobilization of appropriate forces and resources.

3. The schools and colleges must recognize the importance of producing critical scholars and creative thinkers. They must see that one man fired with curiosity is worth much more than two solid and stolid citizens.

4. The Design for Fighting must be prepared. It must be outlined and published to the collaborating workers. It may require the leadership of a new institution — an Academy of Intellectual Exploration.

Among the citizens of America are several thousand who are the special agents of the people and of the civilization they compose. These agents or servants of society have been trained, mostly at the expense of the public, to know what is known and what is not.

It is to these several thousand servant-thinkers that I now put the question I set out to ask: Would it be advisable and possible to list *in extenso* for each of scores of special fields of knowledge the unsolved problems immediately before us?

The question requires elaboration. The proposed listing would be for technical specialists chiefly — and less directly, or only incidentally, for the non-specialist. Probably in all fields there are many able workers who for one reason or another do not have a grasp of neighboring areas, or even a full picture of their own subject. These workers may be young and as yet inexperienced, or they may be isolated scholars, away from discussion groups or large laboratories and libraries. Important fields often are thoroughly comprehended by only a few intense workers who have favorable temperaments and opportunities, and for such fields even highly competent investigators in adjacent areas are unacquainted with the problems solved and unsolved.

Everybody gains when the obstacles to enriched research — namely, the unclear pictures — are removed. Would not such detailed clarification through problem-listing be worth doing, for the benefit of beginner and professional? What are the immediate unknowns, practical and theoretical, which might be subdued if they were fully recognized and if there were an abundance of thinkers and resources available, in, for example, mammalian anatomy, in atomic structure, in the amelioration of insanity, in regional planning, in pre-Cambrian stratigraphy, in the history of printing devices, in the phylogeny of the anthropoids, in aeronautics, group tensions, meteorology, and the use of leisure?

I visualize a great impetus to research through the methodical listing of the problems. Several biologists and physicists have told me that the project should be both feasible and highly profitable in their own fields.

No doubt in economics, sociology, administration, philology, and the like, it would be possible to prepare essays on the detailed problems that should be attacked. The evaluation of the unknowns would perhaps become more personal, and possibly less valuable, the farther one goes from the physical sciences. But surely, in almost any field of the humanities or the social sciences, there would be gain from an attempt to tell the world which unknowns (that time and intense study might liquidate) now seem most to bedevil the advance of knowledge and constructive theory. The various surveys could not well be homogeneous in formulation or presentation; and they need not be, to attain the desired end.

In practice, there would be the danger of narrow or personal views of the major and minor problems. And another handicap is the natural one that a scholar, forgetting his social responsibility, might hesitate to show his cards; he might want to reserve the brightest battles for a test of his own personal valor. He might be selfish. In the natural sciences a worker's connections with industrial research might stop him from presenting in detail some problems that have commercial value.

The campaign to list systematically, and with bibliographic reference, the visible problems in a special field will require the judgment and ingenuity of a leader in that area. Of this I feel sure. The work cannot be done by popular science writers. The big question then arises: Is the light worth the candle? Are the survey of the field, the guidance and acceleration of other investigators, worth the time and effort of the expert? Are we in America still young-minded enough, and socially-minded enough, to work in this way for a common national and human good? Or should we leave dreams such as this to those national groups where there is no hesitation in making five-year plans, social, economic, scientific — and where the plans are carried out and progress made premeditatively toward the transformation of a national culture?

The necessity has come to American scientists and other scholars of taking an active part in searching for intelligent substitutes for war. America and Americans will never retreat to the pre-war sociology and economics; need we retreat to the pre-war indifference of the academic specialist to the national social problems? To me that seems impossible, especially for scientists. There is not an officer or private, among the ten million in the Army and Navy, who does not know that we are winning this war, not alone through personal valor, but very largely because of our superior engineering and scientific activities.

We should be devoid of vision if we did not take advantage of these new contacts with practical science and of the new respect for it.



## OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_ (✓) *Wm*  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_ (✓) *Wm*  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_ (✓) *Wm*  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) *Wm*

See Me \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Note and Return \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 For Your Recommendation ( )  
 What are the facts? ( )  
 Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
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*Middle*  
*Fletcher*  
*Steen*  
*Wm*



met

100-341825-35

CHANGED TO

100-350104-11

6

Director, F.B.I.

April 2, 1947.

SAC, Boston.

Re: THE AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY;  
EDWARD J. CONDON: HARLOW SHAPLEY. INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Refer SIS, Strictly Confidential.

[ ] advised on March 31, 1947 of a conversation which occurred between WATSON DAVIS of Washington, D. C. and HARLOW SHAPLEY. DAVIS is editor of Science Service, a national news agency and SHAPLEY is the director of the Harvard Observatory.

b7E

DAVIS advised SHAPLEY that the American-Soviet Science Society at New York City had been offered a grant of \$25,000.00 by the Rockefeller Foundation, but the grant had been blocked because the Bureau of Internal Revenue classified the American-Soviet group as a political organization. SHAPLEY stated that he was aware of this and had written a letter to WARREN LEAVER (phonetic) in New York City advising him that the American-Soviet Science Society should break away from the National Council of Soviet-American Friendship and affiliate with the American-Russian Institute in New York City. The latter organization would probably arrange for the Bureau of Internal Revenue to classify the Science Society as a cultural one, gifts to which would enable the donor to claim an income tax deduction.

DAVIS noted that the young lady who was secretary at the office of the American-Soviet Science Society was also the personal secretary to the Polish ambassador. DAVIS did not know whether or not she was a Communist Party member, but did feel that she was suited for the position and ought to be continued in her employment. SHAPLEY concurred with an, "Uh-huh".

DAVIS asserted that EDWARD J. CONDON, Director of the United States Bureau of Standards, was now being investigated by the THOMAS COMMITTEE on Un-American Activities. The investigation had delved into the nature of the American-Soviet Science Society and had brought public attention to the employment of the girl mentioned in the previous paragraph by both the society and the Polish Ambassador. SHAPLEY stated that he was aware of this investigation which would come to naught because there was nothing wrong with CONDON. He added, however, that the fact that the THOMAS Committee was investigating an appointee of HENRY WALLACE and a man who had been a Government employee for some time was significant. Of greater significance,

EX-105  
FBI  
APR 7 1947  
INTENTS ON SUBJECT

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according to SHAPLEY, was the fact that CONDON had been a man closest to Senator McMAHON when the present law on Atomic Energy was being drafted. SHAPLEY insisted that the talks by the Committee with reference to CONDON, LILLIENTHAL and others could only be described as "terrorism". He advised DAVIS that he would vigorously attack these and other methods when he introduced HENRY WALLACE at Madison Square Garden on that evening. It is interesting to note that SHAPLEY added that "They set a good table at Atlanta penitentiary for no doubt I shall be in the Communist cell". The men agreed to discuss these matters further at a luncheon at which SHAPLEY will be one of the principal speakers to be held in Washington on April 18, 19, next. The luncheon is under the joint sponsorship of the World Federalist Movement and the Federation of Atomic Scientists.

The above has been furnished the Bureau and the interested field divisions for informative purposes. Any further inquiry is left to the discretion of the Bureau.

BGG:jah

cc: New York

Washington Field

100-2031

100-16321

met

100-341825-37  
CHANGED TO

100-350104-13



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Boston, Massachusetts

March 5, 1947

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL  
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title HARLOW SHAPLEY

Character of Case Internal Security (R)

Field Office Boston

Symbol Number  

Type of Surveillance: (Technical or  
Microphone) Technical

~~CONF. INFT.~~

|                |
|----------------|
| FD-148         |
| Mr. Tolson     |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm |
| Mr. Clegg      |
| Mr. Glavin     |
| Mr. Ladd       |
| Mr. Nichols    |
| Mr. Rosen      |
| Mr. Tracy      |
| Mr. Carson     |
| Mr. Egan       |
| Mr. Gurnea     |
| Mr. Harbo      |
| Mr. Hendon     |
| Mr. Pennington |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm |
| Mr. Nease      |
| Mr. Gandy      |

G. I. R. - 3

1. Subject's name and address:

Harlow Shapley, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.  
(Harvard Observatory)

2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Field Office

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized 10/23/46 - Installed 10/30/46

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

None

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

219

100-341725-38

APR 8 1947

EX - 55

COPY DESTROYED  
R 8: JAN 29 1960

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved:

Movements of 9 visiting Russian Astronomers ascertained; plans and personnel of P.C.A. ascertained; efforts by Communist scientists to promote legislation made known. All data reflected in reports on some 15 case files on individuals and organizations.

APR 23 1947

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

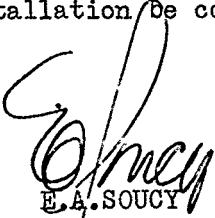
None

9. Manpower and costs involved:

\$16.50 per month for leased lines

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

  
E.A. SOUCY  
SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

Because of the position which Shapley holds in pressure groups which are concentrating on effecting the policy of the United States relating to the security of atomic information and because of his concerted effort to contact foreign scientists who come to the United States, it is believed this coverage will be productive.

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

In view of the foregoing information, it is recommended that this surveillance be continued.

A handwritten signature, possibly "JH", in dark ink.

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

A handwritten signature, possibly "OK", with a checkmark above it and a flourish below it.

10

100-341825-39

CHANGED TO

100-347600-10

C



mt.

100-341825-40;41

SHIPPED TO

100-350104-13, 14

6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, Boston  
SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
REGISTRATION ACT

DATE: 4/14/47

5577

Reference is made to the New York teletype dated March 7, 1947, concerning SHAPLEY's contacts with the American-Russian Institute and BORIS PREGEL. All information in the possession of the Boston Field Division concerning SHAPLEY's affiliations with both the Institute and PREGEL is reflected in the attached report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON dated 4/10/47 at Boston, at pages 45-51.

The Bureau's attention is directed to THE WORKER for April 13, 1947 at Page 3. This sets forth SHAPLEY's PCA speech in New York City on 3/31. Adverse references to the Bureau and the President are made in the first six paragraphs. THE WORKER text is being maintained in the files of the Boston Field Division.

cc: New York

BSG:ech

100-1632

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-29-85 BY SP-1/VA  
255045

RECORDED

58 AUG 19 1947

100-341825

100-341825-42

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON

100-16321

|                                    |                                  |                                                      |                                                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>BOSTON</b>    | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>4/10/47</b> | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>10/10/46-<br/>4/1/47</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>BRENTON S. GORDON</b>                       |
| TITLE<br><b>DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY</b> |                                  |                                                      | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R<br/>REFER 5-IS</b> |

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

HARLOW SHAPLEY proposed dissolution of the ICCASP in New York on 11/25/46; was elected National Vice Chairman of the PCA in New York on 12/31/46; was also elected National Chairman of the Science Division of the PCA; elected Honorary Chairman Mass. Chapter PCA on 3/2/47. In all positions, he is an active leader and assists in the furtherance of a political line in no wise different from that of the Communist Party, U.S.A. In legislative field, SHAPLEY's greatest single interest is the passage of a bill to establish a National Science Foundation, to the Directorship of which he aspires. SHAPLEY subpoenaed by House Committee on Un-American Activities on 11/15/46 for information concerning the JAFRC, the ICCASP, and the PAC, became embroiled in a fracas with Representative RANKIN and has been cited for contempt. Extensive campaign to destroy the Committee based on this incident led and financed by both Communists and non-Communists. SHAPLEY has contacted and assisted the Mass. Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the American Youth for Democracy, and the Samuel Adams School, all Communist front groups.

SHAPLEY despite alleged influence and contacts at the State Department is hostile to and critical of this Government agency and its policies. Yet he still endeavors to foist his UNESCO ideas upon the Department. SHAPLEY is one of the founders of the World

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Federation of Scientific Workers and is still active in the AAScW. SHAPLEY since referenced report has made visits recognized by their governments to India and Mexico; he has affiliated with the American-Russian Institute and one BORIS ~~FREGEL~~. He has arranged for Russian scientists to visit the U. S. through FRED NEAL of the State Department; and is endeavoring to gain admission into the U. S. for ~~SZENT-GYORGI~~, alleged Hungarian Communist. He has also contacted Russian, Armenian, Polish, French and other foreign agents. SHAPLEY is Director of WRUL, a short-wave World Wide Broadcasting station.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON dated 10/9/46 at Boston, Mass.

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Since the referenced report, HARLOW SHAPLEY has observed his 25th anniversary as Director of the Harvard Observatory. His 25th anniversary coincided with the 100th anniversary of the same institution and was the occasion of a considerable amount of publicity. Because the subject is involved in so wide a range of activities, this report is being divided into sections which, so far as possible, will relate to his activities in one sphere of human activity.

#### SHAPLEY AND THE PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA

[redacted] advised that in a conversation with WATSON DAVIS on October 31, 1946, SHAPLEY revealed that the principal source of funds for the ICCASP is a Mrs. LASKER. She resides in New York City but is personally contacted by SHAPLEY. He solicits and obtains her contribution and delivers a portion of it to the National Office of the ICCASP.

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CONF. INST. [redacted] advised that on November 5, 1946, HARLOW SHAPLEY was invited by HANNAH DORNER to come to New York City to attend a meeting on November 10 which would plan the merger of the ICCASP with the CIO-PAC and the NCPAC into a third political party. The meeting was scheduled to be held at the Hotel Astor in New York City. It is noted that HANNAH DORNER is the office Executive Secretary of the ICCASP and that subsequently the informant learned from SHAPLEY that she is a member of the Communist Party. While not refusing the invitation, SHAPLEY showed a disinclination to attend because of his then-present difficulties with the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He suggested that the meeting be held at a later date.

[redacted] advised that the New York meeting of November 10 was discussed by SHAPLEY and Professor C. FAYETTE TAYLOR (subject of a pending Internal Security investigation at Boston) on November 8, 1946. SHAPLEY stated that he was not certain that the merger would be the best thing, because certain ICCASP groups such as that existing in Chicago were afraid they would lose membership. TAYLOR offered the opinion that the merger would show up the "weak sisters" and that this was undoubtedly an excellent time to purge such weak groups from their organization. TAYLOR, however, complained of a lack of funds and SHAPLEY volunteered to arrange to have his expenses reimbursed by the ICCASP. Ultimately agreeing that the future of liberal politics would be decided at the November 10 meeting, they made arrangements to go to New York together. In commenting upon the necessity for a third party, SHAPLEY remarked that in the then recent November elections, the candidates offered by the major parties had been so bad that he had voted the Socialist Lab

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ticket. He noted that as a liberal, one should ordinarily vote for the Democratic nominees, but that in Massachusetts he personally so hated the dirty Irish politicians that he could not bear to vote Democratic. Neither could he vote for the reactionary Republicans. And so he had been compelled to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket, although his sympathies toward the third group were not too strong.

[ ] advised that on November 15, 1946, after SHAPLEY had failed to attend the November 10 meeting mentioned above, he was invited by PAUL HURLEY to attend a New York City membership meeting of the ICCASP to be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel on November 25, 1946. Information has been received from Confidential Informant [ ] of the New York Field Division reflecting that SHAPLEY did attend the November 25, 1946, meeting and presented a resolution calling upon the ICCASP to dissolve and to merge with the NCPAC into a new organization. The described purpose of the new organization (PCA) would be to combat reactionary forces in the 1948 election.

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CONF. INFT. [ ] reported that he was advised on December 10, 1946, by BART POK that SHAPLEY planned to use the to-be-formed PCA as a means of applying political pressure to secure the passage of legislation favorable to scientists. [ ] learned from SHAPLEY on December 16, 1946, that he had been requested by HANNAH DORNER to draw up a set of principles which would be used as a preamble for the constitution of the to-be-formed PCA. She not only asked SHAPLEY to prepare this declaration of policy but also to present it to the founding convention. SHAPLEY at first agreed but then cast a doubt upon his thoughts being those of the majority of the people who would be present. DORNER assured him that she had only extended the invitation to prepare the preamble to him after consulting with the national leaders of the organization in New York. All had agreed that SHAPLEY was the ideal person and that anything that he might prepare would be accepted by all the others. SHAPLEY, after accepting the assignment, then stated that his theme would be that at the moment the world is in a "progressive state of flux." He noted that in every field of human activity excepting that of politics, the people are now in a progressive mood. The politicians, however, are in a static period exactly as they were in the 1890's. At the latter date, according to SHAPLEY, such a static attitude was merely conservatism, but in the present times "reaction is a dangerous, subversive attitude." In response to a question by DORNER as to whether or not the Massachusetts Chapter of the ICCASP would readily amalgamate with the NCPAC, SHAPLEY stated that the Massachusetts group would either follow him or wander down dark alleys by themselves. He added that he was only holding a general membership meeting of the Massachusetts Chapter on December 20 so that

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its membership could "feel" that they had something to do with the decision on amalgamation. When asked who the delegates to the national merger convention would be, SHAPLEY stated that he had not as yet decided, but that he would send down some people whose names were prominent and who would bring good publicity.

A meeting was held of the Massachusetts Chapter, ICCASP, on December 20, 1946, at the Littauer Center, Harvard University. The purpose of the meeting was to consider amalgamation with the MCPAC and to elect delegates to attend a national convention planned for New York City between December 28 and 31, 1946. [ ] advises that in arranging the program for this meeting, SHAPLEY decided to have a speaker on the topic of the Georgia lynchings. For this purpose, he caused HERBERT REID (Negro Harvard Law School graduate and subject of a pending Internal Security case in Boston) to be contacted for the purpose of obtaining a speaker. The people suggested by REID did not readily meet SHAPLEY's approval, either because he wanted a white speaker or because the personality of the person suggested did not please him. Ultimately, he decided upon having the Reverend KENNETH DePAUL HUGHES make the speech. It is noted that Mr. HUGHES has been described by [ ] as one of the leading negro Communists in the greater Boston area. He is the subject of a pending Internal Security file in Boston. In the event HUGHES was unable to speak, SHAPLEY desired that REID talk. It is noted that HUGHES did speak at the meeting.

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[ ] relates that on December 24, 1946, TEDDY GOLDSTEIN of the MCPAC contacted SHAPLEY's office to ascertain who would be the delegates to the merger convention in New York City from the ICCASP. GOLDSTEIN was advised that SHAPLEY at that moment had not decided who the delegates would be, excepting that RICHARD EDSALL would definitely attend. (EDSALL has been identified as a Communist Party member.) SHAPLEY had further decided that in the event he did not find time to name other delegates, EDSALL might do so provided that EDSALL would guarantee that his selections were not "cranks" or "reactionaries." Any choice by EDSALL would be subject to ratification by SHAPLEY's secretary, CONSTANCE FRASER.

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[ ] learned on December 30, 1946, that EDSALL had endeavored to report the results of the merger convention resulting in the foundation of the PCA to SHAPLEY. The convention had been held on December 28, 1946. EDSALL further wished to report that ANGUS CAMERON (also identified as a Communist Party member) of the old MCPAC wished to meet with the leaders of the ICCASP in order to effect a similar merger in Massachusetts.



EDSALL had refused to hold meetings with the CAMERON group until SHAPLEY had approved. He was advised that SHAPLEY would not need a report from EDSALL on the conduct of the convention in New York, because he was having a noon luncheon on December 31, 1946, with HENRY WALLACE, HANNAH DÖRNER, and JO DAVIDSON. Further, SHAPLEY granted permission to EDSALL to proceed with plans for the amalgamation of the two organizations into the PCA in Massachusetts.

During the month of January, SHAPLEY was in India, as will be indicated below, and therefore he could not participate in any PCA activities.

On February 10, 1947, [ ] learned of a conversation had on that date between MARJORIE LANSING, Acting Executive Secretary of the PCA in Massachusetts, and the subject. She advised him that a founding convention of the Massachusetts Chapter PCA would be held at the Hotel Somerset in Boston on March 2. The principal speaker would be HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS, Congresswoman from California, and SHAPLEY was requested to make a thirty-minute speech. He was forced to decline because of prior commitments, and was hesitant to accept the honorary chairmanship of the Massachusetts Chapter. They discussed the growth of the PCA in Massachusetts and the activities of the Union for Democratic Action, also known as Americans for Democratic Action. SHAPLEY asserted that two of the ROOSEVELTS and LEON HENDERSON were very active in the ADA and described themselves as "genuine liberals." SHAPLEY averred that they were "nearly genuine and nearly liberal," but that so long as they continued to look for Communists under their beds, they would accomplish nothing. He was fearful lest this organization sap the strength of the PCA and render both meaningless. LANSING pointed out that Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT worked closely with the PCA and thus counterbalanced the two ROOSEVELTS in the ADA. SHAPLEY finally agreed to accept the Honorary Chairmanship, and further to undertake the organization of scientific and professional people in Massachusetts into the PCA. (U)

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On February 13, 1947, according to [ ] there occurred a conversation between HARLOW SHAPLEY and C. FAYETTE TAYLOR concerning the PCA. SHAPLEY related that he was hesitant to accept the Honorary Chairmanship of the Massachusetts Chapter. TAYLOR averred that people at M.I.T. where he was teaching looked askance at left-wing organizations and that if SHAPLEY did not accept a prominent position, then TAYLOR could not feel free to accept any position. TAYLOR asserted that if only left-wingers were left in the PCA, he would be afraid "to stick my neck out alone." He remarked that it is very disagreeable to be thought

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of as a Communist, but it is worse if they have the goods on you. TAYLOR assured SHAPLEY that he would remain in the organization if SHAPLEY did. The informant notes that it was apparent throughout the conversation that SHAPLEY was endeavoring to draw TAYLOR out without committing himself. The two men discussed ANGUS CAMERON and agreed that they knew little about him. TAYLOR insisted, and SHAPLEY denied, that CAMERON had a well-established reputation as a fellow traveler. TAYLOR further asserted that STEPHEN FRITCHMAN (Unitarian minister and subject of a pending Internal Security-C case in Boston) was a Communist Party member. SHAPLEY was disinclined to believe this, but when TAYLOR interrupted to assert that he had evidence from reliable sources which would prove FRITCHMAN's membership, the conversation on this topic was discontinued.

TAYLOR related that he had discussed these matters with BESSIE JONES (wife of the Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and also the subject of a pending Internal Security case in Boston). JONES and TAYLOR had agreed that it would be better to have more liberals in power in the Massachusetts PCA and fewer ostensible Communist Party members. At this point, TAYLOR told SHAPLEY that he, TAYLOR, lacked the necessary courage for this work. SHAPLEY declared that the allegations of the RANKIN Committee did not disturb him in any way, but he had only hesitated to accept the chairmanship because of the time element. TAYLOR further related that he had tried to discuss the problem of Communists in the PCA with BESSIE JONES but that she had refused to go into the matter in any way. He remarked that Mrs. JONES classified anyone, including himself, who asks questions concerning Communists as "a red baiter." She has insisted that there is no Communist problem in the PCA and TAYLOR stated that he would agree with her readily if he were not employed by M.I.T. SHAPLEY remarked that nothing gave him greater pleasure than to tell the M.I.T. corporation to go to hell because they were a bunch of stuffed-shirts. It is noted that SHAPLEY is a member of the Corporation at M.I.T.

SHAPLEY stated that he felt that the organization, of which he was a National Vice Chairman, of the PCA was a good one. TAYLOR asserted that HANNAH DORNER was a Communist. SHAPLEY did not reply but stated that she might be replaced ultimately by JO DAVIDSON. SHAPLEY offered his opinion that the Communists in the PCA were not a menace because they were too small a minority and that the most harm they could do would be to present a point of embarrassment from time to time. TAYLOR related that he was confused about the political sympathies of MARJORIE LANSING. SHAPLEY refused to comment but told TAYLOR that so long as people like

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himself, SHAPLEY, TAYLOR, HOWARD MUMFORD JONES, BESSIE JONES, and MARJORIE LANSING were active in the leadership of PCA, TAYLOR should have nothing to be concerned about.

[ ] also learned on February 12, 1947, that SHAPLEY made a luncheon engagement to discuss PCA affairs in New York City on February 24 with Dr. LOUIS FINKELSTEIN, one BRESSAN, one LYMAN, and one ROBERTS. b7E

The same source learned on February 14, 1947, that prior to the above-described meeting, SHAPLEY had made an appointment with one HENRY MCKENZIE of the PCA office in New York City to meet with MCKENZIE at that office on the same date together with GEORGE MARSHALL of the Civil Rights Congress to discuss the LILIENTHAL appointment. Additional information concerning SHAPLEY's efforts to organize the PCA in support of LILIENTHAL will be described later in this report.

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[ ] attended a PCA tea on February 20, 1947, at the home of Dr. ELLIS, 4 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. The speaker was LILLIAN HELLMAN, New York playwright. She outlined the necessity for a closely-knit organization of liberals in the United States. SHAPLEY also spoke briefly and endorsed her viewpoint. A collection was taken up from among the forty people present which netted approximately \$750. The informant noted that SHAPLEY contributed \$50 in the name of his wife. [ ] learned on February 21 that SHAPLEY had very much enjoyed this tea and was fascinated by Miss HELLMAN. At the same time, he agreed to let HANNAH DORNER make arrangements for personal appearances by him on the West Coast of the United States while enroute to Honolulu in March, 1947. Efforts to promote a luncheon in New York on either February 24 or 28 with DORNER, HENRY WALLACE, and LILLIAN HELLMAN to be the dinner companions on DORNER's part proved to be unsuccessful because of prior commitments. b7D b7E

[ ] learned on February 24, 1947, that SHAPLEY had prepared the list of persons who were to be nominated for the various offices in the Massachusetts Chapter PCA and had delivered them through his secretary to MARJORIE LANSING, C. FAYETTE TAYLOR, RICHARD EDSALL, and ANGUS CAMERON. It will be noted that the founding convention of the Massachusetts Chapter was held on March 2 as scheduled. The event was attended by [ ] who reports that the nominees named by SHAPLEY were elected to the positions designated. SHAPLEY was chosen unanimously as Honorary Chairman of the Massachusetts Chapter. Literature was circulated which reflected information previously received from other informants to the effect that SHAPLEY is one of the National Vice Chairmen of the PCA and is also b7D b7E

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11 National Chairman of the Science Division of the PCA.

On February 26, 1947, SHAPLEY was contacted by HANNAH DORNER, according to [ ] and the informant learned: DORNER stated that she had been checking on the singer's (FRANK SINATRA) Cuban story. The singer's agent had told her that SINATRA knew nothing about the man (LUCKY LUCIANO) whom he was alleged to have contacted in Cuba. LUCIANO had apparently simply approached SINATRA and asked him for an autograph. Because SINATRA was then going into production on a new picture, he would not be able to attend several scheduled PCA dinners, but he wanted it known that it was his work and not the LUCIANO incident which kept him out of PCA activities. He will sue the Scripps Howard newspapers because of the story published by them concerning his contact with LUCIANO in Cuba.

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SHAPLEY related that he had received a letter from HENRY WALLACE acknowledging directives which SHAPLEY had sent to him and which further advised SHAPLEY that WALLACE was in constant contact with JO DAVIDSON. WALLACE had offered the opinion that the PCA was a potentially very strong organization on the West Coast and that he hoped that the eastern officers of the PCA would take some steps to strengthen the organization in the West. DORNER related that in accordance with SHAPLEY's instructions, arrangements had been made to start HENRY WALLACE's campaign in another part of the country. SHAPLEY further revealed that he had furnished HENRY WALLACE with a rather complete report on the situation in India following his return from that country. SHAPLEY agreed to appear at a dinner to be sponsored by the PCA in Los Angeles on March 15, 1947. In commenting on the California situation, SHAPLEY was heard to say that all California Congressmen excepting HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS are heels.

Prior to the above-mentioned Massachusetts convention, on February 25, 1947, RICHARD EDSALL contacted SHAPLEY in the presence of [ ] EDSALL explained that until the convention occurred, the ICCASP in Massachusetts was not legally dissolved and the PCA was not legally founded. In order to effect the transition, under the law, authorized delegates would have to be elected by the old organization empowered to form the new. SHAPLEY then and there named the delegates from the ICCASP, being one for every ten members of the old organization.

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[ ] advised that on March 11, 1947, SHAPLEY was contacted by one DEXTER MASTERS of New York City and requested to address a New York writers' group at a dinner on April 2. SHAPLEY would speak as Chairman of the Science Division of the PCA. The dinner would be

sponsored by the Federation of American Scientists. This item will be referred to in a subsequent section of this report in greater detail.

On March 12, 1947, [ ] was present when SHAPLEY conferred with ALICE BARROW of Chicago concerning the PCA in the mid-west. BARROW related that the Chicago PCA was holding a National Science Conference on April 8, 1947. Arrangements for the Conference are being perfected by CAMERON MCKENZIE of New York City, who is also active in the Science Division of the PCA. The program to be covered at Chicago will include the following topics:

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- Atomic Energy Control
- The National Science Foundation
- UNESCO
- Freedom of Research
- Economic and Political Problems of the Scientists
- Discrimination in the Field of Scientific Research

The outlines for each topic will be completed by MCKENZIE and one SCHWEITZER of the PCA in New York City. BARROW asserted that SHAPLEY was desired as the Chairman for the entire Conference and also as its principal speaker. SHAPLEY agreed, provided that no prior manuscript was required. He noted that international events were moving so rapidly at this particular time that he did not care to have any statements on the record which might embarrass him either before or after their pronouncement. He also objected to the date, and in order to secure his presence, BARROW changed it to April 12 rather than April 8. BARROW also reported on the condition of the PCA in Chicago. She noted that a red-baiting campaign had frightened HAROLD UREY badly and that he had resigned from the PCA along with one HOGNESS. However, the organization remained flourishing in Chicago, and the membership of the Chicago Branch of the Federation of American Scientists were anxious to join the PCA. With this thought in mind, the FAS has asked the PCA to obtain the Chicago membership list of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which SHAPLEY is the current President. SHAPLEY declared that he regretted he would be unable to obtain the Chicago membership list of the AAAS for BARROW. He noted that the AAAS was a very conservative organization whose only mistake in many years had been his own election as its chairman.

SHAPLEY remarked that since the Chicago Division of the PCA in so far as its Scientific Branch was concerned was by far the most

active in the United States, he felt that someone from that area should be chosen National Science Chairman in his place. He suggested that one GUSTAFSON, a fighting liberal formerly affiliated with the University of Chicago and now the President of the University of Nebraska, would be an ideal replacement for him. BARROW indicated that GUSTAFSON was too far from Chicago to be useful and at that time, SHAPLEY commented that since GUSTAFSON's election as a university head, he had "quieted down" in so far as public utterances were concerned. He asked for other suggestions, and BARROW said that there were only two true liberal scientists in Chicago. The first of these is MARSHALL DIMOCK (formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor during the Roosevelt regime) and one HERSKOVITZ. With such limited numbers of leaders, she felt it would be best for SHAPLEY to continue. In response to a direct inquiry by SHAPLEY, BARROW related that HENRY WALLACE had not been a handicap to the PCA in Chicago. She related that the ADA was beginning to organize but had no grass roots. SHAPLEY instructed her to keep the ADA members fighting among themselves and "charging windmills" and in that way they would never operate successfully.

On the next day, SHAPLEY conferred with CAMERON MCKENZIE in New York City about the Chicago conference. He arranged with MCKENZIE to have letters of invitation which would list national sponsors go out under his signature. MCKENZIE intended to sign the letters in SHAPLEY's name and have the replies, particularly those of the sponsors, come to the New York office of the PCA. SHAPLEY asserted that the return address should be shown as the Chicago office of the PCA for two reasons: 1, Chicago is the host city of the Conference, and 2, many people suspect the PCA in New York of being Communist dominated, while the same suspicions do not affect Chicago. SHAPLEY specifically instructed that letters should not be sent to UREY, HOGNESS, and OPPENHEIMER. Likewise, he specifically directed that one should be sent to President GUSTAFSON of the University of Nebraska.

Also on March 12, 1947, [ ] learned that SHAPLEY had accepted an invitation from HAROLD G. TIPTON to address a PCA dinner at Hanford, Washington, on April 5, 1947. Another speaker would be ex-Senator HUGH B. MITCHELL of Washington State.

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[ ] learned on March 14, 1947, that SHAPLEY had advised HANNAH DORNER that he would be able to attend the HENRY WALLACE "binge" on April 2. It is noted that this report only covers activities occurring through March 31, 1947, but that the public press has reported that SHAPLEY did address a PCA rally in New York City on March 31 at which he introduced HENRY WALLACE. In his speech, the DAILY WORKER quotes one of

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SHAPLEY's comments on the TRUMAN doctrine. The DAILY WORKER for April 2, 1947, reads: "It's not Greece they're after, but oil, not Turkey but . . . gravy - and it all sounds like hash to me."

SHAPLEY AND THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

As indicated in the referenced report, the subject has been very interested in legislation which would establish a National Science Foundation. The Foundation has been described by informants as a research program which would be financed under a pending bill by moneys appropriated by the Federal Government. However, the Federal Government would not have any control over the type of research being done or the results of the research. Scientists as civilians would retain control under the bill as desired by the subject and there would be no such thing as secrecy or security measures. [ ] notes that in addition to desiring the establishment of this Foundation which would, because of its strong financial position, control all research in U. S. universities and industrial laboratories, SHAPLEY aspires to the Directorship of the Foundation.

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On December 5, 1946, SHAPLEY discussed with WATSON DAVIS, one of his intimate friends in Washington, D. C., a trip which he had made to Mexico to attend the inauguration of the Mexican President. SHAPLEY asserted that the trip was important from a political standpoint because he had spent a considerable amount of time with the following persons: the President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, RANDOLPH PAUL, MAURICE COOK, HELEN HAYES, JOHN HERSHEY, Mrs. JAMES BYRNES, and ARTHUR PAUL of the U. S. Department of Commerce. All of these people SHAPLEY regarded as important political personages in the efforts to establish a National Science Foundation.

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On December 7, 1946, [ ] was present when SHAPLEY and WILLIAM HIGINBOTHAM of Washington, D. C., and the FAS, discussed the formation of a steering committee to be drawn from men prominent in scientific fields. The committee would direct a united campaign by numerous scientific organizations to secure the passage of legislation establishing the National Science Foundation. After some discussion, it was agreed that KIRTLEY MATHER (subject of a pending Internal Security investigation in Boston), Dean PARSONS of Harvard, President DAY of Cornell, President

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~~BOWMAN~~ of Johns Hopkins, Dr. VICTOR WEISSKOPF of M.I.T. and the Cambridge Division of FAS, HIGINBOTHAM and SHAPLEY, as well as WATSON DAVIS, would endeavor to meet in Boston on December 12, 1946, to establish the steering committee. The meeting would occur at SHAPLEY's office. SHAPLEY noted that WATSON DAVIS was very close to Admiral ~~BOWEN~~, U.S.N. Retired, who was in charge of the U. S. Navy's program of research and scientific development until his retirement. BOWEN has agreed to assist in the establishment of a National Science Foundation, as has one PHIL POWERS, a Washington scientist employed by the Navy and who is a member of the U. S. Government's Civil Service Committee on Scientific Employees. SHAPLEY recounted his "political" contacts referred to in the previous paragraph and noted that ARTHUR PAUL was the author of many of HENRY WALLACE's speeches. Another author of the same material, one PHIL HAUSER, will also assist. SHAPLEY, according to the informant, in the next forty-eight hours issued invitations to some of the persons named above to attend the meeting on December 12.

In a subsequent conversation with HIGINBOTHAM prior to December 12, SHAPLEY advised the latter to make some liaison with the lobbyists of the land-grant colleges in Washington, D. C. SHAPLEY felt that the cooperation of this large group of universities in attempting to secure the passage of the necessary legislation would help immeasurably. Admiral BOWEN, according to HIGINBOTHAM, was cooperative and felt that the U. S. Navy would go along with the National Science Foundation bill. SHAPLEY instructed HIGINBOTHAM to outline the bill proposed by SHAPLEY and then find out how much opposition the Navy would give it. The subject had expressed the opinion that as appropriations for military and naval research were increased, the opposition of the armed forces to the bill proposed by SHAPLEY would increase proportionately. At one point in these comments, the informant relates, SHAPLEY had said, "There aren't any reputable men in the U. S. Navy."

On December 13, 1946, SHAPLEY advised HIGINBOTHAM that a conference had been held on December 12, 1946, to formulate plans for composing the steering committee mentioned above. Those present were Dr. TALCOTT PARSONS and KIRTLEY MATHER of Harvard University, and Dr. WEISSKOPF of M.I.T. The three men with SHAPLEY had agreed that some twenty persons should be secured for the steering committee who would be representative of all of the existing scientific organizations of note. It had been decided to omit the American Association for the Advancement of Science because this organization would probably expose the scheme through unnecessary publicity. A report of the plans laid down by the four men had been sent to HIGINBOTHAM, HOGNESS of Chicago, DAY of Cornell,



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and one FRIEND. The Boston conferees had felt that it was necessary to set up an Executive Committee immediately and to establish a lobby at the Seat of Government. Their feeling at the moment was that HIGINBOTHAM should be made the Executive Secretary of the entire thing and also the lobbyist. It had been SHAPLEY's thought that since HIGINBOTHAM was already employed in Washington at the expense of the FAS, he could undertake this additional work for a short time with little or no expense to the steering committee. Letters of invitation to participate in the steering committee had been sent to the following scientists: President ~~KARL COMPTON~~ of M.I.T.; ~~E. B. FREED~~; President DAY of Cornell; Admiral ~~BOWEN~~, U.S.N. Retired; President ~~BOWMAN~~ of Johns Hopkins; one ~~DON YOUNG~~; ~~LOUIS STRAUSS~~; ~~CLARENCE DYKSTRA~~, President of the University of Wisconsin; ~~CHARLES THOMAS~~ of Minnesota University; ~~W. A. NOYES~~, (President of the American Chemical Society), the President of the American Medical Society; Dr. ~~EDWARD U. CONDON~~, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards; and ~~T. R. HOGNESS~~ of the University of Chicago. Additional persons considered, but to whom invitations had not as yet been sent, were President ~~JAMES CONANT~~ of Harvard University, Dr. ~~JEWITT~~, and others not mentioned at this time. SHAPLEY stated that plans were being arranged to hold a meeting on the morning of December 29, 1946, of this committee. All of these men should be in Boston at that time to attend the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, America's premier scientific organization.

[ ] learned that on December 21, 1946, ~~LEO HURVICH~~ (Communist Party member and president of the Boston-Cambridge Chapter, American Association of Scientific Workers), and the subject had discussed the National Science Foundation. HURVICH invited SHAPLEY to speak at a forum sponsored by the AAScW on December 30 at the Copley Plaza Hotel on this topic. SHAPLEY, while accepting the invitation, noted that the "action committee," a steering committee, would meet on December 29 at the Bradford Hotel. He invited HURVICH to attend this meeting. He noted that ~~JIM CONANT~~ of Harvard had refused to accept the leadership because of relationships between him and ~~VANNEVAR BUSH~~. BUSH and CONANT are personally offensive one to the other and CONANT refuses to participate in any committee work in which BUSH is also active.

[ ] advised that on December 23, 1946, SHAPLEY invited the following people to attend an informal committee meeting concerned with the National Science Foundation at the Hotel Bradford Coffee Shop in Boston on December 29: Dr. ~~ROBERT CHAMBERS~~, 157 East 65th Street, New York City; Dr. ~~I. I. RABBI~~, 450 Riverside Drive, New York City; Dr. ~~ROBERT KERKES~~, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. ~~STEWART MUDD~~, Haverford, Pa.;

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Admiral H. G. BOWEN, Washington, D. C.; Dr. DETLEF BRONK, Media, Pa.; Dr. HOMER SMITH, New York City; President ARTHUR COMPTON, Washington University of St. Louis; Dr. T. R. HOGNESS, University of Chicago; President DAY of Cornell; Dr. HENRY ALLEN MOE, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, New York; President BOWMAN of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. FRED A. METTLER of the American Neurological Association, New York City; Dr. VICTOR WEISSKOPF of M.I.T.; DON YOUNG; KIRTLEY MATHER; TALCOTT PARSONS of Harvard; WILLIAM HIGINBOTHAM; SCHWEITZER of the PCA Science Division, New York City; and President JAMES CONANT of Harvard University.

On the same day the invitations were issued, President DAY of Cornell contacted SHAPLEY and stated that he had met with the representatives of the land-grant colleges of the United States and the representatives of the Association of State Universities, in Chicago. As a result of the meeting, President GUSTAFSON of the University of Nebraska (identical with the individual mentioned in the PCA Section of this report above) and DAY had been delegated to attend the meeting in Boston and to take any action necessary for the establishment of a National Science Foundation. The men had full powers to commit the two organizations aforementioned. SHAPLEY advised DAY that he was considering HENRY MOE as Chairman and he was anxious to find out which of the scientists involved had strong political contacts. DAY related that he had excellent contacts with Senator-Elect IVES of New York State. SHAPLEY in turn stated that he had been for a long time an intimate associate of Senator-Elect FLANDERS of Vermont and that through Harvard University, he had the necessary connections with Senator SALTONSTALL.

On the same day, December 23, 1946, SHAPLEY and KIRTLEY MATHER conferred regarding the proposed meeting on December 29. Both men compared notes on individual interviews had with President JAMES CONANT of Harvard regarding the National Science Foundation. CONANT had been very reluctant to have the AAAS convention develop political aspects and asked that all political issues discussed be kept from the public press and that the discussions be held on an "off the record basis." MATHER had informed CONANT that it was too late because publicity had already been issued reflecting the interest of the AAAS scientists in pending legislation. CONANT had thereupon instructed both SHAPLEY and MATHER to contact LOUIS LYONS of the BOSTON GLOBE and the Harvard Nieman Foundation and instruct him to exercise his influence so as to kill all publicity on the political aspects of the AAAS and affiliated conventions. Referring to the invitation list above, SHAPLEY reported that everyone excepting HOGNESS of Chicago had wired acceptance of the invitation. SHAPLEY

commented that SCHWEITZER was responsible for the presence of HENRY MOE and I. I. RABBI. He noted further that SCHWEITZER had assumed the responsibility for having the scientists from the New York City area present, while MUDD had accepted a similar responsibility with reference to the Philadelphians. LEO HURVICH, VICTOR WEISSKOPF, and SHAPLEY would be responsible for the presence of the Boston-Cambridge scientists. Relatedly, the men added the name of PART JAN BOK, SHAPLEY's assistant, to the list of those attending the December 29 meeting. SHAPLEY also arranged, according to [ ] to have WATSON DAVIS present at the December 29 meeting.

[ ] attended the meeting at the Bradford Hotel on December 29, 1946. The meeting convened at 9:30 a.m. in the Oval Room of the Hotel. SHAPLEY presided. Those mentioned above were present, as well as President JAMES CONANT of Harvard University. As a result of the meeting, a statement was issued calling for the establishment of the "Inter-Science Committee on the National Science Foundation." The founding meeting of the new organization was scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., on February 23, 1947, and will be referred to below.

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[ ] relates that on January 9, 1947, he was present when a conversation occurred between ISADORE AMDUR and BART BOK. (AMDUR is a Communist Party member, the Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the faculty at M.I.T. BOK is SHAPLEY's assistant. Both men are subjects of pending Internal Security investigations in Boston.) AMDUR related that HOWARD MUMFORD JONES (Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and also the subject of a pending Internal Security case in Boston) had addressed a letter to the President of Harvard University suggesting that HARLOW SHAPLEY be appointed as head of the Boston delegation to attend the Inter-Science Committee meeting in Washington on February 23. CONANT had replied that he felt that all of SHAPLEY's spare time was now completely occupied and therefore he would not permit him, at least to the point of approving his action, to participate in the Inter-Science Committee. CONANT had suggested, in turn, that BART BOK, ISADORE AMDUR, and HOWARD MUMFORD JONES would make an ideal committee of three to represent the Boston group at Washington on February 23. JONES had accepted the nomination, and had solicited AMDUR's assistance. AMDUR, in turn, at JONES' request, was now requesting BOK to participate. Ultimately, the two men agreed to work with JONES and to attend the meeting. In the course of their conversation, BOK pointed out that SHAPLEY as the President for the year 1947 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science would have considerable power in the Inter-Science Committee, whether President CONANT liked it or not. It is noted that earlier on December 14, 1946,

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[redacted] was present when LESLIE SANDHOLZER had contacted SHAPLEY at the Observatory. SANDHOLZER represented himself to be an employee of the U. S. Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C. He had called on SHAPLEY to discuss the National Science Foundation. He related that earlier in that week, there had been a meeting at the Cosmos Club in Washington, D. C., attended by Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, one ANDENBERG or CULLENBERG (phonetic) of the Department of Commerce, and Dr. PHILLIP POWERS of the Research Division of the U. S. Navy. Also present was SANDHOLZER, and he noted that these four men comprised the Civil Service Commission's Supervisory Committee on Scientific Personnel. They had discussed ways and means of organizing scientists so as to secure united political support for the bill which would establish a National Science Foundation. After some conversation, they had consulted with WILLIAM HIGINBOTHAM, who in turn had suggested that they confer with SHAPLEY. SHAPLEY related to them the plan already underway for the establishment of an Inter-Science Committee, and welcomed SANDHOLZER's support. He pointed out, however, that due to the Government employment of some of the men mentioned by SANDHOLZER, particularly POWERS, that it would not be well for them to openly affiliate with the Inter-Science Committee. SHAPLEY stated, "This is the time when subtleness is very much needed." He followed this comment with a statement to the effect that the public must not know what organizations or individuals were lobbying for the establishment of the Foundation, but that these organizations must make it appear that the demand was universal. They must create the impression that the demand for a Foundation was being made by all persons in all walks of life. SHAPLEY very carefully pointed out to SANDHOLZER that in the Inter-Science Committee he, SHAPLEY, was not acting as director or chief but only as "the chief clerk - a clearing house for everything."

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On February 8, 1947, according to [redacted] SHAPLEY was asked by GEORGE A. BAITSELL of New York City who would represent the Sigma Xi at the Washington meeting on February 23. SHAPLEY is the President of this organization. SHAPLEY stated he had decided to appoint GEORGE BAITSELL and WATSON DAVIS of Washington, D. C., to represent the Sigma Xi. SHAPLEY personally will represent the Phi Beta Kappa and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In another conversation with BAITSELL on February 14, 1947, SHAPLEY advised him that he had appointed ISADORE AMDUR to represent the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, KIRTLEY MATHER to represent the American Association of Scientific Workers, as delegates to the Washington, D. C., meeting on February 23. SHAPLEY suggested that HENRY MOE of New York City, who had never been accused of

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affiliation with any radical organization, be made Chairman of the Inter-Science Committee. He and BAITSELL further agreed that PHIL POWERS of the Naval Office of Scientific Research would be a good Secretary, and to eliminate HIGINBOTHAM because if he was doing a good job he was too busy with the FAS. SHAPLEY instructed BAITSELL to arrange for the presence of the following persons at the Washington, D. C., meeting in the late afternoon: SMITH, GORDON, SALTONSTALL, MILLS, MAGNUSON, GELLAR, THOMAS of Utah, REVERCOMB of West Virginia, and FULBRIGHT of the U. S. Congress, as well as a representative of the Bureau of the Budget, to attend the meeting so that they could be impressed with the necessity for the Foundation and also be furnished with some idea as to what moneys would be needed, as well as ways and means to raise the money.

On February 21, 1947, PHIL POWERS advised SHAPLEY, according to [redacted] that arrangements had been made to have the aforementioned political figures, as well as JOHN STEELMAN of the White House administrative staff, present at the February 23 conference at 4:00 p.m. At the same time, it had been decided that it would be well to invite VANNEVAR BUSH, but not to have him come in any earlier than the political figures. SHAPLEY thereupon caused MATHER to issue an invitation to BUSH as well as to STEELMAN to appear at the Inter-Science Committee meeting at 4:00 p.m. on February 23.

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Through a highly confidential source, the Washington Field Division ascertained that SHAPLEY was present at the meeting on February 23, 1947. He was unanimously chosen as a vice chairman of the Inter-Science Committee for a National Science Foundation which was formed at this meeting. The Chairman of the Committee chosen was President DAY of Cornell. The Secretary chosen was DALE WOLFLEY of Washington, D. C. [redacted] advised that KIRTLEY MATHER informed SHAPLEY on February 25, 1947, that he had turned the records of the organization over to WOLFLEY. At that time, SHAPLEY learned that MATHER alleged that he had considerable influence with Senator ROBERT TAFT of Ohio and that he would exercise this influence through TAFT's brother, CHARLES, to secure passage of the desired bill. A review of the list of persons attending the February 23 meeting at Washington, D. C., furnished Boston by the highly confidential source of the Washington Field Division reflects that the following long-time associates and close friends of SHAPLEY were present at the meeting: ISADORE AMDUR, GEORGE BAITSELL, BART BOK, WATSON DAVIS, HARRY GRUNDFEST, R. G. GUSTAVSON (referred to above as GUSTAFSON) of Nebraska, WILLIAM HIGINBOTHAM, KIRTLEY MATHER, STEWART MUDD, MORTON SCHWEITZER. It is interesting to note in view of MATHER's alleged contact with TAFT, that one of those present was CHARLES E. TAFT of Ohio State University, representing the American Microscopical Society.

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SHAPLEY'S DISPUTE WITH THE  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

The BOSTON HERALD for October 25, 1946, contained a news item headlined "General GROVES hails CONANT's A-Bomb Role." The item reflected that GROVES in the course of an address before the Harvard Engineering Society in Boston stated that he was "unfavorably impressed" by the recent remarks of an American Harvard professor that American scientists should have an international and a national loyalty. GROVES states, "There is no doubt as to where I stand on the subject of the United States, but there is considerable doubt as to where certain people in the United States stand." The HERALD comments, "Although General GROVES did not mention him by name, Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, was recently quoted in New York newspapers as saying, 'Scientists have both a national and an international loyalty to consider; they should increase the importance of their world citizenship over their nationalistic loyalties.'" SHAPLEY's remark had apparently received widespread attention in the press of all Eastern cities excepting that of Boston. On the following evening, according to the New York and Providence press, CONANT had been sharply critical of the aforementioned remark of SHAPLEY's. [redacted] has noted that this statement by SHAPLEY had directed the attention of a number of college teachers and professional people to SHAPLEY's political escapades, and in conversations in and around Cambridge, Mass., some comments were being made about SHAPLEY's loyalty to the United States. [redacted] further notes that at this particular time, the ICCASP of which SHAPLEY was the Massachusetts director, was engaged in a political campaign to elect MARTHA SHARPE, Democratic nominee, to the Congress of the United States as a replacement for the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN. [redacted] and political columnists had noted that the regular Democratic nominees had shied away from Mrs. SHARPE as though she were infected with the bubonic plague. It can also be noted at this time that for the first time in his many years of campaigning, Mr. MARTIN was elected after carrying every city, town, district and ward in his District. b7D

[redacted] learned that during the week of October 21, 1946, ERNIE ADAMSON of the House Un-American Activities Committee visited Boston. According to the BOSTON TRAVELER, ADAMSON was conducting inquiries into the activities of the Reverend STEPHEN BRITCHMAN, who has been referred to above as a political associate of SHAPLEY's in the ICCASP. [redacted] states that on October 26, 1946, ADAMSON interviewed b7E

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SHAPLEY at the Harvard Observatory concerning the contributions of the ICCASP to the SHARPE campaign. SHAPLEY had apparently agreed to send a letter to ADAMSON explaining the nature of the ICCASP's political finances.

[ ] asserts that on November 1, 1946, SHAPLEY received a letter from ADAMSON reading:

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"I have your letter of October 28, and it is not an answer to the question I put to you last Saturday. I am not interested in your personal contributions to any campaign in behalf of anybody,

"I am deeply interested in ascertaining whether the PAC, or the ICCASP, have any secret society whereby candidates are given financial aid without revealing the source of the funds to the public. If you care to answer this question voluntarily, I would like to hear from you."

Upon the receipt of this letter, SHAPLEY instructed his secretary to contact an attorney, former Congressman THOMAS ELIOT of Cambridge, Mass., to ascertain whether or not the House Committee on Un-American Activities could subpoena SHAPLEY if he refused to reply to the above-quoted letter. ELIOT replied without qualification that SHAPLEY could not be subpoenaed because the RANKIN Committee did not have jurisdiction over political expenditures. There is another committee under the chairmanship of PERCY PRIEST which does have jurisdiction on campaign contributions. ELIOT then inquired as to whether or not SHAPLEY had made any political contributions either through the ICCASP or as an individual. SHAPLEY's secretary informed him that SHAPLEY and the ICCASP had both contributed to the campaign of MARTHA SHARPE. ELIOT instructed that a letter should be written over SHAPLEY's signature advising ADAMSON that all contributions would be accounted for in accordance with the State and Federal laws and then to be certain that the laws were complied with. SHAPLEY's secretary, CONSTANCE FRASER, advised ELIOT that she would comply with his instructions, and further informed him that a copy of the letter from ADAMSON had already been furnished the ICCASP attorney in New York City. Subsequently on the same day, Miss FRASER advised Professor ZACHARIAH CHAFFEE and Mr. ELIOT that SHAPLEY had learned that ADAMSON was serving a subpoena on him.

On November 4, 1946, the Boston press carried as a front-page item a news story reflecting that a subpoena had been served on HARLOW SHAPLEY requesting him to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington. SHAPLEY was almost immediately contacted,

according to [ ] by BENEDICT WOLFE, the New York attorney for the ICCASP. SHAPLEY related that only a few minutes earlier, the subpoena had been served on him by one RUSSELL, representing the WOOD-RANKIN Committee, and a person whom SHAPLEY described as a "G-man." SHAPLEY read the subpoena, which called upon him to appear in Washington, D. C., on November 6, 1946, in the morning and to bring with him all the books and records in his possession concerning the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, the Massachusetts Citizens Political Action Committee, and the CIO-PAC. WOLFE asserted that as attorney for the ICCASP and SHAPLEY, he would immediately seek a one-week adjournment from November 6. He suggested that an attack be made on the Committee's jurisdiction on the lines suggested by ELIOT above. He further asserted that SHAPLEY should issue a statement insisting that the whole affair was a political deal made by certain Southern reactionary Congressmen to assist JOSEPH MARTIN in reelection. WOLFE also asserted that SHAPLEY should personally contact Congressman WOOD of the Committee by telephone and seek a postponement.

HANNAH DORNER of the ICC also talked to SHAPLEY at this time and stated that she could not go into the matter in detail because she had a luncheon engagement with HENRY WALLACE. She inquired as to the attitude of the press, and SHAPLEY reported that the BOSTON DAILY RECORD, a HEARST paper, had been bitter.

SHAPLEY then contacted the campaign manager of MARTHA SHARPE, one JOHN McMARVIN, and learned that SHARPE's Fall River office had been burglarized on the weekend of September 13, 1946, and that the matter had been reported to the Fall River Police Department. SHAPLEY also ascertained that at that time, ADAMSON was in Boston conducting inquiries concerning the Unitarian Service Committee and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Thereafter, WOLFE recontacted SHAPLEY and questioned him about his connections with each of the organizations named in the subpoena. SHAPLEY reported that he was and is a National Sponsor of the JAFRC and has been very active in its councils. He added that he has been particularly active for the JAFRC in Mexico, where he has represented the Committee before the Mexican Government and has supervised a considerable part of the Committee's work in that country. He further believed that he was probably one of the leading figures in the JAFRC in Boston, Mass. SHAPLEY reported that he had a tremendous amount of correspondence concerning the JAFRC. With reference to the ICCASP, SHAPLEY stated that



his active efforts in that organization in both New York and Boston were well known to WOLFE. He has accumulated a number of documents concerning this group. Referring to the MCPAC, SHAPLEY asserted that as a matter of record, he had nothing to do with the organization, but as an official of the JAFRC and the ICCASP, he had conducted an extensive correspondence with the MCPAC. He asserted he knew nothing about the CIO-PAC.

Still later on November 4, 1946, according to [ ] SHAPLEY was contacted by HANNAH DORNER. DORNER reviewed the matter covered by WOLFE reported above and SHAPLEY furnished her with the same information, excepting that he added that he might well be classified as the agent for the JAFRC in Mexico. DORNER gave SHAPLEY the same instructions which he had received from WOLFE, and insisted that he immediately issue statements insisting that the entire thing was a political matter. DORNER reported that she had talked to JOHN ART, attorney for the MCPAC, who had told her that SHAPLEY would be wise to declare that he did not have anything to do with any of the organizations named in the subpoena excepting the ICCASP. After this statement, he would be in a position where he could refuse to answer any questions regarding the other groups. SHAPLEY advised DORNER that he had first learned of the subpoena from RICHARD WALSH of the New York office of the ICCASP. (This is possibly J. RAYMOND WALSH.) WALSH in turn had learned of the subpoena's issuance from JO DAVIDSON, and DAVIDSON had allegedly received his information from an underground contact close to the Committee in Washington, D. C.

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SHAPLEY advised DORNER that LOUIS LYONS, syndicated BOSTON GLOBE newspaper columnist ("The Lyons Den") and LAWRENCE DAME, the publicity director of Harvard University, were completely behind him. Through their positions at Harvard, they were able to wield a considerable amount of influence in the Boston press. He had already contacted the two of them, and they had agreed not only to support SHAPLEY, but through this incident, take the opportunity to eliminate the WOOD-RANKIN Committee forever. They agreed that the WOOD-RANKIN Committee was a dangerous type of organization which should be destroyed because of "the undying desire of Americans to live free of all totalitarian influences." The conversation was concluded when DORNER requested SHAPLEY to issue a statement of aggrieved surprise in which he would recount his conversations with ADAMSON in late October concerning campaign expenditures and question the jurisdiction of the Committee.

Still later on the same date, SHAPLEY discussed the subpoena with Professor ZACHARIAH CHAFFEE of the Harvard Law School. SHAPLEY

related to CHAFFEE his conversations with WOLFE and DORNER, and in doing so, he described WOLFE as a capable attorney who had successful experiences with ERNIE ADAMSON in defending the JAFRC in contempt proceedings by the Committee. CHAFFEE asserted that for a long time he had wished that someone would question the right of Congressional committees to interrogate witnesses in the absence of counsel. He added that there were many technical problems of a legal nature which would probably not be raised by WOLFE but which should be raised at this time. He instructed SHAPLEY to have someone in Washington other than WOLFE contact CHARLES HORSKY, a Washington, D. C., attorney. HORSKY was described by CHAFFEE as a former editor of the Harvard Law Review and a member of the firm of Covington, Building and Loopley. This is the law firm with which DEAN ACHESON of the State Department was formerly a member. Because of ACHESON's influence and affiliation with the firm, HORSKY was very often able to quash proceedings before they reached any state of publicity. CHAFFEE further related that HORSKY had successfully handled a case involving employees of the Federal Communications Commission who were charged with radical activities. With the assistance of the Undersecretary of State, he had quashed the entire proceeding and the employees retained their positions.

On November 5, 1946, HANNAH DORNER advised [ ] that Congressman RANKIN was solely responsible for the subpoena. b7E

The Boston press unanimously, with the exception of the HEARST papers, carried editorials and news stories on November 6, 1946, condemning the WOOD-RANKIN Committee and supporting Dr. SHAPLEY without question. The editorials hinted that the Committee's inquiry was unfounded, was an invasion of personal liberties and civil rights. On the same date, MARION CARTER of the "Town Meeting of the Air" radio program expressed her sympathy to SHAPLEY. SHAPLEY asserted that he was not concerned about the subpoena but that the Mexican Government had informed him that it was considering lodging a protest with the State Department about the activities of the WOOD-RANKIN Committee. The protest would be based on the theory that after helping the United States end a war against Fascism, the Mexican Government resented the presence of the Fascism of the WOOD-RANKIN Committee in this country.

[ ] was present when SHAPLEY discussed with C. FAYETTE TAYLOR on November 8, 1946, the subpoena. SHAPLEY informed TAYLOR that the subpoena undoubtedly arose out of ADAMSON's obtaining a letter which SHAPLEY had written SHARPE, when ADAMSON had burglarized SHARPE's Fall River office. He stated that he could probably kill the subpoena through b7E

~~SAM O'NEAL~~ or ~~ROBERT HANNEGAN~~ of the Democratic National Committee. However, he did not like to do so because he wished to eliminate the Committee altogether, and this incident might be the means of doing so. The subject asserted that the new chairman of the Committee, Congressman ~~THOMAS~~ of New Jersey, would be worse than ~~MARTIN DIES~~. He added that he had not yet decided whether he would refuse to answer questions or bring records or just what he would do, and he concluded the conversation with "If CURLEY won't go to Atlanta, I'll be damned if I will."

[ ] stated that on November 9, 1946, the Harvard Liberal Union invited SHAPLEY to speak at their meeting of November 14. SHAPLEY refused and stated that as long as he was under subpoena to appear before the WOOD-RANKIN Committee, he would not make public speeches. Through the same source, it was learned that on November 12, 1946, SHAPLEY again conferred with WOLFE. BENEDICT WOLFE stated that he had turned SHAPLEY's memorandum over to SAM O'NEAL of the Democratic National Committee and that O'NEAL had agreed to discuss it with Senator-Elect SPARKMAN. SHAPLEY remarked that in view of an editorial in his favor which had appeared in the WASHINGTON POST, he had seriously considered refusing to appear before the Committee under any circumstances. He had learned that the appearance had been postponed to November 15. WOLFE advised him that from a legal standpoint, he should not refuse to appear, but rather should appear and refuse to say anything. WOLFE related his success under such a procedure with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. SHAPLEY finally decided to postpone a decision as to whether or not he would appear until former Congressman ELIOT and WOLFE had discussed the matter. b7E

In a subsequent conversation on the same date with ~~WATSON~~ DAVIS in which the subpoena was mentioned, DAVIS advised that ~~HERBERT~~ SHIMMEL was remaining on the staff of Senator HARRY KILGORE and could undoubtedly provide SHAPLEY with some assistance.

On November 13, 1946, according to the same source, SHAPLEY had a conversation with DORNER in which he related that he had addressed a telegram to ERNIE ADAMSON asserting that he desired to have his counsel, ZACHARIAH CHAFFEE of the Harvard Law School, present with him. He requested the Committee to furnish transportation expenses for both himself and his counsel. The telegram had been dictated by CHAFFEE, who did not anticipate that an affirmative response would be received, but thought that it would make a good item for the record. DORNER interrupted to say that the ICCASP did not care whether or not SHAPLEY produced the records in his possession concerning that organization for the Committee. The

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Committee had reviewed its own records in New York and found that SHAPLEY had little, if anything, which could do them any harm. She asked him if he intended to produce the ICC records in his possession, and he noted that he was still conferring with BENEDICT WOLFE, CHAFFEE and TOM ELIOT about that item. DORNER asked him to be aggressive when appearing before the Committee because the national officials of the ICCASP felt that the subpoena was an opening wedge in an attack upon their organization. A number of the people affiliated with the ICCASP nationally were very susceptible to a charge of Communism, and if SHAPLEY could not survive, then they would definitely fall before the Committee's inquiry. SHAPLEY added that he would very much appreciate having the ICCASP pay ELIOT's expenses. He noted that ELIOT, while a former Congressman, was still a freshman lawyer and not possessed of too much money. SHAPLEY added that when ELIOT was in Congress his greatest single act had been an attack upon the DIES Committee and Congressman DIES. For this reason, SHAPLEY was most anxious to bring ELIOT to Washington, and further to surprise the Committee when ELIOT and not CHAFFEE appeared as his counsel. Referring again to the production of records, SHAPLEY related that ELIOT had discussed this matter with U. S. District Court Judge CHARLES WYZANSKI at Boston. WYZANSKI, in a curbstompe opinion, had instructed that SHAPLEY should not bring any records with him to Washington. WYZANSKI thought it would be very well for SHAPLEY to compose a statement which he could read to the Congressional Committee. If SHAPLEY's counsel were excluded from the hearing, as WYZANSKI anticipated, SHAPLEY should not respond to any questions until permission to leave the Committee room in order to consult with counsel had been granted him. WYZANSKI further advised that each time SHAPLEY left the Committee room he should spend at least twenty minutes with counsel in the corridors. If he availed himself of this interruption at every question, then the Committee could not ask him more than three per hour, and would undoubtedly soon tire of their interrogation.

SHAPLEY noted that he was able to take shorthand and intended to make his own record of the proceedings. He recited that TOM ELIOT had informed him that the Republican chairman of the Committee would be Representative J. PARNELL THOMAS, who was born THOMAS PARNELL FEENEY. SHAPLEY had not included his Papal decoration in his publicity and intended to conceal it until he were questioned by PARNELL THOMAS. At that time, he intended to tell THOMAS that he had been decorated by the Pope and wasn't afraid to tell about it, while THOMAS, alias FEENEY, was born an Irishman but was ashamed to admit it.

DORNER asked SHAPLEY what answer he had prepared for the question of secret financial contributions to the ICCASP. DORNER suggested a flat

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denial, and by the tone of her voice indicated to the informant that she knew of some such contributions, SHAPLEY agreed that he would avoid a direct answer to the question. DORNER had arranged for HAROLD TIPTON, Legislative Director of the ICCASP, to meet SHAPLEY in Washington and to handle his contacts with the press.

Shortly after the above conversation, SHAPLEY was in contact with a Dr. MITCHELL of Yale, who told SHAPLEY that he heard the FBI was after him. SHAPLEY stated, "No, no, you have the whole thing wrong. The FBI is not involved in any way. My whole trouble lies in a lot of Georgian lawyers and Southern people."

SHAPLEY was recontacted on November 13 by DORNER, who advised him that a story was about to break in PM concerning the merger of the ICCASP with the CIO-PAC. The story had been furnished PM by a former member of the Board of the ICCASP. However, he was not acquainted with all the details, and despite his treacherous action, the ICCASP through JOHN WISE of PM had been able to keep the ICCASP Board abreast of developments. She instructed SHAPLEY to deny any knowledge of the merger, should the story bring questions.

On November 14, the HARVARD CRIMSON, student organ at Harvard University, inquired of SHAPLEY's office in [ ] presence what prominent members of the ICCASP would issue statements in behalf of SHAPLEY. SHAPLEY's office suggested that contact be had with Dr. SEYMOUR HARRIS at M.I.T., Dr. C. FAYETTE TAYLOR at M.I.T., RICHARD EDSALL of Cambridge, the Reverend STEPHEN FRITCHMAN, and DR. ALLEN M. CUTLER. The last four named are alleged Communist sympathizers, according to [ ]

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The BOSTON Press reported SHAPLEY's appearance before Representative RANKIN on November 15, 1946, at Washington, D. C. The most detailed story was presented by the HEARST Press. According to the story, SHAPLEY refused to answer questions, raised a considerable outcry when the Committee refused to permit him to be accompanied by former Congressman ELIOT, and fought with Representative RANKIN over some papers from which SHAPLEY apparently intended to make a statement. Both men according to the press, were considerably angered and almost exchanged blows. The hearing was concluded without any action being taken by the Committee except that it agreed to cite SHAPLEY for contempt.

It was learned by [ ] that on November 15 after the hearing, SHAPLEY immediately contacted HANNAH DORNER in New York, SHAPLEY related

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that within a few hours he had received hundreds of wires, letters, and telephone calls endorsing his stand and that he had not received a single word of criticism. He insisted that she credit those "in the know" with the benefit of the knowledge that BENEDICT WOLFE and TOM ELIOT had done a grand job. Concerning what had happened in the Committee room, SHAPLEY related that he had not furnished any information to the press and did not intend to do so. He was willing to furnish DORNER a limited amount of information if she would remember that even walls have ears.

SHAPLEY related that the RANKIN Committee members and their employees were very disturbed when he began to take notes in his own shorthand. They opened their attack by questioning him about the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. RANKIN has asked him if he were not aware that the JAFRC was a Communist organization. SHAPLEY denied that it was a Communist organization and added that his part in its activities was to assist in having refugees get out of Europe, particularly Spain, and into the Western Hemisphere. After some badgering which he admitted he caused, he pointed out that the United States was in the Western Hemisphere and it was to this country he was desirous of bringing Spanish Loyalists. He was asked if he had violated any Immigration laws and and categorically denied doing so. He asserted that he did not know or suspect a single person in the JAFRC of being a Communist or a Communist fellow traveler. Thereupon, the Committee insisted upon reading to him a letter which he had written to MARTHA SHARPE. He refused to answer any questions about this letter unless the Committee would first admit that at least a representative of the Congress had burglarized SHARPE's office and thus had obtained illegally the evidence now being offered. At that point, he was threatened with contempt and the threats were repeated when the Committee then learned for the first time that he had failed to bring any of the records requested with him. SHAPLEY stated that throughout these expressions of threatening him, Representative RANKIN was firm, not hostile, and at least a gentleman in the use of his language. DORNER interrupted to advise SHAPLEY that the press notices and PM had been very good and that his incident with the Committee was perhaps the first real step in breaking it. SHAPLEY commented that the Provost of Harvard University, PETER BRIDGEMAN, who had previously regarded SHAPLEY as politically unsound, had congratulated him on his appearance and had endorsed his activity.

DORNER stated that the ICCASP had retained the services of IRVING JOHNSON, THOMAS COCHRAN (former adviser to President FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT) and another individual whom she would not identify at that time

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in an effort to quash the entire proceedings. SHAPLEY inferred that he might gain some assistance along this line from FIORELLO LAGUARDIA, who had solicited SHAPLEY's aid in having the life of UNRRA extended. When DORNER told him that the ICCASP was already fighting for UNRRA, SHAPLEY requested that she add his name to their publicity and petitions.

Returning to the proceedings in the Committee room, SHAPLEY related that BENEDICT WOLFE had remained in a hotel room during the entire time SHAPLEY was in the hearing room. However, WOLFE had kept an open telephone line into a corridor of Congress where TOM ELIOT was in constant conference with him. SHAPLEY further noted that he was very much surprised to learn that BENEDICT WOLFE and TOM ELIOT were friends of long standing.

It is interesting to note that Confidential Informant T-1 reports having heard a broadcast on either Saturday, November 16, or Sunday, November 17, at 12:15 p.m. over Radio Station WEEI, Boston. The news broadcast was by IRVING MacDONALD, a staff news analyst. He asserted that he could state from the highest authority in the land, the files of Army and Navy Intelligence and the Department of Justice, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that Dr. SHAPLEY was not a red, not a Communist, and not a fellow traveler.

[ ] learned that on November 18, 1946, LEO HURVICH and BART BOK issued a statement which was printed in the Boston press and the New York press condemning the inquisition of SHAPLEY by RANKIN. The statement was issued in the name of the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the AASCW. On the same date, SHAPLEY addressed a letter which was subsequently published in the press to Congressman KARL E. MUNDT protesting his treatment by Representative RANKIN. He claimed that his civil liberties had been violated. THOMAS H. ELIOT issued a statement which was printed in the NEW YORK TIMES of November 20, 1946, but which was dated November 16, to the same effect.

[ ] has noted that the Boston press was generally very sympathetic to Dr. SHAPLEY and extremely critical of Representative RANKIN. At a meeting of the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the AASCW at Emerson Hall, Harvard University, on the evening of November 19, SHAPLEY was presented with a scroll signed by some 1200 students and teachers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University commending him for his resistance against "Gestapo methods." On the same date, SHAPLEY advised the leaders of the ICCASP that he would give its Executive

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Board a report on what had happened in Washington at a meeting to be held on November 26, 1946. On November 20, 1946, while at Dartmouth College, SHAPLEY accused the RANKIN Committee of being a mediæval institution which had adopted the best techniques of the Nazi Gestapo. He asserted as an American he was bitterly ashamed of the Congressional Committee.

No further activity occurred in relation to this incident until March 6, 1947. On that date, the BOSTON HERALD carried a news item reflecting that a letter signed by 70 leading Massachusetts citizens had been addressed to the Massachusetts Congressional delegation urging that Congress adopt rules abolishing the abuse of power by any Congressional Committee. The "bad example" cited was the dispute between SHAPLEY and RANKIN. It was described as a "recent and glaring example of disgraceful procedure," "a disgrace to the Congress of the United States," and a "flagrant flouting of the rights of citizens." Among those signing the letter were the Presidents of Harvard, Wellesley, M.I.T., Wheaton, Simmons, Smith, Northeastern, Mount Holyoke Colleges; the Dean of the Harvard Law School; several ex-mayors and State Attorney Generals; several ex-Congressmen; and some of the city's leading industrialists.

Shortly after the issuance of this statement, HANNAH DÖRNER contacted SHAPLEY's office to request, according to [ ] that a copy of it be furnished the ACLU office in New York City.

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SHAPLEY'S CONTACTS AND AFFILIATIONS  
WITH COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

As noted above, SHAPLEY admits to having been an active director in the affairs of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the Progressive Citizens of America, both of which have been characterized by [ ] as Communist front organizations. The information contained in this section is additional to that set forth concerning the subject's activities in the aforementioned organizations.

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On May 29, 1946, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship sponsored a rally at Madison Square Garden, New York City, in honor of three visiting Moscow correspondents, ILYA EHRENBURG, MIKHAIL GALAKTIONOV, and KONSTANTIN SIMONOV. In commemoration of this event, the NCASF issued a pamphlet which contained the speeches of all present as well as the messages of those who were not able to be there. One of the latter was from the subject in instant case, who praised the warm friendliness of the visiting Russians and esteemed it an honor to pay them a tribute. He closed his message with the hope that at some not too distant future date, the United States would be able to send to Russia three equally fine representatives of American culture.

[ ] advised that on October 15, 1946, he discussed with BARBARA BENNETT, AYD organizer in this city, the problem of raising finances for the AYD. Among those mentioned by BENNETT as small but steady contributors to the support of the AYD was the subject.

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[ ] stated that on November 6, 1946, SHAPLEY was invited by NOEL DAVIS, 192 Lexington Avenue, New York City, to attend the Spanish Refugee Appeal rally at the Madison Square Garden on December 16, 1946. The rally was to be titled "Christmas Salute to the Spanish Republicans." SHAPLEY at first stated that he personally felt that "the people" are tired of filling the Madison Square Garden. DAVIS asserted that because of the poor election results, "many of our people are anxious to rally around the right principles at this time." SHAPLEY inquired as to the general nature of the program, commented that he was entirely sympathetic to its aims, and then stated that because of his pending difficulties with the RANKIN Committee, he would not appear. He insisted that should he appear, the Spanish Refugee Appeal would promptly be investigated by Congressman RANKIN.

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As has been noted above, SHAPLEY was invited on November 9, 1946, to address the Harvard Liberal Union. Information received from [ ] reflects that some of the leaders of this organization are in frequent contact with FANNY HARTMAN, Communist functionary in Boston.

[ ] advised that on the afternoon of November 15, 1946, MANNY BLUM, District Organizer for the Communist Party, contacted LESLIE ARNOLD, Director of the Communist Samuel Adams School, and instructed him immediately to contact the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts so that it would begin work for SHAPLEY. He also instructed ARNOLD to contact SHAPLEY personally and extend to him his congratulations for his appearance before the Congressional Committee. ARNOLD did so, and suggested that a protest mass meeting be organized in Boston. SHAPLEY deferred such action until he had met with the leadership of the ICCASP which numbers ARNOLD among its members. [ ] has identified both BLUM and ARNOLD as Communist Party members.

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On November 21, 1946, [ ] was at the Harvard Observatory when SHAPLEY received a lengthy telegram from the Reverend WILLIAM MELISH, Chairman of the NCASF at New York City. SHAPLEY was invited to appear at a rally sponsored by the NCASF at the Madison Square Garden on December 2, 1946. He was to be a speaker, together with ANDREI VISHINSKY, V. MOLOTOV, and other members of the Soviet diplomatic corps. The NCASF congratulated SHAPLEY upon his resistance against Congressman RANKIN and assured him of a hearty welcome before an enthusiastic audience. SHAPLEY had to decline the invitation because of prior commitments.

On December 7, 1946, SHAPLEY was contacted in the presence of [ ] by JACK LEE of Boston University. (LEE is the subject of a pending Internal Security investigation in Boston). LEE advised SHAPLEY that he represented the Intercollegiate Committee to End Lynching which would stage a demonstration at Symphony Hall in Boston on December 13, 1946. He requested SHAPLEY to donate money to the organization, and further, to speak at the rally. SHAPLEY informed LEE that college professors were generally without funds and so he could not give him anything. However, he had some suggestions. The subject noted that it is better to contact one millionaire and get a single contribution which will cover an entire project rather than to waste time in soliciting numerous persons for small contributions. He suggested that LEE write to the Tuskegee Institute and Hampton College and secure from them a list of their trustees who reside in the Greater Boston area. Since these people are obviously at once wealthy and sympathetic to the negro people, contact with any single one of them should pay the expenses for the rally. With reference to

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his own appearance, SHAPLEY regretted that he would not be able to appear but congratulated LEE when informed that the Reverend STEPHEN FRITCHMAN would be present. LEE then requested that SHAPLEY at least give him a statement which could be read. SHAPLEY asserted that shortly before that time he had written for PAUL ROBESON a letter on lynching. ROBESON had taken this letter and without revealing the true author, had left a copy with President Truman when he personally visited him to protest the Georgia lynchings. ROBESON had also used the same letter at a demonstration held before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington when the American Crusade to End Lynching had started a one-hundred-day campaign for freedom in Georgia. LEE interrupted to state that his organization was a local affiliate of the Crusade to End Lynching. SHAPLEY promised to paraphrase the original letter he had written for ROBESON and furnish the new text to LEE. Special Agent JOHN F. LEAHY attended the rally on December 13 and noticed that the printed program contained SHAPLEY's name as a sponsor.

Through [ ] it was learned that on December 11, 1946, HARLOW SHAPLEY, because of conflicting engagements, had found it necessary to advise HOWARD SELSAM of the Jefferson School for Democracy in New York City that he would be unable to keep his lecture date at the School. b7E

As indicated above, SHAPLEY had a conversation concerning the ICCASP merger with HANNAH DORNER on December 16, 1946. In the course of this conversation, SHAPLEY revealed that in the November 26 or 27 issue of the NEW YORK SUN, he had read of plans of Representative THOMAS of New Jersey to "clean up the Reds" in the U. S. Government. SHAPLEY asserted that this was a very dangerous program and requested DORNER to check the story and then obtain for him all possible information on THOMAS' contemplated course of action. SHAPLEY further declared that President Harry Truman had been forced by such individuals as THOMAS to dismiss a number of fine Government workers because of the "anti-Red scare." SHAPLEY concluded by asserting he was desirous of obtaining enough information about the plans of THOMAS to publicly denounce the Congressman and otherwise defeat the scheme.

On December 23, 1946, according to [ ] SHAPLEY contacted the Boston office of the MCASF to ascertain the correct spelling of the name of the Ukrainian soprano who had been barred from the United States by the State Department after her refusal to register as a foreign agent. He learned that the name was ZOYA HAIDAI and that the date of the cancelled concert was October 18, 1946. Although he has been a sponsor of both the MCASF and the NCASF, he did not state why he then desired the information, according to [ ] who reported the incident. b7E

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On February 7, 1947, acting on instructions from MANNY BLUM, LESLIE ARNOLD endeavored to reach HARLOW SHAPLEY in order to have the latter appear at a protest meeting sponsored by the Progressive Bookshop. The Bookshop is a Communist organization. The meeting was to protest the action of the RANKIN Committee in an inquisition of GERHART EISLER:

As indicated earlier, SHAPLEY made arrangements with CAMERON MCKENZIE to meet with GEORGE MARSHALL of the Civil Rights Congress, a Communist front according to [redacted] on February 24, 1947, at New York City.

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According to the BOSTON HERALD of February 17, 1947, SHAPLEY was one of those few Americans decorated by the Council Against Intolerance in America for his efforts to advance democracy in 1946. The prizes are known as the Thomas Jefferson Prizes, and among the other winners was FRANK SINATRA.

[redacted] advised that on March 11, 1947, SHAPLEY had been compelled to cancel an appearance at Chicago on April 15 in behalf of the Spanish Refugee Appeal. Conflicting engagements prevented his returning to Chicago for this event. It is noted that [redacted] has identified the Spanish Refugee Appeal as an apparent alias for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

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[redacted] learned on March 13, 1947, that SHAPLEY agreed to give a special lecture on the morning of March 24, 1947, at the California Labor School. He addressed his acceptance of the invitation to HOLLAND ROBERTS, Director of the School, at Palo Alto, California.

SHAPLEY'S ASSOCIATIONS WITH  
THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

As indicated in the referenced report and earlier in the instant report, SHAPLEY has on numerous occasions asserted that he has inside contacts at the U. S. Department of State. As reflected in the referenced report, SHAPLEY endeavored to influence this agency into selecting him or nominees designated by him to important positions in the U. S. Delegation to UNESCO. Although his efforts, as reflected in the referenced report, appear to have met with negative results, as will be noted in detail subsequently, two of his closest associates, AMDUR and BOK, are now assisting the State Department in this program.

On November 25, 1946, [ ] was present when SHAPLEY conversed with FRED NEAL of the U. S. Department of State. It is known that the two men had met on at least one earlier occasion when NEAL escorted ILYA EHRENBURG and KONSTANTIN SIMONOV, Soviet newspaper men, on a tour of the United States. b7E

NEAL began the conversation of November 25 by advising SHAPLEY that he was inviting some Russians to visit the United States. Originally he had prepared a guest list of approximately 100 names, but it had now been reduced to nearly fifty. The invitations had been approved by Secretary of State JAMES BARNES and his cultural assistant, WILLIAM BENTON. NEAL reported that BENTON had just left for a UNESCO meeting in Paris and would proceed from that meeting to Moscow. BENTON anticipated arriving in Moscow shortly after December 1, 1946, and he will personally extend the invitations to the Russians in question. NEAL reported to SHAPLEY that the State Department had not included astronomers on the list of invited guests and hoped that SHAPLEY would not disapprove of this omission. SHAPLEY replied that he understood the matter perfectly well, inasmuch as all of the worthwhile astronomers in Russia were now in the United States and were his guests. The only possible astronomer interested in visiting this country, according to SHAPLEY, was one OGRODNIKOV (phonetic) whom SHAPLEY described as an educational administrator as well as an astronomer. OGRODNIKOV contemplates visiting the United States on another mission in the near future.

NEAL asserted that he was endeavoring to cover the whole field of cultural relations as broadly as possible and inferred that some of those who were visiting from Russia were not educators but simply people who had a general interest in the cultural field. He inferred that among

this latter class might well be some people in training for the diplomatic service of the USSR.

NEAL related that the U. S. Government in issuing the invitations had agreed to pay the transportation and other expenses of the Russian visitors. The money will be drawn from emergency funds appropriated to the State Department. After the Russians arrive, NEAL was anxious to have arrangements perfected whereby the various colleges in the United States might provide entertainment as well as room and board for a few days at a time to the visiting Russians. NEAL said that he had written President JAMES CONANT of Harvard sometime earlier seeking such cooperation on a similar Russian visit and that CONANT had been non-cooperative. On this occasion, NEAL had decided to approach persons whom he knew personally and who were sufficiently well placed in various universities to perfect the necessary arrangements. SHAPLEY immediately told him that one BAIRD HASTINGS (phonetic) of the Harvard Medical faculty would be most cooperative. Not only could BAIRD arrange for the necessary facilities in Cambridge, but as a member of the wartime Committee on Medical Research and a former member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, he could probably make all the necessary arrangements in medical schools throughout the United States.

SHAPLEY told NEAL that similarly, Dr. STEWART MUDD at the University of Pennsylvania could assist in perfecting arrangements for the Russians to visit American medical schools at no expense. SHAPLEY commented that MUDD and his wife had spent the summer of 1946 in Russia and were enthusiastic about the Russians.

SHAPLEY related that at that moment, Dr. HAYWARD KENNISTON of the University of Michigan faculty was visiting Harvard. KENNISTON was described as a former U. S. Cultural Attache at Buenos Aires and as a man who had powerful State Department connections, an international outlook, and excellent contacts in the Middlewest. NEAL requested SHAPLEY to arrange through KENNISTON to have the Russians properly escorted in the Middlewest through engineering schools, chemical laboratories, industrial research plants, as well as perfecting contacts with specialists in oriental matters. The men agreed that this action would be necessary, inasmuch as the Provost and the President of the University of Michigan were "no good." SHAPLEY did contact KENNISTON, who was enthusiastic and who stated, "We at Michigan would just jump at the chance to have them come if we only had the opportunity."

NEAL concluded the conversation by stating that he had four employees working on a full-time basis in the State Department making similar contacts to the one which he had just had with SHAPLEY.

[ ] have advised that under SHAPLEY's supervision at the Harvard Observatory is the "Committee on Inter-American Scientific Publications." This Committee has a full-time employee who is also a secretary to the subject, Mrs. CHRISTINE BUECHNER. Mrs. BUECHNER b7D travels extensively in this hemisphere in attempting to promote the work of the Committee, whose name is descriptive of its purpose. BUECHNER is assisted by CONSTANCE FRASER, identified earlier as a secretary to the subject. [ ] was advised by FRASER that she had been forbidden by BUECHNER to further participate in the work of the PCA. BUECHNER had pointed out that the funds which operate the Committee on Inter-American Scientific Publications are received from the State Department. Since the largest part of FRASER's salary is drawn from Federal Government moneys, BUECHNER was fearful least FRASER's consistent activity in the PCA be construed as a violation of the Hatch Act. The informants note that up until the time that this matter was mentioned to FRASER, she had been extremely cooperative in furthering the work of the ICCASP, the MCPAC, and later the PCA.

[ ] learned that on February 17, 1947, SHAPLEY was interviewed by one HOAG of the BOSTON HERALD concerning Radio Station WRUL, referred to subsequently. HOAG inquired of SHAPLEY what the subject thought of the U. S. State Department's broadcasts to Russia which had then received some publicity. SHAPLEY, in an off-the-record comment, asserted that the State Department's broadcasts "stink." He condemned Assistant Secretary of State WILLIAM R. BENTON for even attempting such broadcasts, because he insisted that BENTON could not be impartial, and that partiality would be extremely damaging to United States prestige. b7E

Through the same source, it was learned that in a conversation with WALTER HAMMONS of Station WRUL, on February 21, 1947, SHAPLEY learned that many people employed by the State Department were very much against Mr. BENTON's broadcasts to Russia. These people insisted that State Department records would show the broadcasts served no useful purpose. SHAPLEY not only concurred, but was enthused to learn that the State Department employees felt this way and that some record was being made which would later expose BENTON.

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On the same date, SHAPLEY was contacted by an unidentified individual representing the State Department concerning a conference being held by that agency on March 24, 25, and 26, 1947, at Philadelphia. The conference concerned United States participation in UNESCO. The unidentified individual wished SHAPLEY to attend as a delegate from Sigma Xi. SHAPLEY advised that he would not be in the eastern part of the United States at that time, and nominated BART JAN BOK as a delegate from Sigma Xi. SHAPLEY declared that in so far as he personally was concerned, he was convinced that UNESCO was already a flop because the right men were not located in key positions, in so far as the U. S. delegation was concerned.

Still again on February 27, 1947, SHAPLEY discussed with one JAMES or GEORGE MARSHALL of the National Office of the PCA the difficulties involving one MARY FRENCH, an employee of the State Department. MARY works in that section of the State Department concerned with the international exchange of persons. She has been endeavoring to transfer to that section dealing with UNESCO. However, her employment by MARSHALL in the PCA had been discovered and the State Department was asking her some embarrassing questions. MARSHALL was anxious to ascertain just how the State Department had determined that MARY FRENCH was an employee also of the PCA. He contacted SHAPLEY because he felt that SHAPLEY had the necessary contacts to gain the information. SHAPLEY asserted that he would reach HENRY HOLMES, who did have the proper channels through which he could find out what the State Department intended to do with MARY FRENCH.

Information has been received from Washington, D. C., Confidential Informant [ ] that FRED NEAL of the State Department made arrangements for HARLOW SHAPLEY to meet with A. A. ERMOLAEV, Third Secretary at the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., and himself for lunch in the Cafe Parisienne, Washington, D. C., on March 6, 1947. (u)

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SHAPLEY'S COMMENTS AND ACTIVITIES  
WITH REFERENCE TO  
UNESCO, ATOMIC ENERGY, AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

[ ] was present at the Harvard Observatory on October 12, 1946, when the annual meeting of the American Association of Variable Star Observers was held. Informant notes that the Association is composed of approximately 1,000 members scattered throughout the world. Four hundred of them reside in the United States. Voluntarily and as amateurs, they constantly observe stars from all points. They forward their observations to observatories such as Harvard, and their work is useful to skilled, professional astronomers in following trends in their field of work. Their work is individually unimportant, but collectively they have done much to increase the rate of development in the field of astronomy. The informant notes that the work of the organization was valuable enough to the armed forces during the war so that the United States Coast Guard and Army provided airplane transportation so that observations could be made from high altitudes and with radar. The annual meeting and the headquarters of the international organization are at the Harvard Observatory. By tradition, the principal speaker at the annual meeting is the subject in the instant case.

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At the 1946 meeting, SHAPLEY suggested that the Association amalgamate with a newly-formed international organization known as "The Amateur Astronomers League." The combined organizations would then have a membership of approximately 25,000, and SHAPLEY felt that with this number, considerable work could be done on outer stratospheric speed. Observations in the latter field would be of great assistance in the military development of guided missiles. [ ] noted that the Association was shocked at this suggestion, first because their work is of a professional standard as contrasted with the amateur effort of the League. Secondly, they were alarmed lest the military authorities consider any work on guided missiles to be an invasion of military research. They therefore failed to act upon SHAPLEY's suggestion.

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[ ] on October 31, 1946, learned that SHAPLEY and WATSON DAVIS were endeavoring to develop a pressure on the State Department to improve U. S. representation on UNESCO. Both men felt that UNESCO was much below par because of the failure of the State Department to make the proper appointments. SHAPLEY asked DAVIS to find out just what LILLIENTHAL intended to do with his atomic energy commission, because LILLIENTHAL's support could considerably help to establish a better representation in UNESCO.

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[ ] learned on November 12, 1946, that on that date HARLOW SHAPLEY contacted Professor SERGE KORF (phonetic) of the Department of Physics at New York University. SHAPLEY inquired whether or not KORF was still interested in the discussion the men had previously had concerning cosmic ray research in Colorado. SHAPLEY related that research in the cosmic ray field had now developed to that point where the Universities of Princeton, Chicago, both Colorado schools, and M.I.T. are definitely cooperating in a joint enterprise. SHAPLEY asserted he had discussed the project with such persons as President KARL COMPTON of M.I.T. and ROSS, SHEIN and WHEELER of Princeton. Princeton is going to expand its program and the mentioned men felt that KORF might be willing to join these men and go along. SHAPLEY stated that he planned to have a meeting of all of the people mentioned in the near future and to make plans for an active year of research in this field in 1947. He stated that he would not write anything on paper concerning the research but that he was very willing to enter oral discussions. SHAPLEY revealed that he had assigned DONALD MENZELL to supervise the project at Harvard and at the Harvard Observatory in Climax, Colorado. An arrangement was made whereby MENZELL, KORF and SHAPLEY would meet in New Haven to discuss the matter further on November 23. Particularly, discussion would be held on the research work presently going on at Mount Evans.

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It has been learned through the same source that on numerous occasions SHAPLEY has been invited to speak over the radio program entitled "Town Meeting of the Air" on the problem of controlling atomic energy. Thus far the invitations have never been issued in sufficient time to avoid a conflict with prior engagements. However, SHAPLEY is anxious to undertake such a talk and plans to during the current year.

[ ] advised that on December 16, 1946, DONALD MENZELL perfected arrangements for the showing of a film entitled "Climax" at the home of SHAPLEY on December 23. [ ] has advised that the Harvard Observatory maintains a station at Climax, Colorado. During the war years, MENZELL as a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Navy was in charge of this station. According to [ ] valuable research work in stratospheric radar was conducted at Climax under MENZELL's direction. According to the informant, the scientific progress made by MENZELL at this project was regarded by the Navy Department as second only to the work done by the Manhattan Engineers. The informant had been invited to attend the film, but was unable to do so. He felt, but could not prove, that the film was still classified as ~~secret~~. The purpose of the showing was to exhibit the film to some wealthy people who might be thereupon

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persuaded to donate large amounts of money to SHAPLEY for continued research development in this field under the direction of the staff of the Harvard Observatory.

On December 20, 1946, SHAPLEY, [ ] and WALTER LAMMONS discussed some programs to be broadcast over Station WRUL on atomic energy. LAMMONS stated that he agreed with SHAPLEY that the Atomic Energy Law which went into effect on January 1, 1947, was most unsatisfactory. They decided through their broadcasts to prepare the public for the atomic age, and LAMMONS noted that he had obtained the necessary moneys to finance these programs from LAWRENCE ROCKEFELLER.

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Through the same source, it was learned that on February 18, 1947, SHAPLEY and WATSON DAVIS discussed the LILIENTHAL appointment. SHAPLEY offered the opinion that the "power trust" in the United States desired to eliminate LILIENTHAL as TVA Administrator as well as Atomic Energy Administrator. Their ambition is based upon a desire to gain control of atomic energy so that it may be exploited for private gain rather than the public interest.

Through the same source, it was learned that during February and March of 1947, SHAPLEY, as a member and officer of various scientific organization as well as the PCA expended a considerable amount of effort to secure the appointment of DAVID LILIENTHAL as Atomic Energy Commissioner. However, SHAPLEY revealed to [ ] that he was not speaking openly or publicly signing petitions or addressing letters. He was fearful lest such conduct on his part, in view of his difficulties with the RANKIN Committee, would give the appointment the "kiss of death." Rather, he had had individual PCA members and personal associates address telegrams and letters as individuals to their Senators and Congressmen urging the appointment of LILIENTHAL. He claimed in a conversation with the informant that he had persuaded President JAMES CONANT of Harvard to issue a public statement supporting LILIENTHAL. He also claimed in a conversation with LEO HURVICH that he was "being a good boy for the record" until the National Science Foundation bill was passed. However, he had so maneuvered things that a speech written by him had been delivered to VICTOR WEISSKOPF at M.I.T. The speech endorsed LILIENTHAL. WEISSKOPF had taken the statement to President KARL COMPTON of M.I.T., and had left it with COMPTON for review. SHAPLEY then contacted COMPTON and persuaded him to send the statement, together with a cover letter, to Senator ARTHUR VANDENBERG, who had read it into the Congressional Record. SHAPLEY did not reveal to COMPTON that he was the real author of the

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statement, nor did COMPTON reveal to Senator VANDENBERG that the statement had not been written by him, but rather had been given to him by VICTOR WEISSKOPF. SHAPLEY concluded the recital of this tale by stating, "That's how I fooled them." HURVICH asked SHAPLEY to give some assistance to fighting the proposal of Secretary of Labor SCHWELLENBACH that the Communist Party be outlawed. SHAPLEY agreed that SCHWELLENBACH's proposal was most undesirable and stated, "We must fight, but we must not ruin LILIENTHAL or the National Science Foundation."

It was learned on March 14, 1947, from [ ] that SHAPLEY will address a joint meeting of the World Federalist Movement and the Federation of American Scientists in Washington, D. C., on April 19 next.

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SHAPLEY'S ACTIVITIES IN THE AAScW AND THE WFSW

As indicated in the referenced report, SHAPLEY has been an active member and a consultant of the leaders of the American Association of Scientific Workers. Information has been received from [redacted] reflecting that the minutes of all Executive Meetings of the American Association of Scientific Workers, the Federation of American Scientists, and the World Federation of Scientific Workers are received by SHAPLEY at his office. Some of these minutes have been obtained by the informant and offered to the Boston Field Division for perusal.

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The publications of the World Federation of Scientific Workers reflect that the idea of the organization was born at the Russian Science Convention held in 1945 at Moscow celebrating the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Science. SHAPLEY was present at this event as the leader of the American delegation and is credited as being one of the instigators of the World Federation. The minutes of the Executive Committee of the World Federation reflect that SHAPLEY was nominated to the International Treasurership of the organization. However, a Russian was nominated to the Vice Chairmanship. The Vice Chairmanship was not accepted by the Russian, because his Government would not permit him to join any organization which was not a trade union. SHAPLEY has refused to accept the Treasurer's position until such time as a Russian is in the cabinet of the organization. He had definitely indicated that as soon as a Russian accepts a position, then he, too, will be happy to represent America in this new organization. It is noted that the Chairman of the WFSW is FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party. The Vice Chairman is ACADEMICIAN SEMENOV of the USSR, until he definitely refuses the position. The Secretary is J. D. VERNAL of the British Association of Scientific Workers, and the Treasurer is SHAPLEY. The fifth member of the cabinet is NORMAN VEALL of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers. It is noted that CURIE is a self-admitted Communist, that it can be presumed that the Russian is at least sympathetic to the Communist viewpoint, and that VEALL is one of the subjects of the CORBY Case.

[redacted] advises that SHAPLEY was chairman of a public meeting sponsored by the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the AAScW on November 18, 1946, at Emerson Hall, Harvard University. The meeting was concerned with UNESCO, its problems and possibilities. SHAPLEY helped in planning the meeting, and in doing so, collaborated with ISADORE AMDUR, BART BOK, and LAWRENCE ARGUMENT (also identified as a Communist Party member).

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[ ] has advised that throughout the months of October and November, 1946, the B-C Branch of the AAScW sent numerous letters of protest to the State Department against the nomination of anyone but HARLOW SHAPLEY to head the U. S. Delegation to UNESCO.

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BART BOK and LEO HURVICH, together with [ ] discussed the then-proposed amalgamation of the AAScW and the FAS, on December 9, 1946. BOK asserted that with the followers of AMDUR, SHAPLEY, MATHER, HURVICH and himself in both organizations it would not be difficult to arrange the amalgamation any time they so desired.

As will be indicated below, SHAPLEY left the United States on January 2, 1947, for a trip to India. While in India, he assisted in the establishment of the Indian Association of Scientific Workers. Its first president is PANDIT NEHRU, political leader of the country.

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SHAPLEY'S CONTACTS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CONTACTS WITH  
THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE

RUSSIAN CONTACTS

[ ] reported on October 22, 1946, that nine Russian astronomers had arrived in the United States to be the guests of HARLOW SHAPLEY at the Harvard Observatory. The nine were GREGORI A. SHAYN, Mrs. SHAYN, VLADIMIR P. LINNIK, ALEKSANDR MIKHAILOV, OLEO A. MELNIKOV, BORIS ORLOV, ANDRE SEVERNY, GREGORI MONIN, and VLADIMIR B. NIKONOV. Through [ ] it was learned that on the afternoon of November 2, 1946, the visiting Russians conferred with the Soviet Consul General in New York City. At the same time, and in New York City, SHAPLEY conferred with FRED MEYERS and a Mr. FINLEY (nee FINKELSTEIN) of the American-Russian Institute. The purpose of both conferences was to try and arrange a lecture tour to be sponsored by the American-Russian Institute featuring the nine Russian astronomers. The lecture tour would be aimed at developing cultural and scientific interrelations between the Russian and American peoples. MIKHAILOV, who was alleged to speak fluent English, would represent Russian science and SHAPLEY would represent American science. The contemplated moderator for these lectures would be the Dean of the Harvard Law School, GRISWOLD. SHAPLEY and FINLEY were also to discuss at this meeting the formation of a new independent committee to be aided and financed in part by the American-Russian Institute. The new committee would actively lobby where Federal legislation touched upon atomic energy and/or the UNESCO program. b7D b7E

Following these conferences of November 2, arrangements had been made whereby GREGORI SHAYN would proceed to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds at Maryland and endeavor to inspect them. ANDRE SEVERNY would leave for Washington, D. C., where WATSON DAVIS would take him on a tour of the Naval Observatory and other matters of interest to him in the vicinity of the nation's capital. Three of the scientists would leave for the West Coast, but SHAPLEY did not tell the informant where they were going, although he had arranged their tour.

[ ] noted that the Russian scientists came to the United States with the ability to draw upon an account in this country of over 1,000,000 roubles. Their ostensible purpose was to purchase scientific equipment, for use in their native land. It is noted that a dinner was b7D

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scheduled to be held on the evening of December 7, 1946, in their honor by the American-Russian Institute with SHAPLEY one of the featured speakers. Immediately following the dinner, SHAPLEY planned to depart for Mexico.

Prior to their arrival in New York City on November 2, the Russians had spent one week in Boston and one week in New York. During the last week of October, the nine Russians had been stationed at the Harvard Observatory and through contacts arranged by SHAPLEY, had visited various manufacturing plants in the area specializing in precision equipment. [ ] was at the Observatory when one ~~WAGNER VON HARGEBOL~~ had a conference with Professor ~~JAMES BAKER~~. HARGEBOL stated that the Russians were very interested in learning about X-Ray defraction. BAKER asserted that he could not show them much on that but he wondered just how much information could be furnished the Russians. HARGEBOL asserted that after MOLOTOV's address on the previous day, he was in doubt. HARGEBOL added that SHAPLEY had instructed that the Russians were to be given "everything." BAKER immediately commented that he regarded this as a dangerous attitude, but HARGEBOL declared that if everyone adopted that attitude, there would be no need for spies. b7E

In a conversation on October 31, 1946, with WATSON DAVIS and [ ] SHAPLEY stated that when last in New York he had visited the American-Russian Institute which appeared to have quite a bit of money. He suggested to DAVIS that one "ROWE" (phonetic) should visit the Institute and call on FRED MEYERS and Mr. FINKELSTEIN. SHAPLEY related that both of these men had been affiliated with Russian War Relief until this closed, and they had been sent to the Russian Institute because it was changing its character. DAVIS interrupted to state that ROWE was well acquainted with both gentlemen and that FINLEY was regarded as an excellent promoter. SHAPLEY pointed out that the Institute, located on Park Avenue, had not been tied up with any political matters or relief projects. In the past it had been an educational society, but it was now planning to expand its activities into the field of cultural relations through arranging an interchange of Russian and American scholars. Under the auspices of the Institute, VISHINSKY, a Deputy Premier in the Russian Foreign Office, would address a gathering of lawyers in New York on November 20. VISHINSKY will only discuss law. SHAPLEY felt that since the Institute was independent of the American Soviet Science Society and the American Soviet Medical Society, it appeared to him that it was the proper agency to assist in promoting propaganda for a more representative American delegation in UNESCO. (It is noted that SHAPLEY has been active and at one time was chairman of



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the American Soviet Science Society.) DAVIS then, according to the informant, sold SHAPLEY the idea of having PHIL POWERS of the U. S. Office of Naval Research contact the Institute and work out with them the propaganda campaign concerning UNESCO outlined above.

Information has been received from the Chicago Field Division reflecting that SHAPLEY spoke at a meeting of the ICCASP in Chicago in the latter part of September, 1946. Prior to the meeting, according to the Chicago press, SHAPLEY stated, "The Russians have the ability to find out anything they don't already know. They told Canada last week that Russian spies hadn't found anything in Canada that they did not already know at home." In his public speech, SHAPLEY urged that the secret of the manufacture of atomic bombs be given to the world.

[ ] advises that on November 4, 1946, FINLEY of the ARI advised SHAPLEY that the contemplated meeting on December 7 featuring the Russian scientists could not be held on December 7 because MIKHAILOV intended to leave for Copenhagen, Denmark, by that date. SHAPLEY could not be in New York on November 30, which was a convenient date for MIKHAILOV. Between November 4 and November 22, MIKHAILOV was going to be on the West Coast but he could appear any time between then and the 30th of November. SHAPLEY felt that MIKHAILOV could do very well in a public appearance without his assistance. When FINLEY requested the mailing list of Sigma XI, honorary scientific fraternity of working scientists founded by SHAPLEY and of which he is President, SHAPLEY referred him to Dean GEORGE PEAGRAM of Columbia University. SHAPLEY described PEAGRAM as the National Treasurer of Sigma Xi and a liberal who would play along with the Institute. FINLEY interrupted to state that he was personally acquainted with PEAGRAM and that he knew that PEAGRAM would be cooperative. With further reference to the proposed MIKHAILOV meeting, SHAPLEY suggested that FINLEY contact BARON F. KORF of New York University, Dean KIRK of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and IRVING LANGMUIR, Director of the General Electric Laboratories. SHAPLEY suggested LANGMUIR as the best chairman for the meeting in his own absence and agreed to write a personal note to LANGMUIR requesting him to accept the invitation extended by the American-Russian Institute. SHAPLEY also granted FINLEY permission to use his name in inviting KORF and KIRK to speak at the affair.

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As indicated above, SHAPLEY had a conference with WATSON DAVIS of Science Service in Washington, D. C., on November 12, 1946. [ ] reports that during this conference, they discussed an affair concerning one ROWE, otherwise unidentified. SHAPLEY instructed DAVIS to contact

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the American-Russian Institute in New York City concerning the ROWE affair. He described the organization to DAVIS as a non-political one which had been relatively dormant for the past fifteen years. He added that at the present moment, the Institute is broadening its program and actively entering into the educational field. It has secured new directors, FRED MEYERS and FINLEY, nee FINKELSTEIN. They have urged SHAPLEY to suggest projects to them, and as a result of one of his suggestions, were holding a seminar on Russian science. It was scheduled for November 27, and among those present would be Russian astronomer MIKHAILOV, STEWART MUDD of Philadelphia, and the Foreign Premier VISHINSKY. SHAPLEY urged that DAVIS attend this meeting and contact the aforementioned persons. He volunteered the information that the American-Russian Institute was not tainted with Communism as was the National Council of Soviet-American Friendship. DAVIS agreed to try and attend the November 27 meeting.

Through the same source, it was learned that on November 22, 1946, ISADORE AMDUR inquired of SHAPLEY whether or not AMDUR's presence would be required at the Russian Institute meeting on November 27. SHAPLEY stated that since AMDUR had contacted most of the Russians while they were visiting Boston; he felt that it would not be necessary for AMDUR to go to New York. SHAPLEY added that the other Russians who would be present at New York whom AMDUR had not met would come to Boston before leaving the country, and at that time, SHAPLEY would arrange to have AMDUR meet them.

Concerning SHAPLEY's contacts with Russians, it is noted that in the section of this report preceding, concerning SHAPLEY's contacts with the State Department, there is set forth information reflecting the conversation between FRED NEAL of the State Department and SHAPLEY on November 25, 1946. It is noted that the conversation concerned arrangements to bring approximately fifty Russian scientists to the United States as guests of, and at the expense of, the U. S. Government. Through the same source it was learned that following this conversation, SHAPLEY made efforts to secure the assistance of M.I.T. in entertaining the visiting Russian scientists by contacting Dean JOHN BUNKER of the M.I.T. Graduate School. Dean BUNKER agreed to personally advise FRED NEAL that he was willing to entertain Russians and that M.I.T. would participate in the State Department's program.

As indicated in the section concerning SHAPLEY's contacts with Communist front groups, it is noted that SHAPLEY on December 23, 1946, indicated a very definite interest in the Ukrainian Cultural Delegation which was not permitted to enter the United States because the members refused to register as agents of a foreign principal.

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[ ] has stated that SHAPLEY is very interested in the American-Russian Institute. As an example of his interest, the informant reports that on February 11, 1947, SHAPLEY received a wire from M. I. FINLEY requesting SHAPLEY to be in New York on the morning of February 18. Although SHAPLEY's schedule is crowded and it is usually difficult to make appointments with him within thirty days, he responded immediately by wire that he would meet FINLEY at the offices of the Institute at 10:00 a.m. on February 18.

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With reference to the delegation of nine visiting Russian astronomers, the same source learned that on February 12, 1947, ALEKSANDR MIKHAILOV told SHAPLEY that his group of visiting Russians were very anxious to look at the much-publicized huge calculating machines being developed at M.I.T. and Harvard. These machines are of great value in research work in guided missile projects and similar problems dealing with supersonic speed. SHAPLEY advised MIKHAILOV that he would arrange for the Russian group to spend February 18 with Dr. AIKEN, head of that particular type of research at Harvard University; and February 19 in a review of the same work at M.I.T. MIKHAILOV further requested that arrangements be perfected so that he could spend some time with Professor NORBERT WEINER at M.I.T. It is noted that WEINER had shortly before that attained nationwide publicity by issuing a statement that he would not again work on military projects. WEINER asserted that scientists failed in their duty to mankind if they aided in the development of military weapons. [ ] after that statement was able to obtain information reflecting that WEINER was one of those interested in the welfare of ISRAEL HALPERIN, indicted CORBY Case subject, and that WEINER was critical of the Canadian authorities for their arrest of the scientists involved in that espionage case.

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As indicated earlier in that section concerning SHAPLEY's contacts with the State Department, Washington, D. C., Confidential Informant [ ] learned that on March 6, 1947, SHAPLEY had lunch with A. A. ERMOLAEV, Third Secretary of the Russian Embassy, and FRED NEAL of the U. S. State Department. (X)(u)

On February 19, 1947, [ ] was told by HARLOW SHAPLEY that the Russians had visited the mammoth calculating machines at M.I.T. and Harvard and had also visited the Harvard Business School through arrangements perfected by him. SHAPLEY added that he had endeavored to sell the visiting Russians a \$15,000 camera for \$9,000 but they had refused to make the purchase despite the bargain offer because it was not one of the items of scientific equipment which they had planned to purchase.

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On February 27, 1947, the same source advised that SHAPLEY in a conversation with WALTER LAMMONS reported that "his" Russian scientists would be returning to Boston in the second week of March, after having made a tour which covered all of the important points in the United States. SHAPLEY added that the Russians have brought a million dollars with them for the purchase of scientific instruments and equipment for use in their home land. Generally speaking, American firms had refused to accept any orders from them on the grounds that they were completely occupied in production for American use. SHAPLEY told LAMMONS that he is very sorry the Russians were not given an opportunity to spend their money and thus leave another one million dollars in the United States.

Through arrangements perfected by SHAPLEY's assistant, BART BOK, and ISADORE AMDUR, GREGORI SHAYN was awarded a membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at a dinner staged by the Academy in Boston on March 12, 1947.

Referring to the information reported by the Washington informant above, it is noted that SHAPLEY informed [ ] on March 6, 1947, that he had on that day lunched with the Cultural Attache of the Russian Embassy. Shortly before meeting the Russian, he had conferred with the Chinese Ambassador to the United States at the latter's request. (u)

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New York informant [ ] advised that also on March 6, SHAPLEY conferred with MOE FINLEY of the American-Russian Institute regarding BORIS PREGEL. PREGEL is the President of the Canadian Radium and Uranium Corporation and FINLEY believed that PREGEL would be a source of revenue for both the American-Russian Institute and projects sponsored by HARLOW SHAPLEY. It was decided at the meeting between FINLEY and SHAPLEY that arrangements should be perfected for an early meeting between PREGEL, SHAPLEY, FINLEY and FRED MEYERS. At this same meeting, SHAPLEY accepted FINLEY's invitation to become a member of the Board of Directors of the American-Russian Institute as a replacement for HENRY E. SINGERIST. (u)

[ ] corroborated the information received from the New York informant when he reported on March 10 that SHAPLEY advised FINLEY that he could not go to New York for a luncheon engagement unless it involved meeting with BORIS PREGEL. In the latter instance, he would manage to be in New York for a luncheon on March 13. FRED MEYERS on March 11 informed SHAPLEY that he was working diligently to arrange a convenient luncheon date for SHAPLEY and PREGEL. He urged SHAPLEY to suggest a convenient April date. On April 1, 1947, SHAPLEY wired MEYERS requesting advice as

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to whether or not a luncheon engagement had been made for the four above-mentioned men in New York on April 2, 1947.

Through the same source, it was learned that on March 31, 1947, SHAPLEY had a lengthy conversation with WATSON DAVIS of Science Service. DAVIS advised SHAPLEY that the American Societ Science Society, a division of the NCASF, had been offered a grant of \$25,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation. The grant had been blocked because the Bureau of Internal Revenue classified the organization as a political one. SHAPLEY stated that he was aware of this action, and further advised that he had written a letter to one WARREN WEAVER (phonetic) in New York City suggesting that the American Societ Science Society break away from the NCASF and affiliate with the American-Russian Institute. SHAPLEY felt that the Bureau of Internal Revenue would classify the ARI as a cultural organization, and thus enable the Science Society to accept the gift and allow the donor to claim an income tax deduction.

Continuing this conversation, DAVIS noted that the young lady who was secretary at the office of the Soviet Science Society was also the personal secretary to the Polish Ambassador. DAVIS did not know whether or not she was a Communist Party member, but did feel that she was suited for the position and ought to be continued in her employment. SHAPLEY concurred with an "Uh-huh."

#### CONTACTS WITH OTHER NATIONALITIES

✓ SHAPLEY told [ ] on December 6, 1946, that President JAMES CONANT of Harvard was anxious to have him arrange accommodations for Dr. and Mrs. J. B. S. HALDANE when they visited Cambridge in late December. SHAPLEY told the informant that HALDANE was "very Leftist politically" and that it would be necessary to keep HALDANE from getting into the public eye while in Cambridge because he would cause some difficulty if he expounded his political theories. Information in the Boston files reflects that HALDANE is one of the editors of the LONDON DAILY WORKER and publicly known as a member of the Communist Party of Britain. He did visit Cambridge, Mass., on the last three days of the year 1946, but the only evidence that he might have contacted SHAPLEY is found in [ ] report that the International News Service attempted to locate HALDANE in SHAPLEY's office on December 31, 1946. In the absence of both HALDANE and SHAPLEY, the News Service tried to reach KIRTLEY MATHER.

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Confidential Informants [redacted] advised that SHAPLEY in conjunction with Dean JOHN BUNKER of M.I.T. expended a considerable amount of energy beginning in November, 1946, in attempting to gain admission into the United States for Dr. ALBERT SZENT-GYORGI. In a conversation with BUNKER on November 25, the informant learned that SZENT-GYORGI was one of the world's outstanding physicists and a native of Hungary. During the war years, he had at first been suspected of collaboration with the Germans, but ultimately had proven to be anti-Nazi. SZENT-GYORGI had worked for Russia during at least a part of the war and had been one of the noted scientists to attend the anniversary celebration of Russian science in August, 1945. He was an old-time acquaintance and colleague of SHAPLEY's. M.I.T. desired him as a member of its faculty. Their efforts to gain admission for him were impeded by information allegedly in the possession of the State and Justice Departments of the United States to the effect that SZENT-GYORGI was a well-known international Communist. SHAPLEY had promised to exercise his influence at Washington in the State Department and through pressure movements on the part of the science organizations with which he is affiliated, in order to bring this person into the United States. Ultimately, on April 4, 1947, the informant learned from Dr. BUNKER that SZENT-GYORGI had actually been admitted to the United States and was on that date at M.I.T. It is further noted that [redacted] has identified SZENT-GYORGI as one of the founders of the World Federation of Scientific Workers and a member of that organization's directorate.

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The BOSTON GLOBE for November 27, 1946, carried a news item reflecting that the subject on that date had departed by plane for Mexico City to attend the inauguration of President ALEMAN of that country. SHAPLEY attended the inauguration at the invitation and expense of the President-Elect. The news item further reflected that SHAPLEY as President of the Scientific Club of America would preside at a session of the Mexican Division of the Club and would consult with Mexican publishers on translation of American scientific works into Spanish. [redacted] learned, and [redacted] corroborated, that SHAPLEY is one of the key advisers to the Mexican Government on matters concerned with education in science.

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Through the same sources, it was learned that on December 21, 1946, SHAPLEY was contacted by Dr. THADDEUS MALINOWSKI of the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C. Arrangements were perfected for a meeting between SHAPLEY and Dr. CLOGOWSKI, an Embassy chief of the Polish delegation in Washington. The conference would concern the reorganization of the Polish educational system and the reestablishment of scientific

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laboratories in Polish universities. [ ] has advised that presently SHAPLEY has three Polish graduate students working under his supervision at the Observatory through arrangements perfected by him with the Polish Ambassador. (u) b7D

As indicated above, SHAPLEY left the United States on December 31, 1946, enroute to New Delhi, India. He went to that country at the invitation of its government in order to lend his advice and assistance in reorganizing Hindu universities and laboratories.

On January 2, 1947, a Dr. POPE of New York City (possibly ARTHUR UPHAM POPE) contacted SHAPLEY's office to ascertain whether or not SHAPLEY had received the missives which he had arranged to have taken to India by Shapley. SHAPLEY's office advised that the documents had been received, that SHAPLEY had taken them with him and had dictated a letter of acknowledgment to the New York individual.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on January 10, 1947, carried a news item reflecting some of the subject's comments at the Indian Science Congress held on January 9, 1947. SHAPLEY conveyed the greetings of HENRY WALLACE to PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, who presided over the Science Congress. One statement of his was quoted in the news item and it read, "In America, you never see a high Government man taking part in a science congress, as one does in India and Russia." Another and separate item in the MONITOR of the same date reflected that PANDIT NEHRU had solicited the cooperation and aid of the Russian scientists in developing his country. Cooperation and aid were offered by Professor V. P. VOLGIN, Vice President of the Soviet Academy of Science, who was in India at the same time to work with SHAPLEY and Sir HAROLD SPENCER of the British Royal Academy on the same project.

Upon his return to the United States, SHAPLEY issued a statement to the BOSTON TRAVELER which was published under date of February 11, 1947, reflecting that Hindu science was having an intellectual revival. He indicated that if American aid was not given the development of Indian science, then aid and the accompanying influence would be received from the Russian Government. In a conversation with [ ] following the publication of this article, SHAPLEY stated that the Russians were too busy at home to provide India with any assistance. However, he had arranged to have the statement written which appeared in the TRAVELER in order to excite American sympathy and aid for India. He felt that Americans would be prone to meet competition offered by Russia in any quarter of the world, whereas b7E

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in the absence of competition, nothing might be done. SHAPLEY added that he knew the newspaper man who had written the story quite well and so he had first explained this idea to the man and thus had avoided any direct quotations on his own part which might involve him subsequently. He added that the story would be circulated by the AP throughout the United States.

The JEWISH ADVOCATE of October 10, 1946, published an advertisement reflecting that SHAPLEY is one of the lecturers at the Kehillath Jacob Institute of Religious and Social Studies, Boston, Mass. This is a Jewish school. He was to lecture on March 27, 1947, on the topic "Atoms and the Operation of the Universe" as part of a series of lectures on atomic energy. [ ] learned on March 19, 1947, that SHAPLEY would be unable to fulfill the above engagement because he was then enroute to Hawaii to establish a chapter of Sigma Xi at the University of Hawaii. In his place, he had designated Mrs. CECELIA GAPOSCHKIN for the Jewish Institute. Mrs. GAPOSCHKIN is the wife of SERGEI GAPOSCHKIN, a naturalized citizen of the United States who was born in Russia and who in his public utterances has reflected a marked sympathy for his native land. When Mrs. GAPOSCHKIN learned that Rabbi KAUL, who is conducting the Institute, was also a Russian, she added that she would bring her husband to the institute lecture because she was certain all concerned would have matters of mutual interest. b7E

As indicated earlier, SHAPLEY has contacts with the Chinese Ambassador in Washington, WELLINGTON KOO. (S)(u)

In January, 1947, according to [ ] SHAPLEY was elected to honorary membership in the Institute de France. [ ] stated that this was the highest scientific honor which could be awarded by the Government of France to a foreigner. b7D  
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[ ] advised that on January 12, 1947, the Prime Minister of Armenia, one MISSAKIN, attempted to confer with SHAPLEY regarding reorganization of the universities in his country. In SHAPLEY's absence, a personal interview could not be arranged, but the Armenian was advised that SHAPLEY would contact him by mail.



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RADIO STATION WRUL

Through [REDACTED] the following information has been obtained concerning Radio Station WRUL:

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WRUL is a powerful short-wave transmitter located at Scituate, Mass. The station is owned by the Worldwide Broadcasting Corporation, which has been defined by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as an educational institution. Its offices are located in New York City and the Executive Secretary of the organization is WALTER LAMMONS. SHAPLEY is one of the instigators of the station, which was founded approximately ten years ago. Its purpose is to broadcast matters of cultural and educational interest to countries throughout the world. Upon the outbreak of hostilities in 1941, the station was taken over by the U. S. Department of State because it was one of the most powerful short-wave stations in the United States. It was used by the Department of State for propaganda broadcasts to all parts of the world and for other purposes not known to the informants.

Dr. LAMMONS and SHAPLEY have been endeavoring for many months to again secure possession of this property in order to resume their original work. Finally, in March, 1947, they were successful in at least gaining the use of the station's facilities for three hours every afternoon. LAMMONS and SHAPLEY then had many conferences regarding the programs to be operated. They have secured as employees persons skilled in the native tongues of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, France, Russia, Norway and the Netherlands. Currently, broadcasts are being made for fifteen minutes at a time to each one of these countries. The material used is furnished by such organizations as the Federation of American Scientists and the American Association of Scientific Workers. SHAPLEY has been very anxious to expand the Russian program and further, to open programs to India and China. According to the informants, every effort is made to keep the programs from having a political implication. The State Department is reluctant to release more of the day's time to the broadcasting corporation but has perfected arrangements whereby the United Nations is using the station as a means of communication. The fees obtained from the United Nations Organization enable Dr. LAMMONS to continue the corporation's work without expense.

- PENDING -

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

At Boston, Massachusetts:

Will continue to follow and report the activities of the subject in instant case.

Copies of this report have been furnished New York, Philadelphia, and Washington because of the subject's frequent contacts with persons in those cities who are also the subjects of Bureau investigations.

# INDEX GUIDE

~~SECRET~~

TITLE: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL  
SECURITY - R REFER 5 - IS

SPECIAL AGENT: BRENTON S. GORDON

DATE: 4/10/47

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Date of removal 8-14-47

Report ☒

Letter

Enclosure

File copy

submitted by

dated 4-10-47

has been removed for Mr. Fletcher

to be sent to D/C

Subject Dr Harlow Shapley

Synopsis

This is to be removed from file upon the return of the item and forwarded to the Coordinator of Mail and Files

Date

Removed by

8-14-47

col

File Number

100-341825-42

*notation  
made on  
original*



Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

100 Milk Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

April 19, 1947

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 04-16-2010

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson.....  
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....  
Mr. Clegg.....  
Mr. Glavin.....  
Mr. Ladd.....  
Mr. Nichols.....  
Mr. Rosen.....  
Mr. Tracy.....  
Mr. Carson.....  
Mr. Egan.....  
Mr. Gurnea.....  
Mr. Harbo.....

Director, FBI

RE: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
Refer 5-13

Dear Sir:

5-13-47

b7E

CONF. INFO. [ ] has advised of a conversation which occurred on April 14, 1947 between HARLOW SHAPLEY of the Harvard Observatory and one IETCALF of the Harvard Widener Library.

IETCALF related that the Harvard Library was now encountering difficulty in obtaining books and publications from Russia. The principal item desired but not obtainable recently is "Knizhnaia Letopis," ie. the Russian Publishers Weekly. IETCALF was contacting SHAPLEY because he believed that SHAPLEY had the right connections in Washington and Russia to aid the Harvard Library. After first asserting that the only publication he received regularly from Russia was "New Times," SHAPLEY inquired as to the present system being followed by the Harvard Library. IETCALF asserted that the library of Congress maintained a representative in Moscow named RUGGLES and that RUGGLES was also on the payroll of the Widener Library, but the Congressional Library is now faring no better than the Harvard Library.

SHAPLEY had a number of suggestions to offer. The first was that IETCALF should contact one ROBERT TUCKER, an employee of the American Embassy in Moscow. SHAPLEY related that TUCKER had been very interested in the Soviet and had recently married a Russian girl. The marriage was not approved by the Embassy and so TUCKER was in the process of resigning and returning to the United States with his Moscovite bride. SHAPLEY felt that on an appeal from IETCALF, TUCKER would bring with him much of the desired material. When he learned that IETCALF ordinarily received 500 volumes at a time from Moscow he became doubtful of the value of his own suggestion.

When IETCALF stated he was not acquainted with the cultural Attache of the Russian Embassy in Washington, SHAPLEY asserted that he was and would contact this unnamed individual. He noted however, that



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EX - 55

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INDEXED

100-391855-43

31 APR 26 1947

Director, FBI

if the Motherland was preventing the shipments it would be difficult for Soviet emissaries in this country to improve the situation.

SHAPLEY concluded by asserting that he would shortly be in contact with ~~FRED~~ NEAL of the United States State Department in Washington, who has "numerous schemes and tricks," and who would probably be able to provide assistance. IETCALF suggested that NEAL should work with BERNARD CLAPP of the Library of Congress in Washington, who handled this material for that institution.

The above has been furnished the Bureau for informative purposes. A copy of this letter is being furnished the Washington Field Division because of its interest in FRED NEAL.

No further inquiries will be conducted by the Boston Field Division in the absence of specific advices from the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

*E. A. Soucy*  
E. A. SOUCY

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

BSG:maw  
BS 100-16321  
cc Washington Field Division

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, Boston  
SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY; ALBERT SZENT-GYORGI  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

DATE: 4/22/47

Refer 5 IS

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to Bureau teletype dated April 18, stating that the State Department had advised that SZENT-GYORGI was now in Budapest, Hungary.

[ ] advised on April 4, 1947 of a conversation which occurred at 2:07 PM between Dean John Bunker of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Graduate School and the secretary to HARLOW SHAPLEY. Dean Bunker left a message for Dr. Shapley that Dr. ALBERT SZENT-GYORGI had arrived at MIT on that date from Budapest, Hungary.

[ ] advised on April 21, 1947 that announcements were posted on every MIT bulletin board on approximately April 17, that Dr. SZENT-GYORGI would lecture at MIT on the afternoons of April 23, 24 and 25, 1947. He is billed as a distinguished scientist recently arrived from Hungary. The lectures are open to students and faculty members alike.

In view of the foregoing it would appear that the State Department's records are inaccurate.

This case is being referred upon completion by the Boston Office and no further inquiry will be conducted in the absence of specific advices from the Bureau.

BSG:md

Air Mail Special Delivery

100-19398

EX-62

RECORDED  
&  
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66

100-341925-44

32 MAY 2 1947

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
 FROM : SAC, Boston  
 SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
 INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
 REFER 5 IS

DATE: 4/29/47

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONF. INFT.

[redacted] advised that at 10:51 AM on April 29, 1947 HARLOW SHAPLEY's secretary directed a telegram to him at 1719 N Street, NW, Washington, D. C., reading as follows: "special delivery letter received from HOWARD TRIVERS of the Central European Division of the State Department, Washington, concerning an urgent personal matter. Suggest you call him up if convenient."

It is respectfully suggested that the Bureau contact confidential sources at the State Department to ascertain the nature of this letter and its very possible relevancy to SHAPLEY's pro-Russian activities.

It is noted that recently ALBERT SZENTGYORGI arrived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, from Hungary, after having received assistance from SHAPLEY among others at the State Department.

It is not improbable that the Central European matter refers to the visit of this Hungarian, an allegedly pro-Russian scientist.

BSG:md  
 100-16321

CC: 100-19398

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

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34 APR 30 1947

G.I.R. 9

WILLIAM SHAPLEY (SON)  
 SEE 116-102004

6/8/47  
 147  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
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FOI/PA# 1451907-001

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Page 234 ~ Duplicate;

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Director, FBI

May 5, 1947

SAC, Boston

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA;

HARLOW SHAPLEY;

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Refer 5 - IS

[ ] has advised that HARLOW SHAPLEY presently con-  
templates joining with HENRY WALLACE in a nationwide tour of political  
speeches which will be concerned with attacking the so-called "Truman  
Doctrine."

b2  
b7D

In confirmation of this, [ ] has advised that on  
May 2, 1947, SHAPLEY received a telegraphic request from ALICE BARROWS  
of the Chicago Progressive Citizens of America Chapter, that WALLACE  
would appear in Chicago on May 14 next. An audience of 20,000 is antici-  
pated and the telegram concluded with the following quotation: "Chicago  
loves you and wants you. Your speech will give special lift to the  
meeting. Do wire your consent." (X)

On May 3, 1947, this same informant advised that a telegram  
had been dispatched to ALICE BARROWS by SHAPLEY reflecting that SHAPLEY  
would be unable to attend the meeting at Chicago because of conflicting  
engagements and besides "he was all talked out anyway." (X)

[ ] in conversations with SHAPLEY has been informed by  
him that the team of ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, JO DAVIDSON, SHAPLEY and WALLACE  
will try to make as many joint appearances during the WALLACE tour as  
possible.

b2  
b7D

The foregoing has been prepared for the completion of the  
files of the Bureau and the New York Field Division and it is thought  
to be of particular interest because of SHAPLEY's oblique attack on this  
Bureau in his appearance at the Madison Square Garden with the other  
three individuals on the last day of last March.

cc - New York

100-16321

BSG:rol

3-5-87  
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DECLASSIFY ON: 24 6 8 20

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

RECORDED  
EX-67

100-341825-46  
50 JUN 9 1947



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Boston, Massachusetts

May 1, 1947

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL  
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.  
Character of Case Internal Security - C  
Field Office Boston  
Symbol Number [REDACTED]  
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or  
Microphone) Technical

b2

1. Subject's name and address:

HARLOW SHAPLEY  
60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.  
Telephone - Kirkland 1339

2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Office

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized February 20, 1947 - Installed March 4, 1947.

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

[REDACTED] installed 10/30/46 on Subject's Office  
in the Harvard Observatory

b2

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100-34152-49

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved:

Shapley has used this phone in reporting contacts with officials at Russian Embassy in Washington, DC, Russian Consul General in NYC. These contacts, made after meetings with prominent American scientists and PCA politicians, have provided the "link" between Shapley and Russia. Info set forth in reports on him.

60 MAY 14 1947

5

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

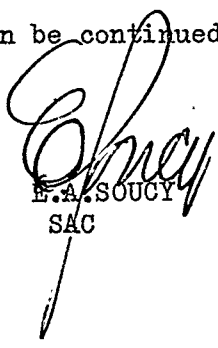
No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

|                |                          |                    |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Cost - Mileage | \$7.50                   | } for leased lines |
| 2 loops @ \$3  | 6.00                     |                    |
|                | <u>\$13.50</u> per month |                    |

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

  
E.A. SOUCY  
SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

In view of the numerous contacts of Shapley with various other scientists, and in view of the fact that this surveillance has been particularly helpful in ascertaining the views being expressed by Shapley and his associate scientists relative to the Internationalization of Atomic Energy, it is recommended that this surveillance be continued.

*ph J 28*

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

*EGV*



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Boston, Massachusetts  
May 1, 1947



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL  
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title HARLOW SHAPLEY

Character of Case Internal Security - R  
Field Office Boston  
Symbol Number    
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or  
Microphone) Technical

b2

## 1. Subject's name and address:

HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.  
(Harvard Observatory)

## 2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Office

## 3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized 10/23/46 - Installed 10/30/46

## 4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

Installation   on residence at same address - 3/4/47

b2

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R 83 JAN 29 1969

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EX-75  
INDEXED

100-345348

## 5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved:

Shapley's contacts with Communists such as Hannah Dormer in PCA, Moe Finley and Fred Myers in A.R.I., Fred Neal in US Dept of State have been reported and his plans to further Communist activities thru these people and organizations have been laid bare. The valuable specific information has been voluminous and has been reported by P&C letters to Bureau.

5-11  
710

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

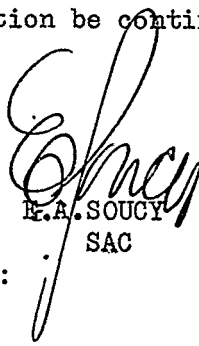
No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

\$16.50 per month for leased lines

10. Remarks (By SAC):

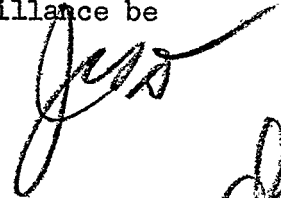
It is recommended this installation be continued.

  
E.A. SOUCY  
SAC

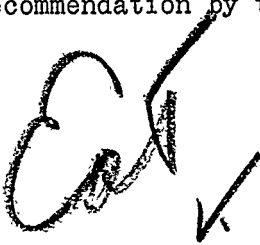
11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

In view of the numerous contacts of Shapley with various other scientists, and in view of the fact that this surveillance has been particularly helpful in ascertaining the views being expressed by Shapley and his associate scientists relative to the Internationalization of Atomic Energy, it is recommended that this surveillance be continued.


13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

May 5, 1947

SAC, Boston

HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

[redacted] has advised of a conversation which occurred on April 21, 1947, between an unidentified individual then located at Washington, D. C., and HARLOW SHAPLEY. The unidentified individual has apparently been active in the work of the Inter-science Committee for a National Science Foundation at the Nation's Capital. He stated that he had an appointment at 10:00 o'clock on the morning of April 22 at the Russian Embassy but that before that he intended to have breakfast with one DELO (phonetic) and GEORGE HAITSEL of the Inter-science Committee. Both of these men were then in Washington. SHAPLEY suggested that before the unidentified individual discussed the progress of the National Science Foundation with the two men mentioned, he should wait until SHAPLEY had had an opportunity to discuss the latest developments with Presidents CONANT and COMPTON of Harvard and M.I.T., respectively. SHAPLEY promised the unidentified individual that he would be in Washington on the morning of April 27, 1947, and would confer with him concerning the National Science Foundation. b2

SHAPLEY stated that PETER BRIDGEMAN had secured an appointment through Senator ROBERT TAFT on the Senatorial Staff Committee dealing with science legislation. BRIDGEMAN who is opposed to the National Science Foundation and is a member of the Baker Movement, had reported to the Budget Committee and the White House Advisory Staff that the National Science Foundation was impractical and possibly dangerous to the country. SHAPLEY had obtained a confidential report of BRIDGEMAN's confidential criticisms from some member of the White House Advisory Staff whom he did not name.

The unidentified individual then stated that he planned to leave the United States late in June for a tour of Europe and that among the countries he wished to visit was Russia. His desire to visit Russia was the basis of his appointment on the morning of April 22 at the Russian Embassy. SHAPLEY informed him that he should contact FRED MYERS of the American-Russian Institute in New York, or ERNIE SIMMONS at New York City, who could greatly facilitate his obtaining the necessary visas at the Russian Embassy. SHAPLEY added that if neither of these men was able to do the necessary introductory work, then he personally could and would do so.

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58 MAY 13 1947

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SHAPLEY further instructed the unidentified individual that before contacting anyone about going to Russia he should get in touch with Mr. FRED NEAL. NEAL was described by SHAPLEY as a Harvard graduate attached to the Cultural Division of the State Department and a member of its Russian Department. SHAPLEY further stated that NEAL was the only individual on the whole Russian desk who did not possess a hostile attitude towards the Soviet Union. He is well known and regarded most favorably by the Russian Embassy in Washington and SHAPLEY assured the unidentified caller that NEAL could greatly facilitate his entrance and travel in the Soviet Union.

The foregoing has been provided the Bureau in its entirety because it may be possible from a review to identify the unidentified individual. It is definitely known that he is not WATSON DAVIS of Science Service in Washington with whom SHAPLEY is in frequent contact. It does appear that he is a member of a "publications committee" which is very likely a part of the Interscience Committee on a National Science Foundation.

A copy of this letter is being furnished the New York Field Division because of its expressed interest in SHAPLEY's activities and contacts with the American-Russian Institute.

A copy of this letter is being furnished the Washington Field Division for its expressed interest in the activities of Mr. FRED NEAL. It is requested that if either of these field divisions can identify the unknown individual that the Boston Field Division be promptly advised so that further information received from the informant regarding him can be properly and promptly disseminated.

cc - New York  
Washington Field

100-16321  
BSG:rol

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/13/47

FROM : *SAS* SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
RADIO STATION WRUL  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
REFER 5-IS

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL BY 6383  
EXEMPT FROM GDS 1-2.4.29  
DATE 12-13-80  
USFMA 12-13-80~~

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the Boston letter to the Bureau dated May 9, 1947, concerning the efforts of HARLOW SHAPLEY and RALPH BARTON PERRY to gain entrance into the United States for the bride of ROBERT TUCKER. That letter contains a reference to a subsequent conversation had between SHAPLEY and WALTER LAMMON concerning the latter's conference with Secretary of State GEORGE MARSHALL.

The following additional information concerning the latter conference is set forth for the completion of the Bureau's files and such action as the Bureau may wish to take in advising the State Department of the information contained herein.

~~CONF. INFT.~~

On May 8, 1947, [redacted] revealed that SHAPLEY and LAMMON had a telephonic conference at 10:32 a.m. Due to mechanical difficulties which have since been remedied, it was not possible for the informant to record the entire conversation, but the greatest part of it was made available to the informant and reflects:

b2

LAMMON had visited Secretary of State MARSHALL at an earlier date in an effort to secure a release of additional time to the World Wide Broadcasting System on Station WRUL. When so doing, it was necessary to make some arrangements so that the work of the station, i.e., world-wide education, would not conflict with the cultural broadcasts being sponsored by the State Department under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BENTON. MARSHALL had not yet appeared before the Senate but was confident that he would be able to secure an appropriation so that Mr. BENTON would be able to continue his work. MARSHALL had informed LAMMON that BENTON's Department had made a very foolish error in devoting four pages of radio script to a review of "The Wallaces of Iowa." MARSHALL commented that this was "out of balance."

LAMMON commented that MARSHALL was personally likeable, but even though in friendly conference, he demonstrated that he was a military man who must dominate every situation.

LAMMON stated that at the same time he also talked to General BEDELL SMITH, present U. S. Ambassador to the Kremlin. SMITH had been found by LAMMON to be a much more "human" man and one with a greater responsibility towards history and mankind than MARSHALL. SMITH had informed LAMMON that the Russians considered the Americans to be a group of "dollar chasers" with

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BSG:ech  
100-16321

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5/13/47

little, if any, idea of cultural relations and the finer things in life. SMITH stated that before we could work out satisfactory treaties with the Russians, it would be necessary to overcome and correct this impression. LAMMON then continued by stating that this would never be possible as long as MARSHALL maintained his present attitude as Secretary of State. He noted that MARSHALL had "sprinkled" the State Department with military personnel who knew nothing but the manner in which orders were given or received. LAMMON doubted that they would ever know anything more, and SHAPLEY commented that they were, of course, completely lacking in initiative, imagination, and the understanding of the human heart and soul. X

SHAPLEY further commented that he had talked to General SMITH in times past and had received <sup>aid</sup> from the General in trying to work out a program of exchanging Russian and American scientists. SHAPLEY was certain that SMITH would make a better Secretary of State than would MARSHALL. SHAPLEY agreed thoroughly with LAMMON's comments about General MARSHALL and that SMITH's observations concerning improvements in Russian-American relations would depend upon a change in the United States attitude or what the Russians believed to be the United States Attitude. X

He therefore advised LAMMON that on May 19, 1947, when he was scheduled to speak at New York City at a dinner at which the other featured speaker would be ANDREI ~~X~~GROMYKO, he would take this problem up. SHAPLEY stated that he had worked about six hours on a speech in which he would vigorously attack MARSHALL and in which he would claim that the failure of the Moscow Conference could be attributed to the desire of a military man to dominate a situation in a military fashion. He would call upon the country to repudiate militaristic tendencies exhibited by MARSHALL as representative of United States thought. SHAPLEY stated he somewhat regretted doing this, but that someone had to do it and it might as well be he. He stated that his attack would be "blistering." X

SHAPLEY noted further that the PCA's concentrated attack on the Truman doctrine had been at least partially successful. He declared that the PCA was responsible for an amendment to the bill, enacted to enforce the doctrine because the amendment stated that the United States was not, as a matter of policy, underwriting American investments in the Near East. SHAPLEY stated the importance of this amendment was not clear to many people now but it would be as time went on, because it would be a successful springboard from which to throw a block into the execution of the doctrine. LAMMON and SHAPLEY agreed that "American aggressive Capitalism can cause world-wide trouble." X

[SHAPLEY inquired of LAMMON as to whether or not the PCA advertisement of the WALLACE viewpoint, and which attacked the Truman doctrine, in a] X

Letter to Director from SAC, Boston

5/13/47

March issue of the NEW YORK TIMES had in any way hurt the work of WRUL. LAMMON stated that it had not and that even if it had, the advertisement was something which "had to be done." SHAPLEY declared that he felt the advertisement had done much good, although one Harvard alumnus had protested vigorously to President JAMES ~~CONANT~~. SHAPLEY noted that CONANT regarded protestors to the activities of University professors as irresponsible people to whom he would give no heed, regardless of the nature of their complaint. *u*

Any additional information received from this source concerning the same matter will be promptly transmitted to the Bureau. *u*

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

May 15, 1947

- 51

RECORDED

144-53  
Honorable George C. Marshall  
Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Marshall:

The following information concerning Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard College Observatory and acting President of the American Astronomical Society, is furnished as of possible interest.

It might be noted that in a public address in October, 1946, Dr. Shapley said that the scientists today have a double loyalty. They must increase the importance of their world citizenship over their local loyalties. When asked if this might ultimately lead to the point where a scientist might take an oath not to permit his discoveries to be used destructively in war, he replied that he preferred not to follow the discussion that far because of the complexity of the issues.

(100-341825-19)

On May 8, 1947, a highly confidential and reliable informant stated that one Walter Lamm, who has an interest with Shapley in a short-wave radio station, WHUL, advised Shapley that he, Lamm, had recently interviewed you and the United States Ambassador to Russia, Edell Smith, about worldwide short-wave cultural broadcasts by this station and the necessity for a cooperative effort with the State Department. Lamm advised that, "Mr. Marshall is a cold, military man, seeking to dominate any conference in military fashion." He further advised that Mr. Smith had informed him the Russians regarded Americans as "dollar chasers" and lacking in cultural values. Shapley remarked that he would use those two items in a speech which he was contemplating making at an undisclosed place in New York City on May 18, and that he would make a blistering attack upon the "Marshall attitude" which was so destructive to the recent Moscow Conference. (Source: technical surveillance on Harlow Shapley)

Reference: Boston letter 5-10-47)  
Sincerely yours,  
Harlow Shapley

G.I.R.-9

RGF:cmr

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 12

MAY 19 1947 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

MAY 15 5 32 PM '47

Handwritten initials and marks.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/10/47

FROM : SAC, Boston

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY; EDWARD AMES; RALPH BARTON PERRY; ROBERT TUCKER  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
REFER 5 IS

There is enclosed herewith an original and one copy of a log transcribed from information received from [redacted] and reflecting a conversation between HARLOW SHAPLEY and Dr. RALPH BARTON PERRY of Harvard University on May 2, 1947.

b2

SHAPLEY is known to you as the subject of a pending Internal Security (R) case in the Boston Office.

PERRY has been publicly noted as being affiliated with Communist front organizations over a long period of years and is associated with Harvard University.

AMES is the subject of a report by Special Agent Thomas F. McLAUGHLIN, Jr., dated 12/4/46 at Boston, Massachusetts, which carries the classification Internal Security (R).

The conversation concerns the efforts of ROBERT TUCKER, according to press reports recently dismissed at the American Embassy at Moscow for alleged pro-Soviet leanings and marrying a Russian girl without prior departmental approval, to gain entrance into this country for his bride. The contacts to be used are those Russians known to SHAPLEY and to a lesser extent to PERRY.

In handling the matter SHAPLEY is to contact AMES who survived a similar situation and who now resides with his wife in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Apparently interceding in sub rosa fashion on TUCKER's behalf is one TRIVERS, State Department employee by inference.

Recently the Boston Office forwarded to the Bureau an outline of a Harvard graduate course on Russian culture and Russian-American relations. It is this course to which the two men refer in the latter part of the log when they agree TUCKER would ultimately be an ideal man to direct the course.

For the completion of the record, it will be noted that the same informant has separately advised on May 19, next SHAPLEY will make a speech in New York City at an undisclosed place. The only other known speaker on the program is Andrei Gromyko, former Russian Ambassador to the United States and present Russian delegate to the Security Council of the United Nations.

EX-55

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R 83 JAN 29 1960

EX-55

In a conversation with ~~WALTER~~ LAMMON of the short-wave radio station in which SHAPLEY has an interest, WRUL, on May 8, 1947 the following additional information was obtained: Lammon has recently interviewed Secretary of State, GEORGE MARSHALL, and United States Ambassador to Russia, BEDELL SMITH, about worldwide short-wave cultural broadcasts by the station and the necessity for a cooperative effort with the State Department. Lammon offered SHAPLEY the information that MARSHALL is a cold, military man, seeking to dominate any conference in military fashion. Lammon further revealed that SMITH had informed him that the Russians regarded Americans as "dollar chasers" and lacking in cultural values. SHAPLEY stated that he would use these two items in his speech on May 19 and that he would make a blistering attack upon the Marshall attitude which was so destructive to the recent Moscow Conference.

The foregoing has been provided the Bureau for the completion of its files and so that it may furnish the State Department as much of this information as in the Bureau's judgment is necessary. Boston inquiries on this matter will be limited to continued contact with [redacted] unless the Bureau specifically directs otherwise.

b2

BSG:md  
100-16321  
CC: 100-16495

Air Mail Special Delivery

Shapley: I haven't read this letter at all but I talked to Trivers who sent it to you on the telephone after Miss Walker telegraphed me that there was something to do and his recommendation on the phone was that you and I join in a cablegram to one Mr. Molotov. Does he say that in the letter?

Perry: Yes. It said a telegram. Well, what do you think of that?

Shapley: He said it would come up to him. Well, I really think - I don't w. I wish I did not have to do it. But the point is it is pretty serious for ROBERT TUCKER. I mean I would sooner not, if I have to deal with guys of that kind. I would like to do it on large problems rather than on a personal problem.

Perry: Yes

Shapley: So, I hesitate a whole lot to shall I say not fritter but use what little prestige I might have at all over there on working on a personal matter.

Perry: I know

Shapley: And because there might be a time - Presumably unless something happens us I am going into a duet with one Gromyko this month down in New York

Perry: Yes

Shapley: And to take advantage of that kind of an association on a personal one I am just disturbed about it. But what can we do?

Perry: I think that it would be a good thing for the cause to have Tucker here.

Shapley: Oh, definitely

Perry: I mean in that sense, it is not merely personal and I think that TUCKER with his experience now, knowledge of the language and everything would be very useful. There is a great lack of such persons as I need today to use. I mean, people who are sympathetic but are not just sentimental about it. I ...

Shapley: Well, you see I met his wife or saw her at a theater and EDWARD AMES' wife who is a Russian and had the same trouble when he came out of the Embassy, also, knows her personally and she is not in any political situation, so there is no reason why she shouldn't come out, according to Trivers, but if this isn't done by June 1, the difficulty then is his own visa leave expires.

Perry: Yes

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983 JAN 20 1960



Shapley: And Trivers wants to cover any expense. Here I am taking the letter - I hope that you will see fit to send a message to Mr. Molotov on his behalf. I should be obliged if you would inform me of any expenses involved. Well, of course, he could be a very important man in American-Russian relations, ROBERT TUCKER.

Perry: Well, that's what I thought.

Shapley: Tremendously and he is studying, he is very friendly to them. It would be a great service, I think, to Russia and still to have him come out and leave his bride home, that he gave up his job and stuff is a human business.

Perry: Is there any lesser person than Molotov we could cable to? So it would not be quite -

Shapley: Well, this man who has been over there, Trivers, he was at the Moscow Conference. He said that was the one place where that would have to go to in some way, and I don't know of anybody else. You see I could do it to the president of the Academy. I could communicate with him and, of course, he is in the Supreme Soviet Consul but I don't think he would have anything to do with personnel of this sort and there is no use writing to our Minister over there, of course. TUCKER knows that. He knows the whole situation. It's a matter of the slowness, you see, of working it through.

Perry: Yes

Shapley: He has been after it for a long, long time, an exit visa. I don't know what to do. I just don't want to. There might be some very useful thing we could do if we did it in some larger way that would pay in the long run. I wonder, I wonder if I would send an air mail letter to Gromelof (phonetic) of the National Academy of Sciences. At least it would ease my conscience just a little bit or if a person would write to-

Perry: And ask him to bring it to, or ask him if he would be willing to bring it to the attention of the authorities.

Shapley: I could send it on the stationery of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which I am president and I make it look as if I were - Gromelof, I don't know personally. I have just met him and all. Of course, we know of each other. There has been some correspondence. I don't know what kind of a person he is. I could do that. Have you a suggestion?

Perry: No. I hadn't thought of this aspect of it that you mention and I can see it and I don't want to press you at all on it. I think your name

would be much more likely to bring results than my name. I don't think my name would have any effect at all. You could, if you wanted to do what you suggest, you could say one or two - some of your colleagues - deal with you that this would be an important step toward promoting good relations and bring me into it in that way. I would be willing to do the other with you, but it would not be - I am not - there isn't so much at stake in my case. That is to say my -

Shapley: Well, I don't think there is much at stake. I may be wrong in this. There may be a megomania business, and I think that it might be kind of useful but there is a chance. I may even have to go over there this summer. If I go over there this summer it will be with the understanding that I am going to attempt to see the top shots. That must be the plan for us; just for personal conference on some of these things and that's why interceding in a personal case is rather difficult.

Perry: I can see it and I don't know.

Shapley: Well, do you think my reasoning is right?

Perry: Well, it sounds so, yes. Of course, I think you understand all the shadings of that much better than I would.

Shapley: I tell you what I'll do. I'll call up Mrs. SEWARD KIDS who is a Russian girl, if I can understand her, I think I can a little bit. I'll find out just who Mrs. Robert Tucker is, just what the family is.

Perry: Yes

Shapley: Then I may use your name in it.

Perry: I am very glad to have you associate my name with it in whatever way you think you want and because I trust your judgment.

Shapley: I have one other hunch that will work: instead of a letter to Gromelof, the President of the Academy, that I send him a cable. You can't urge urgency to a Russian. Until this thing - the urgency business is difficult. Just the fact that the visa expires for Robert Tucker on June 1, is the thing that complicates this. So we can't suggest that they do anything but rush and they can get still more suspicious of a rush.

Perry: Unless the grounds were given. I mean to say if the grounds were given then it would not have any political - it's just in the wrong alley

Shapley: They might argue whether we could consider this later. He could bring her later.

Perry: Of course, you could not say that.

Shapley: And that's why he is worried. He wants to bring her along. Let me ponder it a little more, RALPH.

Perry: All right and if you want to act, HARLOW, I'd

Shapley: If I act and there is some advantage to adding your name to it

Perry: I completely trust your judgment

Shapley: I suspect that this man Trivers knew what he was talking about. Was he a student of yours, by the way.

Perry: Yes

Shapley: Yes, I see

Perry: Yes, they both were - and then I'm running the program on Russian studies at Harvard next year -

And I think that the program of Russian studies here at Harvard is so filled with either White Russians or people that are completely external to the whole business, people like Mason and various hard boiled anti-Communists that I don't like the way it is set up. I had sort of hoped that if TUCKER were around here and had another degree in another year or two he could run the whole shebang.

Shapley: Is MASON an anti-Communist?

Perry: Well, I don't think - I think he talks a little the way ELIOT does only not so much so. He is a very - on the grounds of being realistic he would aggravate the difficulties. I don't think he is - he is a pretty reasonable sort of person, but he approaches it

The whole field of philosophy is almost completely empty so far as that relationship is concerned. There is just a vacuum there and a person who could do anything there would be a rare bird.

Shapley: But you see I saw him over there and we traveled together and I thought then he would be an excellent American professor on Russian culture.

and it would be a thing much needed in America, if the world holds together and so I am for it.

Perry: Well, if it could convey to people there the belief that - the belief on the part of the people here - that he would have an important work to do in promoting good cultural relations between the two countries and that there are - for personal reasons this decision has to be arrived - or this matter has to be attended to before June 1.

Shapley: Well, this weekend what I think I will do - now while we've been talking I have been looking at his own letter - I think that I'll try Gromeloff, the president of the Academy and I have done so many things that they seem to approve of over there that I think he would follow that particular one up.

Perry: Yes

Shapley: And I just haven't the audacity to write to Molotov or telegraph him in the interest of an individual when we know that they want to keep their best people there. They are afraid of everything over here.

Perry: Yes

Shapley: I am afraid - I don't think it would help

Perry: As I said I completely trust your judgment.

Shapley: All right

Perry: I'll support and do anything that you want me to do.

## F.B.I. TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON 7 17 11:00A

DIRECTOR URGENT

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SERVICES OF [REDACTED] ON HARLOW  
 SHAPLEY, AND [REDACTED] ON BART JANBOK TEMPORARILY DISCONTINUED 4:20  
 P.M. MAY 15 LAST TO PERMIT TELEPHONE COMPANY TO EXPAND CABLE  
 FACILITIES AT OBSERVATORY. WILL BE CONNECTED IN SEVERAL DAYS

SOUCY

RECEIVED 5-17-47 12:00 PM EDST

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

G.I.R.-9

b2

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RECORDED

INDEXED

FBI

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

VERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: May 27, 1947

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA;  
HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7D

I thought you would be interested in knowing that reliable and confidential informant [redacted] of the Boston Office ascertained in a conversation with Harlow Shapley that he intends to endeavor to team with Elliott Roosevelt, Jo Davidson and Henry Wallace in making as many joint appearances during Wallace's present tour as possible.

As you will recall, Harlow Shapley is the Head of Harvard Observatory and has long been active in Communist front groups in the New England area. Jo Davidson, referred to above, is the Co-Chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America and has been reported to the Bureau by Louis Budenz as a Communist.

JJC:val

246,828  
3-16-87 Sp6 B3A/VA  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/9/86 BY Sp6 B3A/Lmw

RECORDED

INDEXED

71 JUN 2 1947

ORIGINAL FILED IN 338842

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
 FROM : SAC, Boston  
 SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
 INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

DATE: 6-12-47

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONF. INFT.~~

[ ] advised that on the morning of June 11, 1947 HARLOW SHAPLEY's secretary contacted Dr. AIKEN at Harvard and furnished AIKEN with the following message from SHAPLEY:

b2

There has been an allotment made of \$25,000 for fellowships and AIKEN should contact the French Office of UNESCO so that it would have an opportunity to place some of their men among the recipients of the fellowship. SHAPLEY further noted that JULIAN HUXLEY was now in Brazil but that JOSEPH NEEDHAM was in Paris. AIKEN stated that he would cable NEEDHAM immediately.

The attention of the Bureau and New York is directed to the report of Special Agent FRANK J. NOLAN dated June 6, 1947 and entitled "Dr. MELBA NEWELL PHILLIPS with aliases - ESPIONAGE (R), ATOMIC ENERGY ACT." It is noted that information contained in this report reflects the efforts of scientists attached to the French United Nations Delegation to secure confidential information have been demonstrated.

G.I.R. 5

It is to be further noted that Dr. AIKEN at Harvard is believed to be identical with the individual of the same name who is in charge of Harvard's huge mechanical calculating machine. The latter object was classified during the war but is now non-classified. Its principal use, according to Boston informants, has been in performing calculations involved in guided missile projects.

In view of the foregoing, SHAPLEY's suggestion that scientists attached to the French UN Delegation secure fellowships, possibly under the direction of AIKEN, is at least interesting.

For the completion of the New York file it is noted page 23 of Special Agent Nolan's report reflects that MELBA PHILLIPS received a letter on April 27 from WHF, Physics Laboratory, Harvard. This person is believed to be identical with WENDELL H. FURRY who is known to New York and the Bureau as an associate of Phillips.

Further information received from this source will be reported as received.

BSG:md  
 100-16321

CC: New York

60 JUN 24 1947

RECORDED  
 INDEXED  
 37

100-2110-54  
 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

SAC, Boston

June 10, 1947

Director, FBI

HAROLD SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED

-55

2824

With reference to your letter dated April 29, 1947, in the captioned matter, you are advised that the State Department has confidentially furnished the following facts:

Robert G. Tucker, Attache in the American Embassy in Moscow, met and married a Russian girl for whom he is attempting to secure a Russian exit permit in order that he may bring her to the United States. While Trivers was in Moscow for the Moscow conference he met Tucker. Tucker had previously become acquainted with Harlow Shapley when Shapley was in Moscow inasmuch as Tucker was assigned to take care of Shapley. While Trivers was in Moscow Tucker asked him to get in contact with Shapley and gave Trivers a letter which he asked Trivers to forward to Shapley. The purpose of Trivers' contact with Shapley and the letter from Tucker to Shapley was to have Shapley get in touch with Molotov in an effort to have the exit permit for Tucker's wife expedited.

It was further determined that Trivers is an old-line employee of the State Department and is considered entirely reliable. The above is furnished for your information and the completion of your files.

RGF:PES

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 5

JUN 10 1947 P.M.

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

*W. L. Jones*



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd *KL*  
 FROM : E. G. Fitch *EF*  
 SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: June 6, 1947

*7-10-47* 2825  
 -X

Reference is made to a letter from the Boston Field Division in the above captioned matter dated April 29, 1947. The Liaison Section was requested to ascertain the nature of a letter received by Shapley from Howard Trivers of the Central European Division of the State Department.

Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department advised Special Agent F. P. Griffie that he had ascertained confidentially that Trivers had written to Shapley during April, 1947, that the circumstances surrounding the letter are these: Robert C. Tucker, Attache in the American Embassy in Moscow, met and married a Russian girl for whom he is attempting to secure a Russian exit permit in order that he may bring her to the United States. While Trivers was in Moscow for the Moscow conference he met Tucker. Tucker had previously become acquainted with Harlow Shapley when Shapley was in Moscow inasmuch as Tucker was assigned to take care of Shapley. While Trivers was in Moscow Tucker asked him to get in contact with Shapley and gave Trivers a letter which he asked Trivers to forward to Shapley. The purpose of Trivers' contact with Shapley and the letter from Tucker to Shapley was to have Shapley get in touch with Molotov in an effort to have the exit permit for Tucker's wife expedited.

Tucker also asked Trivers to get in touch with a Professor Perry at Harvard and likewise gave Trivers a letter to be forwarded to Perry. The purpose of the contact with Perry was the same as that with Shapley.

Mr. Neal stated that Shapley had told Trivers that he did not believe it was advisable to go directly to Molotov and that he thought he should first contact Professor Novokov (ph). Mr. Neal stated that Trivers claimed that this is the first and only contact which he has had with Shapley and that Trivers was at a loss to understand how anyone knew of the contact. Mr. Neal stated that Trivers is an old line employee of the State Department and is entirely reliable. Mr. Neal stated that the source of this inquiry had not been made known to Mr. Trivers.

ACTION

It is suggested this memorandum be routed to the Internal Security Section.

FPG:OME

RECORDED

&  
INDEXED

100-341825-

*6-10-47*  
*854*

5-15

5-15

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
Boston, Massachusetts

June 11, 1947 *[Signature]*

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY (office) [redacted]  
DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY (residence) [redacted]  
BART JAN BOK [redacted]  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

b2

Dear Sir:

The above three technical surveillances  
were re-installed at 4:30 P.M. on June 10, 1947.

Very truly yours,

*[Signature]*  
E. A. SOUCY  
SAC

CEP:MP

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-350104-1

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

98

JUN 18 1947

EX-57



15

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, Boston  
SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
REFER 5 IS

DATE: 6-27-47

5873  
~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~The following information has been received from ~~confidential informant~~.  
[redacted] b2

On June 24, 1947 a Mr. LYMAN CAKLKLEY (pronounced Chalkley) visited HARLOW SHAPLEY at the Harvard Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Caklkley was self-described as a member of the Scientific Research Board which is obliged by law to furnish President Truman on or about July 1, next with a report on the scientific resources of this country, their development potential and a plan of action which will lead to the fullest use of scientific research for both the domestic and defensive economy. Mr. CAKLKLEY further described himself as a close friend of "Phil Powers" and the wartime assistant to Vannevar Bush. PHIL POWERS, it is recalled by the informant, is a scientist employed by the Office of Naval Research and Development who has been very close to SHAPLEY and his associates.

CAKLKLEY's expressed purpose in visiting SHAPLEY was to secure the benefit of SHAPLEY's advice and recommendations concerning the program of the Scientific Research Board. He did assure SHAPLEY that SHAPLEY's recommendations would be incorporated into the report submitted to the President.

The informant cannot advise nor has any other informant been able to advise exactly what SHAPLEY's recommendations were.

The foregoing is provided for the Bureau's information. No further inquiry is requested at the Seat of Government and none is being conducted at Boston in this particular matter.

BSG:md  
100-16321

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED  
& INDEXED  
JUN 28 1947EX-70  
59  
0800

OF INVESTIGATION

|                                  |                       |                        |                                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Report made at:<br>BOSTON, MASS. | Date made:<br>6/28/47 | Period:<br>4/1-6/14/47 | Report made by:<br>BRENTON S. GORDON              |
| Title:<br>DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY     |                       |                        | Character:<br>INTERNAL SECURITY (R)<br>REFER 5 IS |

07493

**Synopsis of Facts:** Sixty-day mail cover placed on SHAPLEY revealed that he received personal correspondence from persons resident in fifteen countries outside the United States, including the Soviet Union; from a large number of educational and scientific institutions in the United States; from individuals residing within the United States in an area represented by approximately 27 field offices and a considerable amount of correspondence from organizations of a political character, including many known Communist fronts.

-P-

**Reference:** Report of Special Agent B. S. Gordon dated at Boston, Massachusetts, 4/10/47

*Copy Destroyed  
JAN 28 1960*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/24/98 BY SP-1/HWS  
#315915

*C. C. Henry Jr.*

- | COPIES                 |                | COPY IN FILE  |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 5 Bureau               |                |               |
| 2 San Francisco (encl) |                |               |
| 1 Albany               | 1 Indianapolis | 1 Richmond    |
| 1 Baltimore            | 1 Kansas City  | 1 St. Paul    |
| 1 Charlotte            | 1 Los Angeles  | 1 San Diego   |
| 1 Chicago              | 1 Miami        | 1 Seattle     |
| 1 Cincinnati           | 1 Milwaukee    | 1 Washington  |
| 1 Cleveland            | 1 Newark       | 4 Boston      |
| 1 Dallas               | 1 New Haven    | (1 100-18305) |
| 1 Denver               | 2 New York     |               |
| 1 Detroit              | 1 Norfolk      |               |
| 1 Honolulu             | 1 Philadelphia |               |
| 1 Houston              | 1 Pittsburgh   |               |

341825-58

EX-  
INDEXED  
FILED

DETAILS:

Instant report reflects only the results of a sixty-day mail cover placed on the subject at his business and residence addresses. The instant report reflects only personal mail and does not include advertising matter, magazines, bills from public utilities and other matter of an obviously legitimate character.

It is to be noted that during the sixty-day period SHAPLEY received approximately 2,000 letters as indicated herein in addition to other items not included herein and described in the preceding sentence.

CORRESPONDENCE from PERSONS in FOREIGN COUNTRIES

07494

CANADA

NAME and ADDRESS

DATE RECEIVED

198 College Street, Toronto

April 10

No Return Address, Halifax Nova Scotia

April 14

L. M. McValley.  
Bjorkdale, Sask.

April 15

Canadian Institute of International Affairs  
230 Bloor Street  
Toronto 5, Canada

April 16

INDIA

S. P. SUNDARAM  
90 SS Ponneh Ayar  
9 Post Office Street  
G. D. Madras, India

April 11

A. M. NAOVI  
University of Delhi  
Delhi, India

March 14

April 2

Dr. KAHAL MOTIVANI  
Tadker & Company, Publishers  
Bombay, India

May 3, 1947

H. K. SEN, Lecturer in Mathematics  
Allahabad University  
Allahabad, India

April 24

May 3

100-547002-56

Dr. B. BANERJUI  
19 Hazen Road  
Calcutta  
P. O. Kalighorst, India

March 12

Office of Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research  
India

February 14

Indian Science News Association  
92 Upper Circular Road  
Calcutta, India  
OHS (On His Majesty's Service?)

March 24

CHINA

Chinese Embassy  
Washington, D. C.

April 17

FRANCE

UNESCO  
Paris, France

March 20

Sender not identified  
(registered letter 982)  
Paris, France

April 11

GERMANY

ARNOLD KOHLACHUTTER  
Boninkonigste  
British Zone, Germany

WILLIAM JANISCH  
24 Hamburg-Woldorf  
British Zone, Germany

March 24

Dr. E. OPIA  
Baltic University  
248 Prineberg, Germany

April 25  
May 1

ABR. ILAF-GAMISHA  
Hamburg-Wohldorf  
British Zone, Germany

April 13

FAMILY INGOLA  
4 Brockhoffens  
Innsburg, Germany

May 5

07495

THE NETHERLANDS

DIENST DEPARTMENT VAN ONDENVIUS,  
Kunsten En Wetenschappen

J. H. ~~CORT~~  
Stissewacht, Leiden

March 12

April 1

P. G. MIESTERS  
Stirienwacht, Halfweg

07496

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Harvard University  
Boyden Street  
Bloemfontium, Ofs

April 1

April 4

DENMARK

Professor E. ~~HERTZ~~SPRING  
Villavir, 6 Tollose,  
Via Kobenban

March 26

CHILE

Department de Medicina Experimental  
Av. Iranazonval 849  
San Diego de Chile

March 15

CUBA

Name of sender unknown  
Havana, Cuba

April 2

MEXICO

Observatorius Astropraitae.  
Tonamtsinta, Espertedo  
Postal 216  
Pueblo Pace

March 13

BRAZIL

Professor FRITZ-KOEHLE  
Goiaz-Goiaz, Brazil

March 3

ARGENTINA

Republic Argentina, Observatorio Astronomico  
Cordora

March 13

March 22

HORACIA MAYANO-NEVARRO  
Balle Bolivia 279  
Gordoba, Argentina

April 21

Centro de Estudiantes of Medicina Veterinaria  
Av. San Martin 4381  
Buenos Aires

March 13

USSR

A. MIKHAILOV  
Grahovsky Street #2  
Apartment B  
Moscow 9, USSR

Registered  
Received in April

A. MIKHAILOV  
Grand Hotel Avaxa  
Ninas Gerai, Brazil

07497  
April 29

(A. MIKHAILOV is undoubtedly the ALEXANDER MIKHAILOV described at page 45 of the reference report.)

J. KANDLA  
Perenlok P. Morogova #5  
Moscow  
(registered letter 826)

Consular General, USSR  
1 East 61 Street  
New York, New York

March 18

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth of Australia  
Commonwealth Observatory  
Mount Stromlo  
Canberra

February 20

UNIDENTIFIED COUNTRY

N. V. MARHNISSIZHOFF  
Bochhand-Efen, Ungevers Mats,  
Lange Voorhunt 9, Gravelhage  
(letter mailed at Dravenila)

PERSONAL LETTERS RECEIVED BY SHAPLEY SET FORTH BY FIELD OFFICES

ALBANY OFFICE

W. R. WHITNEY  
Schenectady, New York

May 1



P. F. STOCKELL  
40 Prospect Street  
Brattleboro, Vermont

April 9

BALTIMORE OFFICE

Room 804 Medical Arts Building  
Baltimore 1, Maryland

March 15  
April 18

W. F. ALBRIGHT  
Johns Hopkins University  
Baltimore 18, Md.

07498

April 14

6404 Hampshire No.  
Hyattsville, Md.

March 18

CHARLOTTE OFFICE

CORNELIA O'BRIENE  
The Women's College  
University of North Carolina  
Greensboro, North Carolina

Date not disclosed

CHICAGO OFFICE

R. H. YOKIMA  
Apartment 1B  
6347 Maryland Avenue  
Chicago 37

May 3

SAM J. STEIN, ID  
Room 201  
2246 W. Roosevelt Blvd.  
Chicago 8, Illinois

March 11, 24  
April 12

CINCINNATI OFFICE

Office of the Dean  
McNicken College of Liberal Arts  
University of Cincinnati  
Cincinnati 23, Ohio

CLEVELAND OFFICE

RUSSELL E. SILVIUS  
513 South Beech Street  
Bryan, Ohio

April 7

Box 509  
RD 4  
Akron 1, Ohio

April 24

DALLAS OFFICE

PAUL R. ENGLE  
2557 Limestone Place  
Dallas, Texas

March 12

4005 Gantry Avenue  
Dallas 4

April 13

DENVER OFFICE

HELEN WORTHINGTON-GAUSS  
17 W. Buena Ventura Street  
Colorado Springs, Colorado

07499

April 8

O. O. WHITENOAK  
2530 Arapaho Street  
Denver 5, Colorado

April 20

FLOYD A. MARTINS  
Box 106  
Homelake, Colorado

W. A. ROBERTS  
c/o St. Joseph's Hospital  
Denver, Colorado

April 16

DETROIT OFFICE

I. E. HEDDBORN  
Michigan State College  
East Lansing, Michigan

April 14

J. V. EDWARDS, Publisher  
Ann Arbor, Michigan

April 24

E. H.  
1716 Ellwood Street  
Muskegon, Michigan

April 12

LAURA C. REYNOLDS  
Route 4, Box 12  
Can Schroder Farm  
Alligan, Michigan

April 15

HONOLULU OFFICE

F. W. LARTMAN,  
University of Hawaii

April 9

GREGG M. SINCLAIR, President  
University of Hawaii  
Post Office Box 118, Honolulu

May 2

LENORA N. EILGER  
University of Hawaii  
Honolulu

April 1, 20

HOUSTON OFFICE

07500

M. M. PRAVIS, Consulting Geologist  
411 South Standard Building  
Houston Center, Texas

March 21

INDIANAPOLIS OFFICE

J. L. S.  
Kirkwood Observatory  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, Indiana

April 1

~~RALPH E. CLELAND~~  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, Indiana

April 14

J. CAFFEY  
Kirkwood Observatory  
Bloomington, Indiana

April 17

KANSAS CITY OFFICE

HENRY G. HORAK  
2101 Louisiana Street  
Lawrence, Kansas

April 9

Room 110, Jesse Hall  
University of Missouri  
Columbia, Missouri

April 26  
May 2

M. P. SHAPLEY  
300 West 51 Terrace  
Kansas City, Missouri

March 27

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

GEORGE J. LLOYD  
9187 Menlo Avenue  
Los Angeles, California

April 22

537 East Foothill Blvd.  
Altadena, California

April 7

E. HUBBLE  
Mt. Wilson Observatory  
813 Santa Barbara Street  
Pasadena, California

March 28

MIAMI OFFICE

W. W. GALBERATH  
Siesta Key  
Sarasota, Florida

April 17

461 Webster Avenue  
Winter Park, Florida

April 24

MILWAUKEE OFFICE

O. STRUVE  
Yerkes Observatory  
Williams Bay, Wisconsin

March 19

April 7

NEWARK OFFICE

Box 441  
Princeton, New Jersey

Date not shown

JOHN VAN NEUMAN  
Institute of Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

April 14

NEW HAVEN OFFICE

BROWNHURST  
Westport, Connecticut

May 3

LINDENBLAD  
Wesleyan Station  
Middletown, Connecticut

April 21

HAROLD D. LASWELL  
Yale School of Law  
New Haven 11, Connecticut

April 7

G. L. A.  
62 Highland Street  
West Hartford, Connecticut

April 8

GEORGE BRUCE ARNSTEAD  
83 Stillwood Road  
Wethersfield 9, Connecticut

April 11

07501

NEW YORK OFFICE

Room 807  
55 West 42 Street  
New York 18, New York

Suite 1210 B  
119 West 57 Street  
New York 19, New York

Dr. COHN  
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research  
66 Street and York Avenue  
New York 21, New York

Dr. LOUIS F. SAX  
Phi Beta Kappa  
139 and Convent Avenue  
College of the City of New York  
New York 31, New York

Room 5500  
49 West 49 Street  
New York 20, New York

58 Park Avenue  
New York 16, New York

598 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, New York

16 East 66 Street  
New York 21, New York

Room 1835  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York 20, New York  
Northeast Corner of Broadway and 122 Street  
New York 27, New York

80 West 40 Street, New York City

HENRY SCHUMAN, Publisher  
20 East 70 Street  
New York 2, New York

Room 1515  
205 East 42 Street  
New York 17, New York

March 5  
April 11, 18, 25  
May 2

07502

April 8

March 30

Date not shown

March 14

March 11  
April 10, 22, 25

March 12

April 24

Date not shown  
April 23  
May 1

March 21

April 22, 23  
May 3

April 17

Room 3313  
Chrysler Building  
New York 17, New York

April 15

Suite 1501  
192 Lexington Avenue  
New York 16, New York

March 12

April 7

07503

Suite 707  
114 East 32 Street  
New York, New York

March 21, 27

April 1, 3

629 Park Avenue  
New York 21, New York

April 4, 16, 24

Suite 1508  
205 East 42 Street  
New York 17, New York

March 31

Room 1515  
205 East 42 Street

March 29

JUAN NEGRIN, JR., MD  
1010 Fifth Avenue  
New York 28, New York

April 2

(It is noted that this name is identical to that of a former Cabinet Minister of the Loyalist Government in Spain)

E. SIEGAL  
Room 63  
New York University  
Bureau of Public Information  
Washington Square  
New York 3, New York

April 2

Treybal  
Society of the Sigma Xi  
New York University Chapter  
New York 35, New York

April 2

LUCY GRENSTEIN  
Evander Child High School  
500 East Elm Hill Road  
New York, New York

April 4

ARTHUR PEARLMUTTER  
8535 Lefferts Blvd.  
Richmond Hill 18, New York

March 31

RALPH O. ZACHIN  
253 West 27 Street  
New York 1, New York

March 31

07504

M. F. BERKELHAMMER, DDS  
3715 Bedford Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York

March 31

D. V. M. VIHNOVSKY  
526 West 113 Street  
New York 25, New York

March 31

L. M. TODD  
24 Fifth Avenue  
New York 11, New York

March 28

GEORGE E. McFARLANE  
75-05 35 Avenue  
Jackson Heights, New York

April 7

J. A. DEFAUX  
215 East 112 Street  
New York 29, New York

April 7

WALB  
23 West 26 Street  
New York 10, New York

Suite 438  
156 Fifth Avenue  
New York 10, New York

April 29

JAMES A. MISSAN  
Salisbury Mills  
Box 7  
New York, New York

April 28

A. A. BERLE, JR.  
70 Pine Street  
New York City, New York

April 21

(This is likely the former Assistant Secretary of State and the present head of the Liberal Party in New York)

CLIFFORD H. EASTON  
Box 1  
Scarborough, New York

April 23

Sleepy Hollow Road  
RFD #2, Ossining  
New York

07505  
April 23

NANCY GREENLEAF  
Barnard Political Council  
Barnard College  
New York 27, New York

April 23

E. J. GREENBAL  
38-20 Waldo Avenue  
New York

March 26

E. E. SHELDON, MD  
509 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York

March 24

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS  
Box 682, Grand Central Annex  
New York, New York

May 1

SERGE A. KORF  
NYU, College of Engineering  
University Heights  
New York 53, New York

March 25  
May 2

M. F. FINLEY  
10 West 93 Street  
New York, New York

April 13

(This is believed to be MOE FINLEY, nee Finklestein, who solicited Shapley's membership to the Directorate of the American-Russian Institute)

HARRY A. GRACE  
Teachers' College  
Columbia University  
New York 17, New York

April 14

EDWARD ROSEN  
10 West 93 Street  
New York 25, New York

April 14



MRS. ALBERT D. LASKER  
Chrysler Building  
New York 17, New York

April 10

(This person is believed to be identical with a Mrs. LASKER referred to on page four of the reference report. The latter person, according to SHAPLEY, has been one of his chief sources of money for the PCA and kindred organizations).

Dr. H. W. SMITH  
NYU, College of Medicine  
447 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

07506

April 14

Suite 1429.  
15 Park Row  
New York 7, New York

NORFOLK OFFICE

1111 Jamestown Crescent  
Norfolk, Virginia

Date not shown

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

R. HODES  
AASOTT  
2303 Delancey Street  
Philadelphia 36, Pa.

March 20

April 9

CARLTON MATTHEWS  
Mount Eyre  
Newtown, Pennsylvania

J. W. SKIFF  
John Scott Award Comm: ttee  
3500 Grey Ferry Avenue  
Philadelphia 46, Pennsylvania

March 25

SAM LEVINSON  
Dorm. 11, Room 8  
Pollock Circle  
State College of Pennsylvania

April 27

7162 Hilltop Road  
Byrwood, Pennsylvania

April 9

PITTSBURGH OFFICE

J. DORSKY  
Mellon Institute  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

07507

RICHMOND OFFICE

A. R. DEARBY  
The Homestead  
Hot Springs, Virginia

March 27

ST. PAUL OFFICE

M. B. VISSCHER  
University of Minnesota

April 29

(VISSCHER is the national president of the AASOW who recently released a report on biological warfare).

I. M. KOLTHOFF  
University of Minnesota, School of Chemistry  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

March 25

SAN DIEGO OFFICE

4054 Florida Street  
San Diego, California

April 5

SEATTLE OFFICE

ADELE PARKER  
Route #1  
Yakima, Washington

April 8

WASHINGTON OFFICE

SIMON O. LESSER  
6601 14<sup>th</sup> Street NW  
Washington, D. C.

April 9, 17

1684 32 Street NW  
Washington 7, D. C.

Date not shown

F. B. MOULTON  
1513-15 Massachusetts Avenue  
Washington 5, D. C.

March 11, 12,  
15, 26

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

2227 Union Street, Berkeley, California

March 29

07508

CHARLES POLK  
2637 Larkin Street  
San Francisco

April 12

C. L. CAMP  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

April 10

Whitaker School of Biological Sciences  
Stamford University

April 16

CHARLES EDWIN ASHTON  
Post Office Box 1136  
Stockton, California

March 27

MAIL RECEIVED BY SHAPLEY FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

07509

Date not shown

The United States Courts  
District of Massachusetts  
Boston 9, Massachusetts

May 1

(It is very likely that the author of this letter was Federal Judge  
CHARLES F. WYZANSKI mentioned at page 26 of the reference report)

108 CIC Detachment  
Army Base  
Boston 10, Massachusetts

May 2

b2  
b7D

(Through discreet contact with Confidential Informant ☐ it has been  
learned that SHAPLEY is frequently a reference for persons undergoing a  
security check by the agency sending the letter. Much of this check  
work is done by mail).

Department of Commerce  
National Bureau of Standards, Mathematical Tables Project  
150 Nashua Street,  
New York City, New York

March 31

May 1

Dewey Decimal Classification  
Library of Congress  
Washington, D. C.

Date not shown

The Navy Department, Office of Naval Research  
Washington 25, D. C.

March 13

The Smithsonian Institute  
Washington 25, D. C.

March 27

The Library of Congress, Reference Department  
Washington, D. C.

April 3

May 1

The Department of State, USA  
Washington, D. C.

May 1

The Navy Department, U. S. Naval Observatory  
Washington 25, D. C.

March 18, 28

April 3, May 6

The National Research Council  
2101 Constitution Avenue  
Washington 25, D. C.

March 14

April 3

(It is noted that SHAPLEY's assistant at the Harvard Observatory, BART JAN  
BOK, has just been appointed Director of international relations for this  
Government agency.

07510

CORRESPONDENCE WITH PUBLISHING COMPANIES

|                                                                                                                                                                       |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 Norway Street<br>Boston 15, Massachusetts<br>(This is the address of the Christian Science Monitor and other<br>publications issued by the Christian Science Press) | March 31 |
| The Evansville Press<br>Second and Pine Street<br>Evansville, Indiana                                                                                                 | April 8  |
| Whittlesley House<br>Magraw-Hill Building<br>330 West 42 Street, ...<br>New York 18, New York                                                                         | March 14 |
| The Blakston Company<br>1012 Walnut Street<br>Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania                                                                                            | March 14 |
| The Philosophical Library<br>15 East 40 Street<br>New York 16, New York                                                                                               | April 25 |
| The Phoenix News Bureau<br>342 Madison Avenue<br>New York 17, New York                                                                                                | May 1    |
| The Dallas Morning News<br>Post Office Box<br>Dallas 2, Texas                                                                                                         | April 25 |
| Funk and Wagnall<br>354 Fourth Street<br>New York 10, New York                                                                                                        | April 21 |
| The Barta Press<br>38 Newbury Street<br>Boston, Massachusetts                                                                                                         | April 24 |
| The Commentary<br>425 Fourth Avenue<br>New York 16, New York                                                                                                          | March 19 |

07511

The Lincoln Way Booklets  
New Oxford  
Adams County, Pennsylvania

April 12

Harper Brothers  
49 East 33 Street  
New York City 16

March 28  
April 7

The Buffalo Evening News  
214-218 Main Street  
Buffalo 5, New York

May 3

SHAPLEY'S CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM SCHOOLS AND  
COLLEGES

07512

|                                                                                                              |                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| The Williams Spring Conference<br>Williamstown, Massachusetts                                                | March 26             |
| The Holderness School<br>Box 119<br>Plymouth, New Hampshire                                                  | April 23             |
| The Whitin Observatory<br>Wellesley College<br>Wellesley, Massachusetts                                      | April 22             |
| The Cambridge School, Incorporated<br>Kendall Green<br>Weston 93, Massachusetts                              | April 30             |
| Harvard University, Office of Government Contracts<br>6 Divinity Avenue<br>Cambridge, Massachusetts          | March 20<br>April 25 |
| Harvard University, Office of the President,<br>Physics Department and approximately fifteen other divisions | numerous letters     |
| Radcliffe College<br>10 Garden Street<br>Cambridge, Massachusetts                                            | April 7              |
| Massachusetts Institute of Technology<br>77 Massachusetts Avenue<br>Cambridge 39, Massachusetts              | March 14<br>April 2  |
| Principia<br>St. Louis 12                                                                                    | April 8              |
| Washington University, Department of Mathematics<br>St. Louis 5, Missouri                                    | March 26             |
| College of Engineering, University of Maryland<br>College Park, Maryland                                     | March 26             |
| Johns Hopkins University<br>Baltimore 18, Maryland                                                           | March 14             |

President's Room  
Princeton University

07513

April 23

National Alumni Association  
Princeton University

April 12, 25

Department of Astronomy  
Howard University  
Washington 1, D. C.

April 1

Cheyenne Mountain School  
1200 Cheyenne Road  
Colorado Springs, Colorado

April 21

University of Denver, Social Science Foundation  
Denver, Colorado

March 15

National Opinion Research Center  
University of Colorado  
Denver 10 Colorado

March 28

Fountain Valley School  
Colorado Springs, Colorado

March 31

Harvard College Observatory  
Fremont Pass Station  
Climax, Colorado

March 12

April 24

(This location is the center of a cooperative university effort to develop energy from cosmic ray).

University of Minnesota  
Department of Astronomy  
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

April 8

Sarah Lawrence College  
Bronxville 8, New York

March 31

New York University, College of Engineering  
University Heights  
New York 53, New York  
Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons  
630 West 168 Street  
New York 32, New York

March 11

Pioneer School of Thequistorian of the USA  
New York

April 13



University of Michigan, School of Public Health  
Ann Arbor, Michigan

April 12

University of Michigan  
Department of Mathematics

07514 March 23

Michigan State College, Department of Public Health

School of Veterinary Medicine  
East Lansing, Michigan

March 22

Drake University, College of Liberal Arts  
Des Moines, Iowa

April 28

Vanderbilt - Department of Physics  
Nashville, Tennessee

March 31

Department of Biology, Lincoln University  
Jefferson City, Missouri

March 25

The Institute of Geophysics, University of California  
406 Hillguard Avenue  
Los Angeles 24, California

April 9

Department of Anatomy, Stamford University  
California

March 26

University of California  
Astronomy Department  
Berkeley 4, California

March 29

April 25

Putney School  
Elm Lee Farm  
Putney, Vermont

April 12

University of Wisconsin, Washburn Observatory  
Madison 6, Wisconsin

March 27

April 1

The Institute of Advanced Study  
School of Mathematics  
Princeton

March 20

Princeton University Observatory  
14 Prospect Avenue  
Princeton, New Jersey

April 7, 17

The New Jersey College for Women

Franklin Institute  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 21

April 1, 2, 17

LETTERS RECEIVED BY SHAPLEY FROM ORGANIZATIONS ASIDE FROM UNIVERSITIES

Massachusetts General Hospital  
Boston 14, Massachusetts

March 14

The Worcester Foundation of Experimental Biology  
222 Maple Avenue  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

07515

April 21

Museum of Fine Arts  
Boston 15, Massachusetts

April 30

CONF. INFO:

[ ] has noted that SHAPLEY is a very close friend of one AMANDA K. COOMARASWAMI who is one of the experts of Hindu culture at this institution. COOMARASWAMI has been affiliated with the National Executive Committee of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern policy whose headquarters are in New York. This organization is believed by the informant to be at least Communist infiltrated).

b2  
b7D

New England Library Association  
414 Center Street  
Newton 58, Massachusetts

March 12

The Thursday Evening Club  
8 Fenway  
Boston

March 12

The United Unitarian Appeal  
25 Beacon Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

April 18

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences  
28 Newbury Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

March 27

April 9

(This has been described as America's premier organization of its type. It is noted that SHAPLEY was the national president of it in approximately 1940).

The Stowell Family Association, Incorporated  
Box 288, Freeport, Maine

Two letters on  
March 27

The Progressive Association, Incorporated  
673 Broadway  
New York 12, New York

March 16

The Worcester Engineering Society  
Harry Doosky, Secretary  
118 Harding Street  
Worcester, Massachusetts

April 18

The American Cancer Society, Massachusetts Department  
476 Boylston Street  
Boston 16, Massachusetts

April 24

The Century Association  
7 West 43 Street  
New York 18, New York

07516

March 13, 24, 26  
April 5, 9, 29

(This is SHAPLEY's New York club and is known to be his local address whenever he is in New York. When away from Boston he has mail directed to this address which is always cognizant of his whereabouts).

The New York Office  
1710 Broadway  
New York 19, New York

March 28

The Worldwide Broadcasting System (Station WRUL)  
598 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, New York

April 25  
May 1 and 3

(This is the New York short wave station which SHAPLEY directs. It has been referred to in detail at page 55 et seq. in the reference report.

American Scholar  
Phi Beta Kappa  
5 East 44 Street  
New York 17, New York

April 1, 22, 23;  
25; May 5

Engineers' Joint Council  
25-33 West 39 Street  
New York 18, New York

No date shown

Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research  
66 and York Avenue  
New York 21, New York

April 19

Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49 Street  
New York City 20, New York

April 2

The Cosmopolitan  
122 East 26 Street  
New York, New York

No date shown

YMCA  
1657 Broadway  
New York, New York

No date shown.

07517

C. A. R. E.  
50 Broad Street  
New York, New York

March 22, 31  
April 1, 4

The Parents' Institute  
52 Vanderbilt Avenue  
New York 17, New York

The Society of the Sigma Xi  
Director of Lecturers  
Room 3800  
405 Lexington Avenue  
New York 17, New York

April 8, 17, 30

Society of the Sigma Xi  
George Baitzell, Executive Secretary  
Yale University  
New Haven, Connecticut

March 14  
April 22  
May 5

American Philosophical Society  
Independence Square  
Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

March 11, 12, 30  
April 1, 17, 21  
May 2

The Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation  
420 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia 26, Pennsylvania

April 22

City of Philadelphia, Board of Directors of Cities and Towns  
Office of the Secretary  
120 South Third Street  
Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

March 12

The American Society of Engineering Education  
State University of Iowa  
Iowa City, Iowa

March 29

The Cincinnati Observatory  
Observatory Place  
Cincinnati 80

March 5

The Historical Library  
333 Cedar Street  
New Haven, Connecticut

March 12

The American Physical Association  
1515 Massachusetts Avenue  
Washington, D. C.

March 21  
May 5

07518

The National Education Association of the United States  
1201 16 Street N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

May 1

The American Association of University Women  
1634 I Street, N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

April 28

The American Chemical Society  
Alden H. Emery, Secretary  
1185 16 Street, N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

National Academy of Science  
2101 Constitution Avenue  
Washington 25, D. C.

March 11, 14, 22,  
28 (2 letters)  
April 15

Science Service  
1719 N Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

(This is an organization which supplies science news stories to the public press and the wire agencies. It apparently releases a story a day because SHAPLEY has received one or more personal letters from this organization during each calendar day of the period of the mail cover. It is noted he is an intimate associate of its executive secretary WATSON DAVIS).

The American Association for the Advancement of Science  
1515 Massachusetts Avenue  
Washington 5, D. C.

(This is allegedly the outstanding organization of scientists of the physical type in the United States. SHAPLEY is its current president. He has received letters almost daily from this organization. Its Executive Secretary is OTIS A. CALDWELL of Yonkers, New York.)

Chicago Academy of Science  
Lincoln Park  
Clark and Ogden Avenue  
Chicago 14, Illinois

April 15

The Turkey Foot Island Club  
Turkey Foot RD #4  
Akron, Ohio

April 4

07519

The Detroit Astronomical Society  
Mrs. Margaret Bach, Secretary  
168 Vendome Avenue  
Grosse Point Farms, Michigan

March 20, 30

Foundation for the Study of Ageles  
Riverside, Connecticut

March 21

The American Astronomical Society  
R. M. Huffer, Secretary  
Washburn Observatory  
Madison 6, Wisconsin

March 24

The Waternell Foundation  
937 Malcolm Avenue  
Los Angeles 24, California

March 12

The Atheum  
West Liberty, Virginia

April 22

The Milwaukee Astronomical Society  
2971 South 52 Street  
Milwaukee 14, Wisconsin

April 14

The Semislogical Society of America  
University of California  
Berkeley 4, California

March 29

April 18

The Long Island Biological Association  
Cold Spring Harbor  
Long Island, New York

It is interesting to note that most of SHAPLEY's correspondence of the foregoing two classifications has been received from biological laboratories, physics laboratories or observatories. The interest of the subject in astronomy would be very directly connected with his everyday work at the Harvard Observatory. It is interesting to note that the physics laboratories are in great part connected with the work being conducted on such projects as the atomic energy and the guided missiles. The biological laboratories are in many instances busied with work on biological warfare which the Army considers important to the defense of the United States and on a par with atomic energy development.

No inferences are drawn, however, that SHAPLEY's correspondence from the latter two types of research organizations is based upon an inquisitiveness into the military secrets of the country.

MAIL RECEIVED BY SHAPLEY FROM PURELY COMMERCIAL HOUSES ALTHOUGH IN  
PERSONAL ENVELOPES

National Bank of Washington, D. C.,  
7th and Pennsylvania, N. W.  
Washington 4, D. C.

07520

April 3

Scovill Manufacturing Company  
P. O. Box 1820  
Waterbury, Connecticut

March 26

The Norton Company (A. B. Holstrom)  
Worcester 6, Massachusetts

March 18  
April 4, 12

J. W. Pecker, Inc.  
2016 Perrysville Avenue  
Pittsburgh 14, Pennsylvania

National Paint and Varnish and Lacquer Association  
1500 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.  
Washington 5, D. C.

A. MARKS and Company  
77 Summer Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

April 30

Dickson Brothers  
26 Brattle Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

May 1

Polaroid Corporation  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

May 1

First National Bank of Peterborough  
Box 389  
Peterborough, New Hampshire

The Bendix Helicopter, Inc.  
50 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York 20, New York

Solar Division Headquarters  
589 Broadway  
Paterson 4, New Jersey

April 16

The International Latex Corporation  
Playtex Park  
Dover, Pennsylvania

April 25

07521

Federation of Railroad Progress  
Post Office Box 6539, Tirrell Tower  
Cleveland 1, Ohio

April 18

The General Electric Company  
1 River Road  
Schnectady 5, New York

April 28

The Cooper Gas Company  
McBurnett Building  
San Angelo, Texas

March 14

Campbell-Ewald Company of New York, Inc.  
10 Rockefeller Plaza (or Place)  
New York 20, New York

March 13

Cambridge Trust Company  
1336 Massachusetts Avenue  
Cambridge

April 7

A. Harris and Company  
Dallas, Texas

April 7

New England Public Service Company  
Augusta, Maine

Merchants Transfer and Storage Company  
920-22 E Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

March 19

Post Office Box 2016  
Boston 6, Massachusetts  
(Determined to be the First National Bank of Boston)

April 30

Post Office Box 351  
Boston, Massachusetts  
(Determined to be the State Street Trust Company)



MAIL RECEIVED BY SHAPLEY FROM ORGANIZATIONS WITH APPARENTLY POLITICAL

CHARACTERS

07522

The Ford Hall Forum  
1242, Little Building  
Boston 16, Massachusetts

March 17

(The Ford Hall Forum is supported by a group of self-described liberals who afford a platform for those persons and causes who find difficulty in gaining a sounding board under ordinary circumstances. Many of the Ford Hall Forum speakers are subjects of pending investigations in this or other offices).

The Preliminary Organization Committee for World Mobilization  
Room 68  
55 Kilby Street,  
Boston, Massachusetts.

(The indices were checked with reference to this organization with negative results).

The Pan American Society of New England  
75 Newbury Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

March 18

The Massachusetts Committee for World Federation  
10 State Street  
Boston 9, Massachusetts

(This is part of the World Federalist Movement).

The Cambridge Community Center  
42 Harvard Street  
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

March 20

The World Fellowship, Incorporated  
274 The Ames Building  
Conway, New Hampshire

The Progressive Citizens of America, Massachusetts Chapter  
6 Beacon Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

April 29

(This is a Communist infiltrated group of which SHAPLEY is the honorary chairman).

07523

The Unitarian Service Committee  
9 Park Street

Boston 8, Massachusetts (This is a church relief organization which has been closely associated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. As a result of allegations made at the Seat of Government, there is a pending Internal Security (R) investigation in which this organization is subject).

The Joint Council for International Cooperation  
40 Mt. Vernon Street

Boston 8, Massachusetts

April 3

(This is composed of a group of organizations whose aim is to better world peace through explaining the aims and purposes of the United Nations. Several of the organizations sponsoring the instant one are subject to Communist infiltration but this organization per se is not described by any informant as a Communist dominated or infiltrated organization).

The Community Church Center  
565 Boylston Street

Boston 16, Massachusetts

April 2

(The Community Church is directed by the Reverend DONALD LOTHROP who is the subject of a closed Internal Security (C) case in Boston. Mr. LOTHROP's guest preachers have included ELLA WINTER, DONALD OGDEN STUART, ANNA LOUISE STRONG, MICHAEL QUELL and many other persons whose political philosophy is identical with those described here).

The Committee for North Carolina  
115 Church Street  
Greensboro, North Carolina

April 7

The Educational Liaison Office for India  
635 F Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

April 29

The Federation of American (Atomic) Scientists  
1749 L Street, N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

March 11, 26;  
(2 letters) 28;  
April 15, 16, 25

The Southern Council Regional Association of Scientists for Atomic Education  
Box 1251, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

April 28

The Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Inc.,  
Princeton, New Jersey

April 23, 30

07524

~~The Progressive Citizens of America~~  
1515 Crossroads of the World  
Los Angeles, California

March 31

~~American Youth for Democracy~~  
13 South 21 Street  
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

May 3

~~The Chicago Civil Liberties Committee~~  
24 East Van Buren Street  
Chicago 5, Illinois

April 26

~~The Progressive Citizens of America~~  
112 East Chestnut Street  
Chicago 11, Illinois

March 5, 21  
April 1, 21, 22,  
24

~~The Maryland Progressive Citizens of America~~  
15 South Gay Street  
Baltimore 2, Maryland

~~The Civil Rights Congress~~  
205 East 42 Street  
New York 17, New York

March 22

~~The Citizens Committee for United Nations Reform~~  
16A East 62 Street  
New York 21, New York

~~The Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons~~  
39 East 36 Street  
New York 16, New York

April 24

~~The Church Peace Union~~  
70 Fifth Avenue  
New York 11, New York

April 29

~~The American Review of Soviet Medicine~~  
58 Park Avenue  
New York 15, New York

April 21

~~The American Association of Scientific Workers, New York Branch~~  
New York 17, New York

March 12

~~The Kosciuszko Foundation~~  
15 East 65 Street  
New York 21, New York

March 14

~~The~~ International Committee for Foundation of Professional Artists and Scholars, Inc.

190 Clarendon Avenue  
New York, New York

March 15, April 18

The United Public Workers of America, CIO, Local 81  
25 West 23 Street  
New York, New York

~~The~~ Council on African Affairs  
23 West 26 Street  
New York 10, New York

April 9

United Nations and Nations United  
Lake Success  
New York

April 17 and 29

The American Committee for Emigre Scholars, Writers and Artists  
66 Fifth Avenue, 7th floor  
New York 11, New York

March 25  
April 1, 9, 28  
May 6

~~The~~ Council Against Intolerance in America  
17 East 42 Street  
New York 17, New York

April 4  
May 1

~~The~~ Asia Institute  
9 East 89 Street  
New York 28, New York

March 8, 11, 15  
April 2, 12

~~The~~ Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion  
3080 Broadway  
New York, New York

March 11, 13,  
18, 19, 31  
April 2, 18, 28

The Progressive Citizens of America  
205 East 42 Street  
New York 17, New York

March 13, 14, 22, 24, 28;  
April 2, 3 (2 letters); 5,  
7 (2 letters); 9, 11, 15  
(2 letters); 19, 21, 23  
May 6

(It is noted that STAPLEY is National Vice President of this organization and was one of its founders),

~~A~~merican Friends of India  
111 West 42 Street  
New York 18, New York

April 11

~~The~~ Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts  
Room 301  
14 Beacon Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

April 3, 4, 8, 9,  
12, 29

(This organization in Massachusetts is subject to Communist infiltration)...

The Salvation Army  
402 Massachusetts Avenue  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

March 19

~~The~~ Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee  
Room 509, 7 Water Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

April 23

(This organization is a Communist infiltrated one)...

MAIL RECEIVED BY SHAPLEY FROM PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE TERRITORY  
COVERED BY THE BOSTON OFFICE

KIRTLEY F. ~~X~~MATHER  
Room 68, 55 Kilby Street  
Boston 9, Massachusetts

March 12  
April 1

(MATHER is the head of the Department of Geology at Harvard University. He is a national sponsor of the AYD and eight other Communist infiltrated organizations. Over a long period of time he has indicated a marked sympathy for Communist causes).

PETER ~~X~~BRIDGEMAN  
Physics Laboratory  
Harvard University

May 1

~~X~~CONF. INTEL

[redacted] advised BRIDGEMAN is anti-Communist and anti-Soviet. He is one of the leaders of the Harvard Physics Department).

b2  
b7D

BEN G. ~~X~~SHAPIRO  
530 Atlantic Avenue  
Boston, Massachusetts

March 18  
April 3

(SHAPIRO is the former national commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the American Legion. He has been a very active member in civic organizations composed of Protestants, Catholics and Jews).

L. L. ~~X~~DUHAMEL  
Hotel Statler  
Boston, Massachusetts

April 1

b2

~~X~~CONF. INTEL

(Duhamel has been active, according to [redacted] in committees advocating the adoption of legislation which would establish a National Science Foundation and also in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is not a local resident as far as this informant can ascertain).

WARREN G. ~~X~~HARRIS  
Council Chamber  
State House  
Boston, Massachusetts

April 17

(HARRIS is a member of the Governor's Council).

~~X~~ECLEY, HOAG and ELIOT  
10 Post Office Square  
Boston 9, Massachusetts

March 12

(This epistle is believed to have come from THOMAS ~~X~~ELIOT whose

associations with SIMPLEY are described at pages 20 and following of the reference report).

ROBERT P. ~~BLAKE~~  
40 Appleton Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

April 17

(There are no references to this individual in the files of the Boston Office).

WILLIAM R. ~~WADE~~  
94 Murdock Street  
Brighton, Massachusetts

April 15

(The indices of the Boston Office reflect that a person of the same name was recruited into the Communist Political Association on October 7, 1944 by BEN SILVER, President of the Worcester Branch of the Communist Political Association. WADE, at that time, was described as a machinist. It cannot be definitely stated that the Wade who was recruited is identical with the person who addressed a letter to SIMPLEY inasmuch as the Communist recruit has not been investigated).

OSCAR ~~MANALIN~~  
18 Agassiz Street  
Cambridge 40, Massachusetts

March 17

(There are no references to this individual in the Boston files).

Dr. CHESTER S. ~~KEEPER~~  
65 East Newton Street  
Boston 18, Massachusetts

March 24

(There are no references to this individual in the Boston files).

Rabbi SAMUEL I. ~~KORFF~~  
1230 Blue Hill Avenue  
Mattapan 26, Massachusetts

March 18

(This individual has been mentioned as an associate of the IWO and has on occasions lent assistance to the Communist Party. There is no evidence he is a Party member).

R. A. ~~WRIGHT~~  
4 ~~Wagon~~ Street  
Worcester, Massachusetts

March 19

(There are no references to this individual in the files of the Boston office).

Office of the President, University of Utah  
Salt Lake City

March 18

University of Nevada  
Department of Physics  
Reno, Nevada

March 24

Northwest University  
Office of the Radio Director  
Evanston, Illinois

Antioch University  
Yellow Springs

April 2

Yale University Observatory  
Prospect and Canaan Street  
New Haven 11, Connecticut

March 11 and 14



GEORGE W. THORN, MD  
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital  
Boston, Massachusetts

March 21

(There are no references to this individual in the files of the Boston Office).

FOSCHITTT  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
77 Massachusetts Avenue  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

May 3

CONF. INFO

[ ] advised this individual has attended meetings of the AASCI and that he is a biologist at MIT, believed now to be doing research work on biological warfare).

b2  
b7D

HAROLD R. RAFTON  
Alden Road  
Andover, Massachusetts

May 5

(There are no indices references to this individual)

PAUL D. HO SPRICK  
125 Parker Hill Avenue  
Roxbury 20, Massachusetts

(This is the address of the Robert Brigham Hospital and there are no references to this individual in the files of the Boston Office).

FREDERICK LEE THISAN, Professor of Zoology  
Biological Laboratories  
Divinity Avenue  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

May 2

(There are no pertinent references to this individual in the files of the Boston Office).

ELAINE VANAKEN COHEN  
Northeastern University  
Boston, Massachusetts

May 6

(There are no references to this individual who has been determined to be an instructor in mathematics at Northeastern University and who resides at 8 Plympton Street, Cambridge).

T. DUNKETT JONES  
Home of the Good Samaritan  
25 Binney Street  
Boston 15, Massachusetts

(There are no references to this individual in the files of this office).

RICHARD DRESSER, MD  
129 Bay State Road  
Boston, Massachusetts

April 24

(There are no references to this individual in the files of the Boston Office).

Professor J. H. KEENAN,  
MIT  
78 Massachusetts Avenue  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

May 1

(There are no references to this individual in the files of the Boston office)

ROGER E. LEE  
264 Beacon Street  
Boston 16, Massachusetts

May 5

(There is no information of an affirmative value in the files of the Boston Office concerning this individual).

WILLIAM F. SAGER  
1010 Massachusetts Avenue  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

April 30

(There are no references to this individual in the files of the Boston Office)

M. J. ROBERTS  
1220 Bates Street  
Fort Devens, Massachusetts

April 30

(There are no references to this person in the files of this office).

MINNIE SHERMAN MELTZER  
86 School Street  
Springfield, Massachusetts

April 22

(Mrs. MELTZER has been one of the active leaders in the Russian War Relief in Springfield, Massachusetts, and is now the leading participant in the formation of the PCA in that city. She has also been on the mailing list of the AYD).

OTTO EDWARD NEUGEBAUER  
Brown University  
Providence, Rhode Island

(The indices of the Boston Office reflect that OTTO NEUGEBAUER resides at 690 Angell Street, Providence, and is a professor of mathematics at Brown University. He is an alien who left Germany prior to the outbreak of hostilities and entered the United States via Denmark. A non-specific complaint was received that the Neugebauers are frequently visited by persons of foreign extraction and that Neugebauer travels extensively)

I. BERNARD COHEN  
The Jefferson Physical Laboratory  
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

(This individual's name is contained in the notebook of ISRAEL HALPERIN. COHEN graduated from Harvard in 1937 and has since been a graduate student in physics as a Research Fellow under a Carnegie Institute scholarship. ~~He is believed to have been a Communist Party member in 1945, according to a membership list furnished by a highly confidential source.~~ He is currently writing a book on science to be published by the Little Brown Company of Boston, the foreword of which will be prepared by SHAPLEY).

FET  
1/23/58  
San Burtin  
Jat  
1/20/58

GODFREY L. CABOT  
77 Franklin Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

(Information in the files of the Boston Office reflects that CABOT has been a frequent contributor to organizations involved in the defense of civil rights. The Daily Worker for March 15, 1945 carried an article signed by the subject, approving an Army order which made members of the Communist Party eligible for commissions).

J. H. MEANS, MD  
Box 14  
Massachusetts General Hospital

April 29

(The files of the Boston Office reflect that MEANS is affiliated with the Harvard Medical School and during the war years he was the chairman of Subcommittee on Clinical Investigation of the National Research Council, a Government agency).

KATHRYN CRUSAL  
281 Harvard Street  
Cambridge 28, Massachusetts

March 13

(There is no reference to this individual in the files of the Boston Office).

GEORGE R. MINOT  
Boston City Hospital  
818 Harrison Avenue  
Boston 18, Massachusetts

March 15

(There are numerous references in the files of the Boston Office reflecting that this individual has been affiliated in one way or another with Communist front organizations for a long period. He is described by [ ] as a "liberal" but not a Communist).

b2  
b7D

A. NANAS  
MIT Graduate House  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

(There are no references to this individual in the files of the Boston Office).

A. JOHN SERINO  
60 State Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

March 14

(This individual is an attorney and as such is known to be acquainted with some Communists. There is no indication he is a Communist Party member or sympathetic with the group).

FREDERICK A. HILLY, MD  
53 Bay State Road  
Boston, Massachusetts

April 7

(There are no references to this individual in the files of the Boston Office)

WILLIAM G. HASELTINE  
22 Fletcher Road  
Belmont, Massachusetts

April 17

(There is no pertinent information concerning this individual in the files of the Boston office).

S. LYND  
Straus D 42  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

March 17  
April 9

(There are no references to this individual in the files of the Boston office).

WILLIAM B. CASTLE, MD  
Boston City Hospital  
818 Harrison Avenue  
Boston, Massachusetts

(there is no information of an affirmative value on this individual in the files of the Boston Office).

G. PEABODY GARDINER  
Room 1322  
10 Post Office Square  
Boston 9, Massachusetts

(There is no information concerning this individual in the files of the Boston Office).

RICHARD PORTER, Secretary  
65 Greenleaf Street  
Quincy 69, Massachusetts

March 29

(There is no information of an affirmative value concerning this individual in the files of the Boston Office).

PHILLIP G. FRANK  
Physics Laboratory, Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

(The Harvard Catalogue reflects this individual is a lecturer on physics at Harvard and resides at 558 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge. [redacted] advised that on March 19, 1947 BETTY FURRY, sister-in-law of ISRAEL HALPERIN invited the FRANKS, among others, to attend a reception to HALPERIN following his acquittal in Canada. In extending the invitation, Mrs. FURRY told Mrs. FRANK that HALPERIN was very anxious to meet the people who were interested and kind to him. Among those he was particularly desirous of having present were Mr. and Mrs. FRANK. A newspaper clipping from the Boston Herald in August, 1945 reflects that a reception was given Dr. SHALEY upon his return from Moscow at the home of Dean HOWARD MUMFORD JONES. The news item reflected those present and the list included Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIP FRANK).

b2  
b7D

CONF. INFO.

Mrs. MARGLD S. LYONS  
187 Harvard Street  
West Bridgewater, Massachusetts

April 16

(There are no references to this person in this office).

HAMPTON DAVIS  
71 Mountfort Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

March 31

(There are no references to this individual in this office).

JOHN TEMPLE ~~STING~~  
Agglesworth E-21  
Harvard University

March 31

(There are no references to this individual in the files of this office).

Enclosure to San Francisco: Copy of the report of Special Agent  
Drenton S. Gordon at Boston dated  
4/10/47 and entitled Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY,  
INTERNAL SECURITY R, REFER 5 IS

-PENDING-

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

BOSTON OFFICE

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will continue to follow and report the activities of the subject of the instant case.

AT MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Will determine the identity of the occupant of 1637 Main Street, Manchester, New Hampshire, who the mail cover revealed is corresponding with the subject. Upon determining the identity of the individual, will check the name through the indices of the Boston Office.

TO ALL OTHER OFFICES RECEIVING COPIES OF THIS REPORT

HARLOW SHAPLEY is a national sponsor of the "Committee for Foreign Correspondence," the headquarters of which are located within the territory of the San Francisco Office. Initial San Francisco inquiry into this organization whose ostensible purpose is to exchange scientific correspondence on an international basis and among scientific persons, reflected that SHAPLEY had listed IAN T. FARDIN, Metallurgical Engineer, USSR Iron and Steel Industry in Moscow as one of the international scientists residing abroad to whom he had directed an air mail letter on August 7, 1946. The San Francisco Office requested by letter to the Bureau dated September 30, 1946 and was authorized by Bureau letter dated January 30, 1947 to place sixty-day mail covers on all of the persons mentioned in the foredated San Francisco letter.

In conformity with further instructions contained in the letters mentioned, each office receiving a copy of this report is requested to check the names of those individuals set forth under the caption "Mail Received from Individuals by Field Division Territory" against the indices of the office. The results should be set forth by letter or report showing San Francisco file 100-25686, Bureau file 100-346921 and Boston file 100-16321.

In addition, each office is requested to review the organizations listed under the heading "Mail Received from Organizations Having A Political Character" and to advise Boston and San Francisco under the above file numbers which, if any, of these organizations are Communist dominated or infiltrated.

The balance of the names of senders of mail has been set forth for informative purposes.

-PENDING-

601C

7.130.

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY

BRENTON S. GORDON (SA)

6-23-47

INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
REFER 5 IS

ALBRIGHT, W. F.  
AMERICAN FRIENDS OF INDIA  
AMERICAN REVIVAL OF SOVIET MEDICINE, THE  
AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY  
AMISSAH, JAMES  
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE BRUCE  
ASHTON, CHARLES EDWIN  
ASIA INSTITUTE, THE

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BEILE, A. A.  
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BOE, BART JAN  
BRIDGEMAN, PETER W.  
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CAFFEY, J.  
CALDWELL, OTIS W.  
CAMP, C. L.  
CASTLE, WILLIAM B.  
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CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR UNITED NATIONS REFORM, THE  
CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON DISPLACED PERSONS, THE  
CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF MASSACHUSETTS, THE  
CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, THE  
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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

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100-341825-58



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THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

June 25, 1947

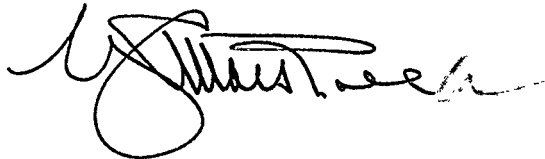
Personal and Confidential

Dear Hoover:

I regret the delay in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of May 15 concerning Dr. Harlow Shapley and Mr. Walter Hammon.

I appreciate your keeping me informed on matters of this kind and hope you will continue to do so.

Faithfully yours,



The Honorable  
J. Edgar Hoover,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

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EX-40

100-341225-59  
JUL 2 1947

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|----------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson     | ✓ |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | ✓ |
| Mr. Clegg      | ✓ |
| Mr. Glavin     | ✓ |
| Mr. Ladd       | ✓ |
| Mr. Nichols    | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen      | ✓ |
| Mr. Tracy      | ✓ |
| Mr. Egan       | ✓ |
| Mr. Gurnea     | ✓ |
| Mr. Harbo      | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr       | ✓ |
| Mr. Pennington | ✓ |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | ✓ |
| Mr. Nease      | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy     | ✓ |

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 3, 1947

FROM: *JFB* SAC, AlbanySUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
Internal Security (R)  
REFER 5 IS  
Bureau File ~~100-346921~~

2823

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON dated 6-28-47 at Boston, Massachusetts.

This is to advise that a check of the indices against the names of persons residing in this field division, as set out in referenced report, was made with negative results.

Likewise, a similar check, with negative results, was made of organizations under that section of referenced report.

This matter is being referred upon completion to the Boston Office.

G.I.R.-5

JJO:T:rmk  
100-cc: BOSTON (BS 100-16321)  
SAN FRANCISCO (SF 100-25686)

RECORDED

EX-38

32

JUL 3 1947

100-346921-60  
*[Handwritten signature]*

AUG 15 1947

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 3, 1947

FROM : SAC, Kansas City

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

REFER 5 IS

Bureau file # ~~100-346921~~

Reference is made to the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, dated June 28, 1947, at Boston, Massachusetts. In accordance with the suggestion contained in this report the indices of this office have been checked with respect to all of the persons in this division mentioned in that report and no information was found. RUC.

HCB:smjd

cc Boston (100-16321)  
San Francisco (100-25686)

G. I. R. - 5

RECORDED

EX-38

32 JUL 8 1947

AUG 15 1947

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 11, 1947

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
Bureau File ~~100-346921~~  
Refer 5 IS*Incappable*

Reference is made to the instructions contained on page 44 of the report of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon dated June 28, 1947 at Boston, Mass. in the above captioned matter.

The Milwaukee indices contain no information concerning O. STRUVE, Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wisconsin (page 9 of referenced report). The names of the organizations appearing on pages 30 through 34 in referenced report were checked through the Milwaukee office indices. The indices did not contain any reference to most of the organizations listed, and those to which reference was found there was nothing to indicate any Communist domination or Communist infiltration with the following exceptions:

American Youth for Democracy  
The Civil Rights Congress  
The United Public Workers of America, CIO.

No further investigation is being made in this matter, and same is being Referred Upon Completion to the Office of Origin.

It is suggested the Chicago Office may have a record of O. STRUVE. They should check their indices and advise the Bureau and Boston.

JGF:JJ  
MI-100-10332

**G. I. R. - 5**

CC'S - Boston  
Chicago

RECORDED &amp; INDEXED

EX-38

100-341825-62  
32 JUL 15 1947

RECORDED

*[Handwritten signature]*

57



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
REFER 5 IS

DATE: July 15, 1947

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON, dated Boston, June 28, 1947.

The name of "J. DORSKY" as mentioned in referenced report was searched through the indices of the Pittsburgh Division and it was noted that there was no information at all concerning this individual in the files in this office.

An examination of that section of referenced report captioned, "Mail Received from Organizations having a Political Character", disclosed that none of the organizations is located within the territory covered by the Pittsburgh Office. Information concerning the organizations having a political character will in all likelihood be submitted by the field office covering the location of the various organizations. RUC.

LET:MB  
100-0-  
cc Boston, 100-16321  
" San Francisco, 100-25686

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

EX-16

100-341825-63

*[Handwritten signature]*

188

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FILE NO.  
IPLS.

100-8521

|                                                |                                  |                                        |                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA</b> | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>7/16/47</b> | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>7/8/47</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>BLISS MORTON</b><br><b>BM:EAS</b>               |
| TITLE<br><br><b>DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY</b>         |                                  |                                        | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><br><b>INTERNAL SECURITY (R)<br/>REFER 5 IS</b> |

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Slight information found in Indianapolis files on most of matters mentioned in referenced report.

-RUC-

**REFERENCE:**

BUREAU FILE NUMBER ~~100-346921~~

Report of SA BRINTON S. GORDON, Boston, dated 6/28/47,

**DETAILS:**

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

The referenced report called the attention of the Indianapolis and other offices to names and addresses of persons who had written personal letters to subject. Those persons in the Indianapolis district were J. L. S. Kirkwood Observatory, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana; RALPH E. CLELAND, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, and J. EATLEY, Kirkwood Observatory, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

The Indianapolis Office has no information in its files on any of these persons.

Pages 30-34 inclusive, of referenced report contain the names of certain organizations from which SHAPLEY apparently had received

APPROVED AND  
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

(5) Bureau  
4 - Boston (100-16321, 100-18308)  
2 - San Francisco (100-25686)  
2 - Indianapolis

100-341825-64

RECORDED

INDEXED

Indpls.  
100-8521

The Indianapolis files have been checked on each of the organizations and found to contain information only on those listed below.

THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN (ATOMIC)  
SCIENTISTS

The Indianapolis files contain a report by SA E. HYATT KOSSEBORG, Washington, D. C., 1/28/47, entitled National Committee on Atomic Information; Federation of American scientists; Federation Atomic Scientists; National Committee for Civilian Control of Atomic Energy; Internal Security - C. On pages 96 to 101 of said report are listed the names of certain scientists, presumably interested in said Federation. One of those listed on Page 98 is a man by the name of FREDERICK L. HOVDE, who is known to be the President of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, and there is no indication that he is at all sympathetic to the communist movement.

AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY

The Indianapolis file on the American Youth for Democracy indicates that in 1944, it had a small membership in Lake County, Indiana. However, the general consensus of opinion was that this organization was a part of the communist movement, and those who were managing it in Indiana were known leaders of the communist movement.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

The files of the Indianapolis office contain a copy of a report by SA J. F. DONAHUE, New York, dated March 1, 1947 on this organization. The report contains the names of numerous individuals who may or may not be interested, sympathetic, or active in this organization. On Page 23, is the name JOHN T. GOJACK of the United Electrical Workers, Ft. Wayne, Indiana. This individual is known to the Indianapolis Office as being associated with CP members. Another name mentioned on Page 24 of said report is that of Mrs. LYDIE HEWELT of the Unity Council, Gary, Indiana. The Indianapolis Office has no information of any communist activities on her part.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC  
WORKERS

A carbon copy of a letter to the Chicago office from the New York Office dated May 24, 1946 on this organization was contained in the files of the Indianapolis Office.

100-341725-64

Indpls.  
100-8521

Attached to said carbon copy of letter was a list of alleged members of branches of said organization in Indiana. The Indianapolis Office has no information that any of those mentioned in said list are members of the CP.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE  
OFFICE OF ORIGIN

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 22, 1947

FROM *M* SAC, DetroitSUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
REFER 5 IS  
(100-316921)

2822

C.I.R. 6

Re report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated June 28, 1947, at Boston, Massachusetts.

The indices of the Detroit Office reflect the following information on J. W. EDWARDS, publisher, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

According to a report submitted on May 1, 1947, by Bureau Confidential Informants [ ] the name of Dr. J. W. EDWARDS, address 8436 West Eight Mile Road, was listed among a great number of names which were being prepared as a mailing list of the Communist Party if the Party decided to go underground.

b2  
b7D

According to the report of SA RANDOLPH R. ROSENBAUM dated January 23, 1945, at Detroit, Michigan, in the case entitled "Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the United States, also known as the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission; Internal Security - R", there was listed an investigation conducted on the Edwards Brothers Company, 300 John Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

According to LOUELLA N. SMITH, County Clerk of Washtenaw County, Ann Arbor, Michigan, the corporation was incorporated on April 25, 1930, according to her records in the state of Michigan for a term of 30 years. The nature of the business was set out as lithography and publishing. Article 3 set out the purpose of the corporation as being mimeographing, printing, lithography, printing, or in any other manner publishing books, pamphlets, magazines, form letters, stamps, plates, and any other class of printed material. The principal place of operation is Ann Arbor, Michigan. The total capital stock was listed as \$200,000.

The Michigan annual report for 1943 filed February 29, 1944, in the County Clerk's Office disclosed that the resident agent in Michigan was C. W. MARKHAM, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The officers set out in the annual report are as follows: J. W. EDWARDS, President; B. HUSHING, Vice President; C. W. MARKHAM, Secretary; B. CUSHING, Treasurer. The names of all the directors are set out as follows: the officers listed above plus N. F. ALTMAR, F. W. FLETCHER, H. C. CARVER, JAMES MALLOY, ROYNOR DETLING, and OLGA GATES, the addresses all being in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

RECORDED

According to a reliable source the corporation is an old established printing firm of excellent reputation, having done business in Ann Arbor

INDEXED

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R 83 JAN 29 1960

EX-53

65

Letter to the Director  
July 22, 1947

Re: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
REFER 5 IS

for many years. J. W. EDWARDS is the president and is a man of excellent reputation and a very progressive businessman. They have done work under Government contract and it is believed that they have published an alien handbook under contract with the United States Government.

AJM:LJW  
100-16992-1  
cc - San Francisco (100-25686)  
Boston (100-16321)

*100-37825-25*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

DATE:

7-24-47

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C.I.R.

b2

[ ] has advised of a conversation which occurred on July 19, 1947 between HARLOW SHAPLEY and WATSON DAVIS, editor of Science Service at Washington, D. C. The two men discussed the passage of the National Science Foundation Bill by the United States House of Representatives and DAVIS informed SHAPLEY that it was likely the conferees would agree on a bill acceptable to both Houses. The compromise bill would eliminate "pork barrel" legislation and would also afford the President of the United States the opportunity to appoint a single director for the NSF. It has been reported that SHAPLEY aspires to this directorship, but DAVIS informed him he had a "tip" that the likely appointee was VANNEVAR BUSH, former head of the OSRD.

The two men then referred to the problems of the Science Service organization in sending scientific journals to India and China. DAVIS reported that one of SHAPLEY's secretaries, CHRISTINE BUECHNER, was then in Washington and was providing some assistance in this matter. DAVIS commented that the matter would be considerably easier if the State Department had not recently undertaken a widespread program of firing "the wrong people." SHAPLEY commented that it was well that one SCHWERMER (phonetic) had resigned before he had been fired. DAVIS then commented that the difficulty with the National Science Foundation Bill as it would be enacted into law was that inadequate funds were provided. DAVIS was fearful lest the lack of monies defeat the whole organization. SHAPLEY told DAVIS that there was no reason to be concerned about money. He explained that WILLIS SHAPLEY was then visiting him at Cambridge and would spend some time with him at Peterboro, New Hampshire. Willis had informed HARLOW that the Bureau of the Budget had ample funds which could be transferred if the proper cooperation existed to the new National Science Foundation and which would permit it to operate for at least one year. HARLOW SHAPLEY said to DAVIS, "You know that WILLIS SHAPLEY is a pretty big shot in the Bureau of the Budget."

It is noted that Who's Who in America reflects that HARLOW SHAPLEY is the son of HARLOW WILLIS SHAPLEY. It is not known whether the WILLIS SHAPLEY visiting HARLOW is a brother of the subject or not.

It is suggested that the Bureau, through confidential contacts, ascertain whether or not WILLIS SHAPLEY, an official of the Bureau of the Budget, is a brother to the subject in the instant case. It is suggested that this information is necessary for the Bureau's own interest in view of contacts of this agency with the Bureau of the Budget. The Boston Office would be interested in the answer only for informative purposes.

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A copy of this letter is being furnished the Washington Field Division for the same reason.

For identification purposes it can be noted that a known brother of HARLOW SHAPLEY is JOHN SHAPLEY, head of the Department of Archeology at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

BSG:md  
100-16321

CC: Washington



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, Boston  
SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

DATE: 7-24-47

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

By teletype to New York from Boston dated July 16, 1947 the New York Office was advised that SHAPLEY had a meeting scheduled with one Finklestein at the Century Club in New York at 10 AM on July 17, 1947. This information was received from [redacted]

b2

Subsequently through the same source the contents of a conversation between LOUIS FINKLESTEIN of New York City and the subject were ascertained. It appears that SHAPLEY had suggested to FINKLESTEIN that a series of lectures be given in New York and in other parts of the United States by very prominent persons in public life all under the general subject "Goals of America." The purpose of these lectures would be to deepen American interest in foreign affairs and in peace. FINKLESTEIN advised SHAPLEY that the organization in question (which is possibly the American-Russian Institute) had decided to underwrite the proposed lectures beginning approximately January 1, 1948. FINKLESTEIN requested SHAPLEY to act as chairman of the lecture series because his name would be exceedingly useful in obtaining some of the speakers and also in obtaining publicity. FINKLESTEIN mentioned among others that speakers under consideration whom SHAPLEY could obtain but the organization could not included President James Conant of Harvard University, President Karl Compton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and President William Dodds of Princeton. SHAPLEY indicated that the chairmanship of this lecture series had been previously discussed by the two men. He reluctantly explained that just prior to his trip to New York he had visited Washington at the request of the United States Department of State. Unidentified officials of the State Department explained to him that relations between the United States and Russia were in a constant state of deterioration. He was further informed that if this detrimental action continued that sometime shortly after January 1, 1948 a world crisis would definitely exist. The State Department is entertaining the idea of having SHAPLEY, whom it believes would be well received in Russia, visit Moscow as a special goodwill ambassador from the United States. SHAPLEY stated that he was contacted to find out whether or not he would accept such a temporary appointment and would be willing to go to Moscow at about that time.

SHAPLEY informed FINKLESTEIN that since he would be of "some usefulness in respect to Russia" in making this trip he felt he should avoid any open association with the organization sponsoring the lectures. The reason for this lack of association would be, according to his own statement, an effort to lessen any impression that he might be biased toward the Soviet Union.

FINKLESTEIN, on the other hand, felt that while the trip was of greater importance than acting as chairman for a series of lectures that it would

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X-43

be impossible to find peace unless American public opinion was changed with reference to Russia and unless the American public knew exactly what it wanted to do in foreign affairs. The lecture series would tend to accomplish both of the objectives mentioned in the previous sentence. FINKLESTEIN, therefore, urged SHAPLEY to accept the chairmanship of the lecture series with the understanding that if it were necessary for him to go to Russia he would not have to fulfil any of his commitments and a suitable substitute could be selected by him.

The foregoing is brought to the attention of the Bureau and New York for informative purposes.

It is requested that if the New York office can discreetly do so that the identity of LOUIS FINKLESTEIN be determined and also the identity of the organization sponsoring the lectures suggested by the subject.

It is suggested that the Bureau give consideration to ascertaining through confidential contacts whether or not SHAPLEY is actually being considered as a special emissary from the United States to Russia. It is recalled that he is exceedingly close to Mr. FRED NEAL who has been on the Russian desk in the State Department. In the event that SHAPLEY's report concerning his proposed appointment is accurate, it is suggested that the White House might be interested in the subject's background and activities.

BSG:md  
100-16321

CC: New York

CC: 100-303 - American Russian Institute

*Still Dept  
have no  
of this. 8/18/47  
See  
clipping  
attached newspaper*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, Boston  
SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
REFER 5-IS

DATE: 7/29/47

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

CONF. INFT.

b2

[redacted] as well as [redacted] have advised that on July 22, 23, and 24 last, HARLOW SHAPLEY was exceedingly busy in contacting scientists throughout the country, including HARRY GRUNDFEST, GENE WELTFISH, and DALE WOLFLE, among others. The purpose of these contacts was to have these men themselves send telegrams to President Truman urging him to sign the bill passed by both Houses which would establish a National Science Foundation. SHAPLEY also requested these people to cause other noted scientists to send similar letters and telegrams.

In making this request, SHAPLEY explained that the bill as passed by Congress provided for the selection of some twenty-four scientists to direct the Foundation. The Directorate from their number would elect a Director. President Truman had wished to appoint the Director, but Senator Taft had successfully urged the language of the bill providing for the aforementioned selection. Shapley had been advised that the President, personally disturbed at Taft's interference with the act, might refuse to sign the bill unless his pride were salved by the incoming telegrams and letters.

SHAPLEY also advised WOLFLE that he intended to be in Washington on July 26 in order to confer with the President's advisors and aid them in selecting the twenty-four Directors. He hoped to be able to see the President personally. In view of the death of Martha Ellen Truman, it is not known whether or not SHAPLEY actually did visit Washington.

It is noted that of the persons named above, GENE WELTFISH and HARRY GRUNDFEST have been the subjects of investigations in New York City.

The foregoing is provided the Bureau for informative purposes.

BSG:ech  
100-16321  
cc: 100-2031

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INDEXED

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53 AUG 1 1947

## Office Memo

m • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 7/29/47

*Posted  
10/18/49  
gt**R*

There are enclosed herewith three photographs of the subject in the instant case for the completion of the Bureau's files. Copies of these prints are also being furnished the Washington Field Division and the New York Division for potential identification use, in view of the great amount of time the subject spends in both these cities.

## ENCLOSURE

CC: New York (enc.)  
Washington (enc.)

BSG:ech  
100-16321

*ENCLOSURE ATTACHED**50 AUG 15 1947*

RECORDED

INDEXED

36 JUL 31 1947

EX-34

*341825-69*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

ENCLOSURE

100-341825-69

--- ENCLOSURES FROM BUREAU ~~XXXXXX~~

FM BOSTON : 100-16321

TITLE: --- HARLOW SHAPLEY

100-341825-69



HARLOW SHAPLEY  
Boston #100-16321

100-341825-69





HARLOW SHAPLEY  
Boston #100-16321

100,341825-69



PROF. HARLOW SHAPLEY

HARLOW SHAPLEY  
Boston #100-16321

100-341825-69

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
REFER 5-IS;

DATE: 7/29/47

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b2

CONF. INFO [ ] advised that on July 24, 1947, GENE WELTFISH contacted SHAPLEY from New York City and requested him to speak in Brooklyn, New York, on September 29, 1947. She stated that on that date, in Brooklyn, the International Women's Congress was sponsoring a convention of a type undisclosed. She referred to the organization as "my organization," and SHAPLEY referred to it as "her organization." She stated that the organization is composed of "the best women we have," and strongly urged SHAPLEY to attend, after telling him that the women had been polled and almost unanimously chose him as the ideal speaker for such an occasion.

SHAPLEY did not conclusively accept the engagement but tentatively accepted it, and told her that he would definitely advise her by August 1 next.

It is noted that these two persons greeted one another with a great deal of familiarity, possibly based on their mutual association in the American Association of Scientific Workers. The Boston files reflect that WELTFISH was one of those who attended the International Women's Conference in Paris and that she was also present at the preliminary UNESCO conference in Paris, where she did much to set up the affiliation of the AASCW with the World Federation of Scientific Workers. In the course of the conversation, SHAPLEY advised WELTFISH that he had been in communication with HARRY GRUNDGEST who had promised him that he would send telegrams in the names of all biological associations to President Truman, urging the latter to sign the National Science Foundation bill.

The foregoing has been provided the Bureau and the New York Field Division for the completion of their files. In the event additional information is received, it will be promptly transmitted.

cc: New York

BSG:ech  
100-16321

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&  
INDEXED

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50 AUG 15 1947

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

IN FILE NO. 100-111459 gml

|                                           |                                  |                                          |                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>NEW HAVEN, CONN.</b> | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>7/28/47</b> | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>7/8,9/47</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>ARTHUR R. LARE</b>                          |
| TITLE<br><b>DR. HILTON SHIPLEY</b>        |                                  |                                          | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>INTERNAL SECURITY (R)<br/>REFER 5 IS</b> |

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

GEORGE BROOKS ~~ALSTED~~, correspondent of subject, former Managing Editor "Hartford Courant", news commentator on radio station WDCU, Hartford; member of Corps of Minute Men of National Society of Sons of the American Revolution. No evidence of Communist activity. Indices negative on other correspondents of subject. Information on the World Fellowship, Inc.; Progressive Citizens of America, Conn. Chapter; Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Inc.; and Council Against Intolerance in America set out. Organizations listed on which pertinent information has already been submitted to all offices. No pertinent information on other organizations.

- RUC -

**REFERENCE:** Bureau File 100-346921 —

Report of SA Brenton S. Gordon dated at Boston 6/28/47

**DETAILS:**

GEORGE BRUCE ~~ALSTED~~, 83 Stillwood Road, Wethersfield 9, Conn. listed as a correspondent of subject, is identical with GEORGE BROOKS ~~ALSTED~~, 83 Stillwood Road, Wethersfield, Conn. on whom an investigation was conducted by this office (Case #77-650) entitled "JULIA STODOL-CLDER, aka Judy Clder, Internal Security (R)". Special Agent Eugene A. Andicott in his report dated July 3, 1945 at New Haven advised Mr. ~~ALSTED~~ was born on May 30, 1883 at New Haven, Connecticut; that he had been doing literary work since 1903 after his education which was listed as eight years grammar school; four years high school; and three years college. He was employed as Managing Editor of the "Hartford Courant" newspaper for a period of about fifteen years

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183 JAN 24 1960**

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. J. Thompson</i>                                                                    | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES |          |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT<br>15 - Bureau<br>2 - Boston (100-16321)<br>2 - San Francisco (100-25686)<br>2 - New Haven |                         | 21-25-71                     | RECORDED |
|                                                                                                                  |                         | <b>EX-34</b>                 | INDEXED  |
|                                                                                                                  |                         | 21-25-71                     | 57       |
|                                                                                                                  |                         | 21-25-71                     | 57       |

until 1940 at which time he suffered a coronary thrombosis and had to leave newspaper work. Since that time he has been on pension from the Hartford Courant and has been engaged on a part-time basis as a news commentator for radio station WDRG, Hartford, Connecticut.

T-1 informed Special Agent Endicott that ARMSTEAD is in his opinion a definite left-wing sympathizer, but said he knows of no radical convictions or activities on his part. He described ARMSTEAD as an idealist rather than a realist in his thinking. He stated that ARMSTEAD did not write editorials or articles during his term at the Courant but had charge of the business end of the newspaper. He added that he bore an excellent reputation and said that he had never noted any indication of Communist Party membership or radical views on the part of ARMSTEAD.

This investigation pointed out that ARMSTEAD was Managing Editor of the Courant when JULIA OLDER was employed by that newspaper but it was not believed that ARMSTEAD was a close friend of OLDER or even an associate of hers and did not appear to come under her influence.

The references of the New Haven Field Division indicate that GEORGE BROOKS ARMSTEAD was certified on August 28, 1942 by the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, as a member of the Corps of Minute Men to aid the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It should be noted that JULIA STODEL OLDER was born September 24, 1905 at Hartford, Connecticut and was the daughter of MORRIS and EDITH OLDER. Mr. Older was born in Westbrook, Conn. and was a prominent attorney and secretary to a U. S. Senator some thirty years ago and a Police Commissioner with the Hartford board about twenty years ago. Miss OLDER graduated from Wellesley with a B. A. degree in 1926; attended the Zimmern School of International Politics, Geneva, Switzerland 1926 and Moscow University 1934. She was a radio columnist and feature writer for the Hartford Courant from 1927 to 1930 and from 1930 to 1937 she was in journalistic work and acted as a correspondent of the Universal Trade Press Syndicate of New York, N. Y. She spent 1934 to 1937 in Europe and wrote articles and interviews for the Moscow News Daily, Moscow, Russia.

Since her return she has been employed by the Agricultural Department, Foreign Security Administration, U. S. Office of War Information, Russian War Relief, Inc. as Assistant Special Relations Director. She has a working knowledge of French and Russian languages; is a member of Social Service Employees Union and U.O.F.W.A. Local #1, New York City.

G. L. A., 62 Highland Street, West Hartford, Connecticut is GEORGE L. JUSTIN

NH 100-11459

of the same address. A check of the New Haven office references on AUSTIN and the other correspondents listed in the referenced report was negative.

The New Haven indices and records were checked against the organizations with apparently political characters listed in the referenced report and pertinent information is set out below:

The World Fellowship, Inc.

In a letter dated June 30, 1941 Mrs. AUGUSTA B. FERRY, 267 Main St., Bristol, Conn. advised the New Haven office that World Fellowship, Inc. led by CHARLES F. WELLER purchased the property in New Hampshire because the State of Illinois would not permit their convention.

ALICE BARRY, Secretary, World Over Press, Wilton, Conn., in a letter to DEVERE ALLEN, 1942 Editor of a Pacifist news service stated: "CHARLES F. WELLER of World Fellowship want you to conduct your own weekend world government convention in Conway, New Hampshire this summer".

Progressive Citizens of America, Connecticut Chapter

This Chapter is still active in the State of Connecticut and has approximately 700 members at the present time. The Treasurer and one Vice-Chairman are members of the Communist Party. The Secretary, a Co-Chairman, the Executive Director, a Vice-Chairman and an Honorary Vice-Chairman are known Communist sympathizers.

Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Inc.

Professor HENRY MORGENAU, Associate Professor of Physics, Yale University, advised personally Informant [ ] he had been appointed representative at Yale University, New Haven of the National Committee on Atomic Information. Prof. Morgenau stated that this committee had been active in two fields - 1. Domestic and 2. International. The aim of the Domestic group was civilian control of atomic power and the aim of the International group was support of the Baruch Plan of Atomic Control.

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b7D

Professor Morgenau stated that he had been contacted by the Committee for a National Science Foundation which is engaged in scientific research work under Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, University of Chicago and Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, Harvard University.

The Professor indicated that he had been requested to lend his support to the work of the National Science Foundation Committee.



NH 100-11459

Council Against Intolerance in America

At Stamford, Connecticut on August 4, 1944 a pictorial exhibit of "The Negro in American Life" was presented by this Council and sponsored by the Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Information available in the New Haven office for the following organizations is the same as that which has been made available to all offices:

- The Federation of American (Atomic) Scientists
- The American Youth for Democracy
- Civil Rights Congress
- Citizens Committee for United Nations Reform
- The Kosciuszko Foundation
- United Public Workers of America - CIO
- United Nations and Nations United
- American Friends of India
- The Civil Liberties Union
- The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

On the remaining organizations listed in the referenced report, there is no pertinent information in the New Haven files.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NH 100-11459

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

Below is set forth the identity of the temporary confidential informant designated in the report of SA Eugene F. Endicott dated at New Haven 7/3/45 in the case of "Julia Stodel Older, IS-R" and referred to in the report of SA Arthur R. Ware at New Haven 7/23/47 in the case of "Dr. Harlow Shapley, IS-R".

T-1

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|  |
|  |

Per request.

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b7D

SAC, Boston

July 25, 1947

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Harlow Shapley  
Internal Security - R

REGISTERED MAIL

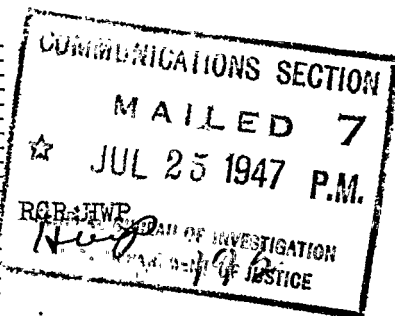
RECORDED  
EX-65

Reference is made to your letter dated July 17, 1947, transmitting one film pack pertaining to the above captioned matter.

In accordance with your request, three prints have been made of each exposure and they are being forwarded together with the negatives to your office herewith.

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: July 17, 1947

Attention: FBI Laboratory  
Photographic Section

There is enclosed herewith one partially exposed film pack containing photographs of HARLOW SHAPLEY and BART JAN BOK.

It is requested that the Bureau develop each print and furnish three copies thereof to the Boston Office.

Enclosure

100-16321  
BSG:rol

REGISTERED MAIL

Ack. Mach. Sec.

JUL 25 1947

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EX-65

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AUG 1 1947Three  
ways  
1448

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 29, 1947

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
Refer 5 IS  
(100-346921)

2821

Reference is made to the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated June 28, 1947, at Boston, Massachusetts, on page six of which there is set out information to the effect that the Subject has received mail from R. H. YOKLHA, Apartment 1B, 6347 Maryland, Chicago 37, Illinois, and from SAM J. STEIN, M.D., Room 201, 2246 West Roosevelt Boulevard, Chicago 8, Illinois.

The records of this office are negative pertaining to these individuals.

On page 32 reference is made to correspondence from the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, 24 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, and the Progressive Citizens of America, 112 East Chestnut Street, Chicago 11, Illinois. The Chicago Civil Liberties Committee is reported to be a Communist dominated organization. Information concerning the Progressive Citizens of America is already available to the Boston Office.

Reference is made to the Milwaukee letter to the Director and Boston dated July 11, 1947. This office has no record of O. STRUVE.

Unless advised to the contrary this matter is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

WRP:EBD

100-18902

cc: Boston, 100-16321

San Francisco, 100-25688

RECORDED  
INDEXED  
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EX-57

100-341895-73

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
REFER 5 IS  
Bureau File No. ~~100-346921~~

DATE: July 31, 1947

Re report SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated 6/28/47 at  
Boston, Mass.

Under the general leads set forth for all offices in reference report it is requested that each office check the names of those individuals set forth under the caption, "Mail Received From Individuals By Field Division Territory," against the indices of the office.

Under the heading, "Letters Received By Shapley From Organizations Aside From Universities," there appears "The Cincinnati Observatory, Observatory Place, Cincinnati 80." Opposite this, there is an indicated date, March 5.

The Cincinnati Observatory, of course, is a recognized institution, concerning which no subversive information has ever been received by this office, and, while this institution is referred to in the files of this office, there is no data pertinent to this investigation.

Under the heading, "Personal Letters Received By Shapley Set Forth By Field Offices," there appears, under Cincinnati, "Office of the Dean, McMicken College of Liberal Arts, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 23, Ohio." No date is indicated for this reference, and, of course, the Office of the Dean is not Communist-dominated nor infiltrated, and our files do not indicate that any individuals connected with that office are Communists or associates of Communists. Inasmuch as Dr. SHAPLEY could very logically receive mail from the office of the Dean at the University of Cincinnati, no investigative effort will be made in connection with that lead.

RUC.

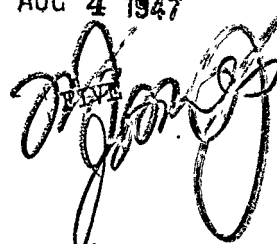
CC:ESG  
100-8139

cc - Boston (100-16321)  
cc - San Francisco (100-25686)

RECORDED

EX-311

100-341835-74  
FBI  
34 AUG 4 1947



50 AUG 12 1947

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 30, 1947

FROM : SAC, Cleveland

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R (Refer 5 IS)  
Bureau File Number 100-346921

Reference report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, dated June 28, 1947 at Boston, Massachusetts.

Page six of that report shows subject received mail from Box 509, R.D. #4, Akron 1, Ohio. That box is listed to FREDERICK W. WOLFE, 4448 Lahm Drive, Portage Lakes District, Akron, Ohio. There is no reference to WOLFE in the Cleveland indices.

The following information appears in the Cleveland indices on ~~RUSSELL~~ SILVIUS, also referred to on page 6 of the referenced report:

As of February 1943 SILVIUS was employed at Holabird Company, Bryan, Ohio, where he had been employed since 1937. This company manufactured wooden furniture, SILVIUS being employed as a gluer. He was born at Bryan, Ohio on October 13, 1915. His hobby is that of collecting stamps and coins. He is regarded in the community as being of good character, and the Cleveland files contain no derogatory information concerning him.

This case is being RUC'd.

cc: San Francisco (100-25686)  
Boston (100-16321)

rek:ejs  
100-17764

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&  
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25 AUG 4 1947

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2 AUG 2 1947

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: August 13, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the Boston letter to the Bureau dated July 24, 1947 (Boston File 100-16,321) wherein information is requested as to the identity of WILLIS SHAPLEY of the Bureau of the Budget.

Re: WILLIS HARLOW SHAPLEY

Information set forth in the Telephone and City Directories, a report of Stone's Mercantile Agency dated September 1, 1946, one of the Retail Credit Bureau dated June 21, 1946, and the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Volume C, Page 95 (1930), indicates that WILLIS HARLOW SHAPLEY, 1684 32nd Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is a son of HARLOW SHAPLEY. He was born on March 2, 1917, to HARLOW SHAPLEY and MARTHA BETZ. He has been employed as an Examiner at the Bureau of the Budget since September 3, 1942, at a salary of approximately \$4,525.80 per annum. He is a permanent employee whose record is satisfactory. His credit rating is also satisfactory. A Chicago, Illinois, credit report dated June 26, 1940, reflected that he graduated from the University of Chicago in 1938, having majored in Political Science. During 1939 he was a Research Assistant in Political Science at this University, where he was also a University Fellow. He was married in 1940 to VIRGINIA BISHOP, born at Philadelphia in 1911, whose widowed mother still resides in that city. She was attending the University of Chicago with a major in English and was due to graduate in 1940. She was employed in research at the Carnegie Institute, subsequent to which on December 23, 1943, she was appointed as a Technical Aide to the Office of Scientific Research and Development. As of September of 1946 she held an indefinite appointment as a Historian in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy at a salary of \$4,149.00 per annum.

WILLIS HARLOW SHAPLEY has one child by this union. As stated above, they reside at 1684 32nd Street, N. W., in a home which they purchased October 15, 1942, and which is valued at \$5,508. They resided previously at 1524 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.

Re: HARLOW SHAPLEY

For the benefit of the Boston Office, the following background information on HARLOW SHAPLEY is given. This information was obtained from the previously mentioned National Cyclopaedia:

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F B I  
AUG 14 1947

60 AUG 20 1947



54-2000-1

HARLOW SHAPLEY, astronomer, was born at Nashville, Missouri, on November 2, 1885, the son of WILLIS HARLOW SHAPLEY and SARAH STOWELL. He attended the Academy at Carthage, Missouri. In 1910 he graduated from the University of Missouri with an A.B. degree, and he received his M.A. from the same school in 1911. His principal subjects were astronomy and astrophysics. During his attendance here he was Assistant to the Director of the Laws Observatory. From 1911 to 1914 he did post-graduate work in Astronomy at Princeton University, during which time he was associated with HENRY N. RUSSELL, Astronomer. During 1913 he received his P.H.D. From 1914 to 1921 he was Research Assistant at the Mt. Wilson Observatory. It is noted that his biographic data for this and the subsequent periods include a considerable discussion of his scientific work in the field of astronomy. In 1921 he was appointed Director of the Harvard Observatory, replacing Professor EDWARD C. PICKERING. He has received the following awards:

The Draper Medal of the National Academy of Sciences;  
The Gold Medal of the University of Brussels, Belgium, 1926;  
He was the Hale Lecturer before the National Academy of Sciences  
in 1920;  
He was the Lecturer at the Belgian Universities of Brussels,  
Louvain, Liege, and Ghent in 1926; and  
He was the Halley Lecturer at Oxford in 1928.

He has published a large number of scientific works, including a Monograph on the Orbits of Eclipsing Binaries, and a textbook entitled "Source Book in Astronomy" in 1929.

As of 1930 he was associated with the following organizations:

American Association for the Advancement of Sciences,  
Vice President in 1929;  
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Council, 1929;  
American Astronomical Society;  
American Philosophical Society, Council, 1929;  
National Academy of Sciences, Council, 1929;  
National Research Council;  
Washington Academy of Sciences, Vice President, 1930;  
Royal Astronomical Society of Canada;  
Royal Astronomical Society of England;  
The New England Botanical Group;  
Phi Beta Kappa;  
Sigma Xi;  
Gamma Alpha;  
Pi Mu Epsilon

He was trustee of the Woods Hole Oceanographical Institute and of the American Collegiate Institute of Damascus, Syria.

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RGG:SHK

HARLOW SHAPLEY was married on April 15, 1914, to MARTHA BETZ, the daughter of KARL BETZ of Kansas City, Missouri. His five children are:

MILDRED LOUISE  
WILLIS HARLOW  
ALLAN HORACE  
LLOYD STOWELL  
CARL BETZ

It is noted that, should a photograph of SHAPLEY be desired, his portrait appears in the National Educational Association Journal '34: 175 (D'45).

cc - Boston

100-17983  
RGG:SHK

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: August 13, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the Boston letter dated May 5, 1947 (Boston File 100-16,321), which requested that attempts be made to identify an unknown person who talked to SHAPLEY from Washington, D. C., on April 21, 1947. The latter, who is apparently a member of the Interscience Committee for a National Science Foundation, stated that he desired to leave the United States late in June of 1947 for a tour of Europe, that he wished to visit Russia, and that he had an appointment in connection with this matter with the Russian Embassy on April 22, 1947.

\*Confidential Informant [ ] stated that on April 22nd, BENJAMIN GROS-BAYNE, of 45 Wellington Road, Boston, Massachusetts, who was registered at the Ambassador Hotel, Room 707, in Washington, D. C., told N. K. ARTAMINOV that he had been in Russia in 1939 and had written some articles concerning Russia. He also stated that he wished to go to Russia to conduct some symphony concerts. He was told to return to the Embassy on April 23rd. Confidential Informant [ ] had no further information regarding GROS-BAYNE, and he was unable to state whether or not he had returned or had actually been granted a visa to visit Russia. This information was furnished the Boston Office by letter of May 16, 1947, entitled "Sodac, Washington, D. C.; Internal Security - R". Additional inquiries at the Passport Division of the State Department could not be made without further identifying data, such as full name, date and place of birth, and preferably the dates of travel and destination.

Confidential Informant [ ] stated that he had no further information regarding any other individuals who might have contacted the Russian Embassy on April 22nd with regard to visa applications. However, he did state that on June 19th, Professor KIRTLEY FLETCHER MATHER contacted ARTAMINOV of the Soviet Embassy relative to his visa application, at which time he was advised that this application was being considered by Moscow. On July 10th, MATHER called S. R. STRIGANOV of the Russian Embassy to ascertain whether his visa had been received, as he was leaving on July 12th for London and Oslo. MATHER inquired as to whether his visa could be transferred to either of these cities. He was advised that this could be done but that it would be difficult, and it was suggested to MATHER that he call at the Russian Embassy on July 11th. [ ] stated that he has no information to show whether MATHER did comply with this request.

It is noted that MATHER is the subject of Bureau File 100-28,467, and Boston File 100-554, which indicates that MATHER is a known contact of SHAPLEY.

100-17983  
RGG:SHK

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MATHER is a Geologist attached to the staff of Harvard University and is a member of several scientific societies and other organizations, such as the American-Soviet Friendship, planning to leave the United States on July 12th with a possible visit to Russia.

A check of the State Department files in the Passport Division failed to indicate definitely that MATHER will visit Russia, but his passport is so worded that he could travel to Russia.

Detailed information in this matter is being submitted separately to the Boston Office.

Inasmuch as no additional investigation is contemplated in this matter, this case is being considered RUC.

cc - Boston

100-17983  
RGG:SHK

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7-24-47

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY, INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
COSMIC RAY - INFORMATION CONCERNINGDECLASSIFIED BY SP4 bjl/HW  
ON 7/21/98 #373405

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

b2

CONF. 1.

[ ] has advised of a conversation which occurred on July 8, 1947 between one PAUL HOLLISTER (phonetic) of the International News Service in New York City and HARLOW SHAPLEY. From the conversation it could be readily deduced that HOLLISTER and SHAPLEY were old friends and were in accord in their political thinking.

HOLLISTER advised SHAPLEY that he was in receipt of some news concerning the Bradford Washburn expedition to Wonder Lake, Mount McKinley, Alaska. This expedition was made in an effort to gain additional data on the cosmic ray. HOLLISTER stated that it had been exceedingly difficult to get accurate factual stories of what had occurred during the exploration. As an example he cited the fact that a radioed report had come to Chicago requesting additional Geiger counters because the original equipment had been lost. Four hours after the original request was received a second one was received canceling the order and stating that Geiger counters were not to be used further and that all research on cosmic ray had been discontinued. HOLLISTER was prone to attribute the second radio message to Army censorship. It is noted that Geiger counters were precision instruments designed to measure radio activity.

Subsequently HOLLISTER ascertained that Geiger counters were actually delivered, that everything a scientist had ever dreamed about for a perfect scientific expedition had been present and that this was probably the greatest piece of single research ever done on cosmic ray. He added that the cosmic ray station had been 18,000 feet above sea level on Mount McKinley and that "Life," "The National Geographic" and other national magazines were all seeking to get a story from Bradford Washburn. HOLLISTER stated that he had additional information which he did not care to give at the particular moment over the telephone but that he would arrange to visit with SHAPLEY when he took his vacation on Cape Cod and would there confer with him. He wanted SHAPLEY to be certain to contact Washburn upon the latter's return to Boston and to keep in touch with one SEYMOUR BRUCHIN (phonetic), scientific editor of the INS, who would be handling the INS news stories on the research.

The conversation then turned into one of banter concerning the latest epidemic of "flying saucers." SHAPLEY stated there was absolutely no factual basis for flying saucers and that in his opinion this was simply

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EX-50 INDEXED

another incident of American mass hysteria which had earlier been exemplified in witch hunts and similar incidents. SHAPLEY stated that it was his experience that a Democracy operated by "emotion and quick decision." HOLLIESTER agreed that perhaps the incident was an example of Democracy at work and that, of course, if flying saucers did not exist then a clever news man could convince the American people that Stalin did not exist.

CONF. INFT.

On July 16, 1947 [ ] advised that Dr. BRADFORD WASHBURN contacted SHAPLEY at his office. BRADFORD WASHBURN advised SHAPLEY that many of the scientific instruments of observation had been left with SHEIN at Chicago, Illinois (It is noted that SHAPLEY pronounced the name SHEIN exactly as he had pronounced the name of GREGORI SHAJN, Russian astronomer who recently visited the United States. When he did so, WASHBURN began to follow and this pronunciation is not the usual one given the name SHEIN. However, GREGORI SHAJN is believed to be in Russia at the present time). WASHBURN reported that the trip was very successful and very interesting. He thanked SHAPLEY for giving the McKinley project its original boost and arranged to have lunch with SHAPLEY within ten days so that SHAPLEY could receive a first-hand account of the research accomplished.

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Scientific journals over recent months have indicated, as the Bureau has previously been advised, that cosmic ray is an element representing perhaps the greatest single source of power ever known to science. It is further alleged in these journals that the harnessing of cosmic ray will completely outclass atomic energy and relegate it to the "horse and buggy age."

Popular scientific magazines have, from time to time, carried news stories indicating that cosmic ray research had been carried on in Russia for approximately fifteen years in secret laboratories and observation points in the Ural Mountain region.

As the Bureau has been previously advised, Harvard University in cooperation with other schools is operating a station devoted to cosmic ray research at Climax, Arizona. The Bureau has not advised Boston that this research is vital to the national defense of the United States or is classified as "secret" by the War and Navy Departments.

A copy of this letter has been furnished the New York Office for informative purposes.

BSG:md  
100-16321  
CC: 100-2031  
CC: New York

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON

FILE NO. 100-6148

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|                             |                          |                                 |                                                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| REPORT MADE AT<br>CHARLOTTE | DATE WHEN MADE<br>8-5-47 | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br>7-3-47 | REPORT MADE BY<br>GEORGE E. TAYLOR                       |
| TITLE<br>DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY |                          |                                 | CHARACTER OF CASE<br>INTERNAL SECURITY - R<br>REFER 5 IS |

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Charlotte Office indices and inquiry negative as to identity of CORNELIA O'BRIENE, Women's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C. Committee for North Carolina is the North Carolina Chapter of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the subject of an Internal Security case in which New Orleans is the office of origin. MARY WOLFE PRICE, executive secretary of CNC is subject in case entitled "GREGORY - ESPIONAGE - R" in which Washington Field is origin.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/21/98 BY SP4/BJT/dw  
#373905

## REFERENCES:

Bureau file 100-346921.  
Report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, Boston, 6-28-47.

## DETAILS:

At Greensboro, N. C.

A prior check of the Charlotte Office indices failed to disclose any information concerning CORNELIA O'BRIENE, address, c/o Women's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C..

Miss MARY T. MOORE, Registrar, Women's College, University of North Carolina, and the writer personally examined the indices on all past and present students of that institution with negative results concerning CORNELIA O'BRIENE.

|                                                                                        |                         |                              |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. E. Thornton</i>                                          | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES |                  |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT COPY IN FILE                                                     |                         | 100-341125-78X               | RECORDED         |
| 5 - Bureau<br>2 - Boston (100-16321)<br>2 - San Francisco (100-25686)<br>2 - Charlotte |                         | AUG 10 1947<br>223           | INDEXED<br>EX-30 |

Charlotte 100-6148

Miss MOORE and the reporting agent likewise examined the indices on all present and past members of the institution's faculty and employees with negative results concerning CORNELIA O'BRIENE. Miss MOORE informed that she had been associated with the University for a period of over forty years and did not recall the name of CORNELIA O'BRIENE in connection with the activities of that institution.

Miss ELIZABETH HORTON, Postmaster, Women's College, University of North Carolina, checked her past and present list of mail recipients with negative results as to CORNELIA O'BRIENE.

At Charlotte, N. C.

The Committee of North Carolina mentioned on Page 31 of referenced report is the North Carolina Chapter of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. An Internal Security investigation is presently pending on this organization and New Orleans is the office of origin. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has recently been declared a Communist front organization by the House Un-American Affairs Committee.

MARY WOLFE PRICE is executive secretary for the Committee of North Carolina and arrived in Greensboro, N. C., in August of 1945 from New York City where she was employed by News Week Magazine. PRICE is a subject in a case entitled "GREGORY - ESPIONAGE - R" and has been interviewed in connection with this case in which the Washington Field is the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY<sup>(6)</sup>  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
Bufile 100-346921

DATE:

August 19, 1947

Reference is made to the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated June 28, 1947, at Boston, Mass.

The Seattle office indices were checked against the name of ADELE PARKER, and reflected the results of an investigation, Seattle file 100-176. The following reports are being sent as enclosures to the Boston office:

Report of SA E. E. BUNDY, dated 12-2-41, Seattle  
Report of SA LOUIS R. WILSON, dated 8-18-44, Seattle  
Report of SA. WILLIAM B. WELTE JR. dated 9-16-44, Washington, D.C.  
Report of LOUIS R. WILSON dated 11-7-44 at Seattle  
Report of PHILIP L. SCHIEDERMAYER, dated 9-20-46, at Seattle.

The following reports are being sent as enclosures to the San Francisco office.

Report of SA LOUIS R. WILSON dated 11-7-44, Seattle  
Report of SA PHILIP L. SCHIEDERMAYER, dated 9-20-46, Seattle.

In addition, the following information contained in the three reports not being sent to the San Francisco office is being set forth:

ADELA M. PARKER BENNETT, a retired school teacher was born in Michigan February 8, 1869. Her husband was a hydro-electric engineer in the employment of the Russian government, and she lived in Russia in 1922 and 1924, and was a representative of the International News Service. She subsequently lectured at London, New York, Chicago, and served one term in the State Legislature, Olympia, in 1934, with the support of the Washington Commonwealth Federation (Communist dominated). She stated that she is in harmony with the Russian form of government, but would not admit being a Communist Party member. Reports, however, indicate that she had prominent official contacts in Russia, and it is known that she entertained high Communist Party officials while they were visiting in Seattle. She was reportedly arrested on November 23, 1922, in Russia for political activities while representing the International News Service, and in an article "THE TCHIEKA" by GEORGE ROPOFF in 1925, ADELA

58 SEP 1 1947

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100-346921-79

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*Handwritten initials*

PARKER was alleged to have been released by the TCHEKA on her promises to spy on "activities of POPOFF".

PARKER is regarded as an extreme leftist and extremely friendly with Russian and Communist Party principles. In 1943 she was one of the speakers of the American-Soviet Friendship Council rally which a member of the Soviet Purchasing Commission attended. She is listed as a contact of the Communist Party, and usually follows the party line, but is not known to be a Communist Party member.

In the referenced report from the Washington Field Office it is reflected that a passport was issued to PARKER on March 13, 1921, for a contemplated trip of two years' duration to Japan, China, Norway, Sweden, England and France, for the purpose of touring. In March 1924 she sought a duplicate passport, and the State Department authorized the issuance of the said passport, but there is no record of this issuance.

It is to be noted that PARKER has not been engaged in extensive Communist Party activities since 1944, and it is also noted that she is 78 years of age. Because of this fact, she was removed from the Security Index list in the Seattle office on September 20, 1946. A recent article in the New World dated January 30, 1947, reflected that PARKER was elected Secretary of the King County Democratic Club.

In reference to the organizations having a political connection set forth in the referenced report, the Seattle indices were checked and reflected the following were Communist dominated and controlled: PCA, AYD and Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Relative to the Civil Rights Congress, the most recent event to be brought to the attention of the Seattle Office was the sponsoring by this Committee of the appearance of Mrs. GERHART EISLER in Seattle in April of 1947. This appearance was arranged by Mrs. SALLY COUGHLIN, Secretary of this Congress and known CP member, and wife of JOHN COUGHLIN, the CP Attorney in Seattle.

As there is no further investigation requested, this matter is being referred upon completion.

DLG:hg  
100-18745  
cc: Boston (100-16321)(Encls.)  
cc: San Francisco (100-25686)(Encls.)

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

15

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: August 22, 1947

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON at Boston, Massachusetts, dated June 28, 1947, in the above-captioned case. It is noted that SHAPLEY received a mailed communication from SIMON O. LESSER, 6601 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., dated April 9, 1947, and one dated April 17, 1947.

The files of this Office reflect a letter to the Boston Office from the Director, dated April 24, 1942, entitled: "OFFICE OF COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION; EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATION." The contents of this letter reflect that LESSER was born April 16, 1908, at Henderson, Kentucky. He was previously employed at the University of Chicago, where he obtained his Ph. B. degree in 1940.

A check of the DIES indices was made by this Office, with negative results.

The report mentioned above also reflected that the subject received a communication from 1684 32nd Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It is noted that this is the residence of WILLIS HARLOW SHAPLEY, subject's son.

According to the above report, subject also has received several communications from the Federation of American Scientists, 1749 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, has advised that Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY is a member of this Federation and, as such, is the recipient of numerous letters containing literature, minutes of meetings, etc.

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b7D

The Federation of American Scientists is composed of over two thousand scientists throughout the United States, including the majority of atomic scientists. The purpose of this organization is the education of the American public on the world significance of atomic energy. It is noted that there are Communist Party members and Communist sympathizers who are members of this organization, but there is no indication that the Federation is under Communistic domination or control. It is noted that the organization has supported the U. S. Government policy on atomic energy. This group, through its member organizations, has been a potent political force in backing atomic legislation, such as the McMAHON Atomic Energy Bill and the appointment of DAVID LILIENTHAL as head of the Atomic Energy Commission.

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FIVE

Letter to the Director

August 22, 1947

WFO 100-17983

The indices of this Office failed to contain any information regarding F. R. MOULTON, 1513-15 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., from whom the subject received several communications in March of 1947, or the Education Liaison Office for India, of 635 F Street, N. W., from whom the subject received a communication dated April 29, 1947.

CC Boston

EHM:mjm  
100-17983

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 28, 1947

FROM : SAC, Houston

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
REFER 5 IS  
Bureau File 100-346291

14  
2820

Re report SA BRENTON S. GORDON, Boston, 6-26-47.

Please be advised that an examination of referenced report reflects that there is only one individual, namely M. M. TRAVIS, Consulting Geologist, 411 Southern Standard Building, Houston, listed under any of the divisions set out in this report. TRAVIS is listed under the division of individuals who have corresponded with Subject SHAPLEY.

This is to advise that the name of M. M. TRAVIS has been checked against the indices of the Houston Office, with negative results.

This matter is considered as referred upon completion to the office of origin.

cc: Boston (100-16321)  
San Francisco (100-25686)

ACH:fg  
100-7761

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EX-25

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mailed

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Diego

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
REFER 5 IS  
~~Bureau File No. 100-346921~~

DATE: August 14, 1947

Rereport SA BRENT S. GORDON, Boston, Massachusetts, 6/28/47, in which it is requested to ascertain identity of the occupant of 4054 Florida Street, San Diego, California.

Investigation determined that an individual by the name of WENDELL BREHAUT BRANT resides at this address with his wife FLORENCE BRANT. It was ascertained that Mr. BRANT is a retired candy maker, having been born May 13, 1894 at Sodus, Minnesota. Mr. BRANT owns his own home at the above address and has resided in San Diego continuously since 1914. He is described as 6' in height, 145 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, dark complexion and having a scar on his left cheek. In registering for Selective Service Mr. BRANT indicated the name of the person always knowing his whereabouts as one GILMAN GIST, 420 West Spruce Street, San Diego, California.

Mr. GIST is the owner of an insurance brokerage in San Diego, a man of considerable means and a highly respected and influential citizen. Information was received through Mr. GIST that Mr. BRANT is a very substantial, moral and trustworthy individual having no connection whatsoever with any subversive philosophies or organization. It was stated that Mr. BRANT is extremely interested in the field of astronomy and spends a considerable portion of his time delving into this field. This possibly might offer an explanation as to why Mr. BRANT was corresponding with the subject in instant case inasmuch as the referenced report indicated that Dr. SHAPLEY is connected with the Harvard Observatory.

A check of the San Diego Division indices of the names of individuals set forth under the caption "Mail Received from Individuals by Field Division Territory" together with a review of the organizations listed under the heading "Mail Received from Organizations Having a Political Character" was made with negative results with the exception of the PGA. The indices revealed that the local San Diego Chapter of the PGA is Communist dominated.

RUC

cc - San Francisco (100-25686)  
cc - Boston (100-16321)  
WAS:dmb  
100-6850

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EX-53

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100-341825-82

*[Handwritten signature]*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

DATE: 9/6/47

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2

~~CONF. INFO.~~

[redacted] advised on September 3, 1947 of a conversation which occurred between HARLOW SHAPLEY and Professor C. LANE (phonetic). LANE advised SHAPLEY he had just returned from the Institute of World Affairs held at Buena (Phonetic). At the latter convention, LANE had held some discussions with BERNARD PARES who exhibited a very friendly attitude toward the Stalin regime and who had entrusted to LANE some messages for HARLOW SHAPLEY. LANE had indicated he was sending a check to the Spanish Refugee Appeal and commented favorably on SHAPLEY's fine work for this organization.

The two men were anxious to meet and learned that both were going to be in Philadelphia on Sunday, September 7, and on Monday, September 8. It was agreed that they would meet on one of these two days in Philadelphia to discuss the Pares conversations. The meeting place, however, was not described.

BERNARD PARES is noted as the author of the only allegedly complete history of Russia. Public documents available locally indicate that Pares is anti-Communist. However, [redacted] has earlier furnished information reflecting that PARES, who is an elderly man, assisted in the launching of Ernest Simmons' biography of Tolstoy in New York City. It is noted that the informant also supplied photographs of Pares in company with officials of the Soviet Embassy on that occasion.

The foregoing is being furnished the Bureau and Philadelphia for informative purposes.

The Philadelphia Office is requested to furnish any additional information which comes to its attention through confidential sources concerning the planned meeting.

BSG:md  
100-16321

cc: Philadelphia (AMSD)

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100-341725-83  
SEP 8 1947

for mass. [signature]

SEP 17 1947

Corrected

cc - Mr. D. M. Ladd  
Liaison Section  
Mr. F. L. Jones

84

September 5, 1947

EX-64

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable William Averell Harriman  
Secretary of Commerce  
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was obtained recently through a source regarded as completely reliable and whose identity cannot be divulged.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, head of the Harvard Observatory, Harvard University, an advocate of free international exchange of atomic information, and a contact of known Communists, was in touch with Aline Harrows of the Progressive Citizens of America Office in New York City. Shapley was seeking information concerning plans and arrangements being made for a "freedom" meeting to be held in New York City in the near future.

Shapley made reference to various sponsors who should be approached and requested to participate in this proposed meeting. Shapley told Miss Harrows that Dr. Harry Grundfest would be a good speaker as he can "give some low-down dirt on FBI actions around the Atomic Energy Commission." Shapley also stated that Miss Harrows should contact Dr. Polba Phillips as she could "give some dope on the scientists and the Atomic Energy Commission and the FBI delays and other things."

Dr. Harry Grundfest is a Russian-born naturalized American citizen employed as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Neurology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He is also Executive Secretary of the American Association of Scientific Workers, which organization in the past has followed the Communist Party line in a number of instances. He is known to have corresponded frequently with scientists who have worked on the atomic bomb project in New Mexico, including Dr. Robert Oppenheimer. He is also known to have been in contact with individuals suspected of being engaged in Soviet espionage activities. He recently indicated that he could arrange with a Polish diplomatic representative for the use of the diplomatic pouch in order to send scientific information out of this country without detection by Government authorities. (100-364195-76 and 196)

Dr. Polba Phillips is an American-born citizen and is regarded by authorities as one of the top physicists in this country. She is Executive Secretary of the Federation of Atomic Scientists and former Treasurer of the American Association of Scientific Workers. She has spoken publicly urging the release of atomic secrets and criticized the security regulations imposed on atomic information. She is also a close associate of Dr. Harry Grundfest. She attended Brooklyn College, she reportedly distributed Communist literature.

(100-346738-1)

FLJ:edm

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

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Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom right of the page.



Miss Barrows told Dr. Chapley that tentative plans were for the holding of a "freedom" program at New York City on either October 25 or 26, 1947, and that plans were being made to have people of the theater and the literary arts represented on the stage for this program. The names of Lillian Hellman, a pro-Russians writer, and Angus Cameron of Little, Brown and Company were mentioned as the type they wanted for the program. The name of Archibald MacLeish was mentioned as a possible sponsor.

Dr. Chapley suggested that a good speaker for the program would be James H. Newman, whom he described as the Washington Editor of the magazine "New Republic" and one of those Government employees who "went out when Wallace went out, naturally." He described Newman as a professional lobbyist, among other things, who knows the "inside dirt."

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
 FROM : SAC, Boston  
 SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: August 29, 1947

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

CONF. INFT.

[redacted] advised that on August 28, 1947 HARLOW SHAPLEY contacted ALICE BARROWS at New York City, who it is believed is associated with the Progressive Citizens of America office at New York City. SHAPLEY sought information from Miss BARROWS regarding plans and arrangements being made for a "freedom" meeting to be held in New York City in the near future.

In the course of the conversation with Miss BARROWS, SHAPLEY made reference to various sponsors who should be approached and requested to participate in this proposed "freedom" meeting. SHAPLEY stated to BARROWS that HARRY GRUNDFEST would be a good speaker as he can "give some lowdown dirt on F.B.I. actions around the atomic energy commission." SHAPLEY further stated that BARROWS should contact MELBA PHILLIPS as she could "give some dope on the scientists and atomic energy commission and the F.B.I. delays and other things."

In the course of her conversation with SHAPLEY, Miss BARROWS said that tentative plans were for the holding of a "freedom" program at New York City on either October 25th or 26th, 1947; and that plans were being made to have people of the theatre and the literary arts represented on the stage for this program. Mentioned as people of the type wanted for the Program were LILLIAN HELLMAN and ANGUS CAMERON.

Miss BARROWS told SHAPLEY that a "freedom" program committee meeting might be held on September 8, 1947 and that HARLOW SHAPLEY should be there for that meeting.

They discussed a list of sponsors for this proposed "freedom" meeting and mentioned ARCHIBALD MCLEISH as a possible sponsor for this "freedom" program.

Miss BARROWS told SHAPLEY that possibly JULIAN HUXLEY, the British scientist, might be induced to appear on this program as he would be "a good one to speak on the international aspects of the Truman loyalty order." SHAPLEY stated that in the event HUXLEY could not

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&  
INDEXED

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100-346753-107

be in New York City on October 25 or 26, 1947, a good man to serve as a substitute for HUXLEY would be one JANUS BERGERS, described by SHAPLEY as a Dutchman who has just written an essay on "rights of man" and a scientist of renown, connected with UNESCO, who is also a professor of Hydrodynamics.

SHAPLEY also told BARROWS that for the October 25 or 26, 1947 proposed "freedom" rally a good speaker for such a program would be JAMES NEWMAN if "he would do it." SHAPLEY identified NEWMAN as Washington editor of the New Republic and as having been one of those employed in a Government department who went out when WALLACE went out "naturally." SHAPLEY stated that NEWMAN would be a good one to report on the facts of the "loyalty order" as he would be a former Government employee who has left the Government. SHAPLEY said that NEWMAN was a man of approximately 50 years of age and a professional lobbyist among other things, who knows the inside dirt."

BARROWS and SHAPLEY discussed the possibility of having HENRY WALLACE appear at the "freedom" program proposed for October in New York City; and SHAPLEY said, "We must be careful to remember that if we involve WALLACE in a meeting of this sort, it will be taken as a political trick of the WALLACE progressives. Without WALLACE, there would be more sincerity but less publicity."

Miss BARROWS told SHAPLEY that she had already heard from Mrs. EDWARD G. ROBINSON, wife of film actor EDWARD G. ROBINSON, and he had stated that he would speak at the October "freedom" rally.

SHAPLEY told BARROWS that he would send her a letter in which he would submit his suggestions for sponsors for the coming meeting, apparently scheduled to be held on or about October 25 or 26, 1947 at New York City.

SHAPLEY advised Miss BARROWS in his conversation of August 28, 1947 that he was holding a dinner for HENRY WALLACE at Harvard on October 3, 1947.

The Bureau and the New York Office will be kept currently informed of any further information regarding the meeting described in this letter which may come to the Boston Office through its confidential sources.

A check of the indices of the Boston Office reveals that ALICE PRENTISS BARROWS, according to the Chicago Office, has previously been employed in Chicago by the Abraham Lincoln School, and more recently was employed by the Progressive Citizens of America in Chicago.

RWD:AK  
100-16321

cc: New York

## OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

☒ Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
☒ Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

☐ See Me \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Note and Return \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ For Your Recommendation \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ What are the facts? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

What do we  
 have on Grundfest  
 & Phillips?

(2) Send summary  
 of this letter to  
 Orestal &  
 Hariman.

ENCLOSURE

311177

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 9, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY--R

There are being forwarded to the Boston Office one negative and one copy of a photograph of SHAPLEY, which appears in "One World Or None," published in 1946. There is an article written by SHAPLEY in this booklet which is devoted to his views on the use of Atomic Energy. One copy of the negative and photograph of SHAPLEY are being retained in the files of this office.

CC: Boston (Encl.)

RGG:GH

100-17983

100-341825-85  
RECORDED

EX-25

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 19, 1947

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
REFER 5 IS  
Bureau File 100-346921

Reference report Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON,  
June 28, 1947, at Boston, Massachusetts.

There is no record in our files regarding A. R.  
PEARBY, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia, who is listed as  
having directed personal letters to SHAPLEY. RUC.

CC: San Francisco (100-25686)  
Boston (100-16321)

SBD:VH  
100-7542

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&  
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76

100-341825-87  
IF IB II  
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224  
AUG 27 1947

EX 168

*[Handwritten signature]*

SAC, Boston

October 2, 1947

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY; JENNIE MOHR, aka Jenka Mohr  
SECURITY MATTER - R.

Reurlet September 15, 1947.

The information contained in your letter reflects that [redacted] advised that Mohr had access to White House personnel and through these connections she had been able to advise Shapley of political developments which concerned his activities.

b2  
b7D

Prior to the Bureau's furnishing this information to interested Government agencies, it is believed desirable that you recontact [redacted] and secure more specific information regarding Mohr's contacts in the White House and, if possible, ascertain specifically what information she secured.

You are requested to expedite the investigation of this matter.

100-341825 - 88

EHM/de

*11/21/47  
Letter to Boston  
re delinquency  
D. Egan  
12/17/47  
J. Edgar Hoover  
Egan*

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

|                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| COMMUNICATIONS SECTION          |
| MAILED 5                        |
| ★ OCT 3 1947 P.M.               |
| FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION |
| U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE     |

*File  
Spec  
Egan*

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9-15-47

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY; JENNIE MOHR aka Jenka Mohr  
SECURITY MATTER (R)

[REDACTED] advised in early July, 1945 that one JENKA MOHR, believed by the informant to be employed in the Women's Division of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., had been employed in times past by HARLOW SHAPLEY at the Harvard Observatory. The informant stated that since leaving the Observatory MOHR has maintained a close liaison with SHAPLEY and his assistant BART BOK.

[REDACTED] advised that at the Harvard Observatory comments have been made from time to time by SHAPLEY's present secretary and other employees that MOHR has had access to White House personnel. Through these connections she has been able to advise SHAPLEY of political developments which concern his own activities in the PCA, ARI and numerous scientific organizations.

Both informants alleged that MOHR is a "leftist" politically and that she has a brother-in-law who is one of the founders of the Consumers League.

As a result of the foregoing information, the Boston Office directed a letter to the Washington Field Division in an effort to identify MOHR. The following information was received from the Washington Field Division by letter dated August 13, last:

The United States Department of Labor records reflect that JENNIE MOHR's services were terminated there as of June 27, 1947, due to a reduction in force. Her personnel file reflects that MOHR, a Jewess, was born December 19, 1901, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, the daughter of MORRIS MOHR of Los Angeles, California, who was born at Hersogovina, Austria-Hungary in 1860. Her mother ANNE SURANSKY, who was born at Souvalk, Poland, in 1862, is now deceased. JENNIE MOHR's present residence is 9119 Flower Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. She is single. She attended the University of Washington from 1921 to 1925, receiving a BA degree in 1924 and an MA degree in 1925 with majors in Philosophy and Psychology. She attended Radcliffe during 1927 and 1928, studying Philosophy. She attended the Teachers' College at Columbia University from 1940 to 1942, receiving a PhD degree in Adult Education. She entered on duty with the Department of Labor as an Assistant Economic Analyst in the Women's Division on November 25, 1942, at a salary of \$2,600 per annum. After attaining some field experience at Chicago and Seattle she worked in Washington. Her annual efficiency reports with the exception of her last one were all very good. Her last one was excellent. Her salary at the time of termination in June of 1947 was \$4,524.80.

Prior employment of JENNIE MOHR was given as follows:

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15 SEP 17 1947



February of 1942 to October of 1942, Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Clifton, New Jersey, personnel

September of 1941 to January of 1942, Consumers League of New York, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City

February of 1941 to June of 1941, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., Statistics Laboratory

December of 1939 to February of 1941 and also during August of 1941, Readability Laboratory, Teachers College, Columbia University.

April 1939 to November of 1939, Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Computing Bureau

September of 1927 to March of 1939, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., Scientific Research and Assistant to Dr. Harlow Chapley, Supervising and Planning Work and Research Assistance. (She left due to inadequate salary and to change field).

JENNIE MOHR has a brother-in-law, ~~CARL~~ RAUSHENBUSH, of 85 Marquant Avenue, Bronxville, New York, who is employed at the United States Employment Services Office in New York City, New York.

JENNIE MOHR is described as follows:

|                  |                                        |
|------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Name             | JENNIE MOHR                            |
| Residence        | 9119 Flower Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. |
| Former Residence | 136 East 21 Street, Paterson, N. J.    |
| Sex              | Female                                 |
| Race             | White                                  |
| Nationality      | American Jewess                        |
| Height           | 5'3"                                   |
| Weight           | 120                                    |
| Marital Status   | Single                                 |
| Occupation       | Statistician                           |
| Hair             | Black                                  |
| Eyes             | Dark                                   |
| Complexion       | Dark                                   |
| Features         | Negroid                                |

The foregoing information has been furnished the Bureau so that this individual's name may be properly indexed for future reference and for record purposes in view of the alleged connections with White House personnel.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. IADD

FROM : E. G. Fitch

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY, INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
\*COSMIC RAY - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: September 6, 1947

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to a letter to the Director from the SAC at Boston in the above captioned matter dated July 24, 1947, which indicates that the Boston Field Division has ascertained through confidential sources that one Paul Hollister had discussed cosmic ray research with Harlow Shapley. The memorandum indicates that Harvard University in cooperation with other schools is operating a station devoted to cosmic ray research at Climax, Arizona. It indicates that the Bureau has not advised Boston that this research is vital to the national defense of the United States or is classified as "secret" by the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. F. L. Jones of the Internal Security Section has requested the Liaison Section to make inquiries to ascertain whether or not this research is considered as classified. This matter has been discussed by Special Agent S. W. Reynolds of the Liaison Section with Colonel H. H. Mole of the Intelligence Division of the War Department. Colonel Mole advised Mr. Reynolds that he would check into this matter and advise.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended this memorandum be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for their information.

37 SEP 19 1947

SWR:hrh

100- -89

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 #43  
 EX-29

5-003

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd *DL*  
 FROM : L. G. Fitch *EGF*  
 SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
 COSMIC RAY - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: September 9,  
 1947

2819

Reference is made to a letter to the Director from the SAC at Boston in the above captioned matter, dated July 24, 1947, which indicates that the Boston Field Division has ascertained through confidential sources that one Paul Hollister had discussed cosmic ray research with Harlow Shapley. The memorandum indicates that Harvard University in cooperation with other schools is operating a station devoted to cosmic ray research at Climax, Arizona. It indicates that the Bureau has not advised Boston that this research is vital to the national defense of the United States or is classified as "secret" by the War and Navy Departments.

Pursuant to the request of Supervisor Jones, Mr. Dick Wilson of ONI was requested to determine whether or not this project was vital to the national defense or is classified "secret" by the Navy Department. Mr. Wilson stated that he would check into this matter and advise.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended the above memorandum be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for the attention of Supervisor Jones.

JFD:OME

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100-341825 90

File 9  
7-9

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1451907-001

Total Deleted Page(s) = 54

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Page 75 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 76 ~ Duplicate;  
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**United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation**

Boston, Massachusetts

July 7, 1947



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL  
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE**

RE: Title **DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY**  
60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.  
Character of Case Internal Security - C  
Field Office **Boston**  
Symbol Number    
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or  
Microphone) **Technical**

b7E

1. Subject's name and address:

**HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.  
Tel. - KIRKland 1339**

2. Location of technical operation:

**Boston Office**

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized February 20, 1947 - Installed March 4, 1947  
(temporarily disconnected 5/15/47 - reinstalled 6/10/47)

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

  installed 10/30/46 on Subject's Office in  
the Harvard Observatory

b7E

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R 83 JAN 4 1960**

**RECORDED**

**INDEXED**

**51 EX-29**

-341825-91

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved: This source furnished information on June 19 reflecting the PCA plan to "capture" the Democratic Party and nominate Wallace for the Vice Presidency or bolt. The informant's coverage "scooped" the columnists by two weeks. The data was furnished Bureau by P&C letter. Additional information in reports reflects Shapley's contacts with Russian officials.

*Jim*

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

|                |                          |                    |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Cost - Mileage | \$7.50                   | ) for leased lines |
| 2 loops @ \$3  | 6.00                     |                    |
|                | <u>\$13.50</u> per month |                    |

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

  
E.A. SOUCY, SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson     | ..... |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | ..... |
| Mr. Clegg      | ..... |
| Mr. Glavin     | ..... |
| Mr. Ladd       | ..... |
| Mr. Nichols    | ..... |
| Mr. Rosen      | ..... |
| Mr. Tracy      | ..... |
| Mr. Carson     | ..... |
| Mr. Egan       | ..... |
| Mr. Gurnea     | ..... |
| Mr. Harbo      | ..... |
| Mr. Hendon     | ..... |
| Mr. Pennington | ..... |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | ..... |
| Mr. Nease      | ..... |
| Miss Gandy     | ..... |

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

In view of Dr. Shapley's Communistic contacts, particularly in the scientific field at Harvard University, it is recommended that this technical surveillance be continued for another sixty days.

*PK*

*sig  
spec*

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

*OK ✓  
EW*



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Boston, Massachusetts

July 7, 1947

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. \_\_\_\_\_

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL  
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title HARLOW SHAPLEY

Character of Case Internal Security - R

Field Office Boston

Symbol Number           

Type of Surveillance: (Technical or  
Microphone) Technical

~~CONF. INFO~~

b7E

1. Subject's name and address:

HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.  
(Harvard Observatory)

2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Office

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized 10/23/46 - Installed 10/30/46  
(discontinued temporarily 5/15/47 - reinstalled 6/10/47)

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

Installation            on residence at same address - 3/4/47

~~CONF. INFO~~

b7E

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&

INDEXED

EX-46

81

1947

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved: This installation has furnished information on the PCA, analyzing its strength and plans in the U.S.; information on the plans of Henry Wallace in conjunction with Shapley; the efforts of personnel in the Harvard Observatory on "cosmic Ray" and the efforts of Shapley to assist Russians in entering the USA. Data has been furnished the Bureau by P & C letters.



6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

\$16.50 per month for leased lines

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

  
E.A. SOUCY  
SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

In view of Dr. Shapley's Communistic contacts, particularly in the scientific field at Harvard University, it is recommended that this technical surveillance be continued for another sixty days.

2-9  
~~JAC~~

Ph

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

OK  
EAV V.

Boston File No. 100-16321  
Bureau File No. 100-  
RE: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
REF R 5-16

DEFINITION:

This case is listed as one of the 20 most important Security Matter investigations in the Boston Office. The Subject, DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, is Director, Harvard University Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts as a scientist of international reputation. Shapley has contact with many scientists of the USSR and has been a constant advocate of closer collaboration with the scientists of that country. Shapley has also been extremely active in the work of the PCA in the United States as well as being intimate with many persons in whom the Bureau has a concern in connection with its responsibilities with regard to the country's internal security. This case has received constant attention and is followed very closely with the Bureau being continually advised of the activities of Subject Shapley. A review of this case fails to indicate that the Bureau has been furnished a detailed description of Subject, HARLOW SHAPLEY.

EXPLANATION:

It is noted that no description has been furnished to the Bureau in this case and a description will be furnished the Bureau.

Inspection  
Boston Office  
Date: 9/18/47  
SAC, F.A.SOLBY

100-3

1000

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FEI

DATE: August 4, 1947

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLO STANLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
REFER 5 IS  
(Bureau file 100-346921)

Re Boston report dated 6/28/47.

On page 6 of reference report appeared addresses within the Baltimore Division. With respect to Room 304, Medical Arts Building, Baltimore 1, Maryland, the building directory shows that a suite consisting of Rooms 304 through 307 is occupied by the following doctors: JOSEPH CARLE MOORE, FRANK R. FORD, CHARLES T. MOHR, FRANK W. REYNOLDS. Indices of the Baltimore Office fail to reflect any pertinent information on these persons.

With reference to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] indices of the Baltimore Office reflect that a [REDACTED] is listed as a source of information.

b7D

The address of 6404 Hampshire No., Hyattsville, Md., was determined by Special Agent PAUL D. EARNEST through Mr. FRED DENNEY, Superintendent of Mails, Hyattsville, to be non-existent. Mr. DENNEY stated that there is a section of Hyattsville known as Hampshire Knolls which contains the following addresses that might be pertinent:

6404 Medley Drive listed to persons by the name of DUCCI and POPPEN.  
6404 Flanders Drive listed to one BACCA.  
6404 Elliott Place listed to one CALDER.  
6404 Knollbrook listed to one LUCIANO.

Indices of the Baltimore Office contain no pertinent information concerning any of these persons.

On page 32 of reference report was set forth the Maryland Progressive Citizens of America, 15 South Gay Street, Baltimore, 2, Maryland. With respect to this organization, the file of the Baltimore Office pertaining to same indicates that it is Communist-dominated in this locality. The address of 15 South Gay Street used as its mailing address is the office of the Multi-Service Associates, a business operated by one WALTER C. MANANON, a reported Communist and active trade unionist, and THELMA VERENDE, a known Communist.

This matter is being RUC'd.

RSP:mhp  
100-12423

RECORDED

INDEXED

cc: San Francisco (100-25636)  
Boston (100-16321)

EX-34

33 AUG 12 1947

100-341825-92X  
FBI  
36-46 5.1947

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 28, 1947.

FROM : SAC, Honolulu

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
Internal Security - R.  
(Bureau file No. 100-346921-)

2818

REFER 5-1S.

Reference report of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon, Boston, Mass., dated 6/28/47, indicating mail received by subject from the following individuals residing within the Honolulu Division:

F. W. HARTMAN, University of Hawaii  
GREGG M. SINCLAIR, President, University of Hawaii  
LENORA N. BILGER, University of Hawaii

The indices of this office reflect the following information concerning each of the above-named individuals:

F. W. HARTMAN, University of Hawaii - no record.

GREGG M. SINCLAIR -

GREGG MANNERS SINCLAIR, President of the University of Hawaii, was the subject of an investigation in 1940 by this office, following the receipt of information that he was extremely pro-Japanese. It was stated that he was a noted Japanese scholar and had spent many years in Japan studying and teaching. An investigation conducted as a result of this complaint, while not extensive, failed to develop any information substantiating the allegation that SINCLAIR was pro-Japanese or un-American. A review of this file reflects no derogatory information.

A memorandum dated February 26, 1942, on the subject of KOREAN COMBUSTION, submitted by HENRY D. APPENZELIER, Interpreter, to BYRON M. MEURLOTT, Major, Lieutenant, Military Intelligence, indicates that SINCLAIR appeared at the UNITED KOREAN COMMITTEE office with a Dr. CHANG SOON KIM, suggesting that this was the time to present the Korean case to the United States public through organized propaganda work. Informant stated, "I understand that he (Sinclair) offered to help in such work and mentioned a possible figure of cost." There is no further information concerning this incident.

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100-341825-92X1  
34 SEP 2 1947

SEP 10 1947

Handwritten signature/initials

Director, FBI.

8/28/47

LENORA N. ~~BILGER~~ nee ~~Neufer~~ - *Lenora N.*

A report of an investigation by F. ROY JOHNSTON, Honolulu Police Reserve, to Major DOUGLAS KING, Assistant Chief of Police, dated August 9, 1943, concerning the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, noted that Dr. BILGER, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Hawaii, and her husband, Dr. EARL M. ~~BILGER~~, also connected with the University of Hawaii, were scheduled to speak at an Institute of Pacific Relations meeting. They were apparently active in this organization at that time. The files of this office further contained an announcement that Dr. BILGER was to talk on "Science and the War" on May 28, 1942, at the YMCA under the auspices of the University Adult Education Division and the YMCA. Special Agent John Condon attended this lecture and reported that no political or controversial opinions were expressed by Dr. BILGER.

It is noted that she is a member of the Hawaii Employment Relations Board but no information has been received indicating that this organization is a Communist Party front or is infiltrated by Communist Party members.

A review of the references contained in this office on Dr. BILGER'S husband, EARL M. BILGER, contain the information that he was alleged to have been an ardent Nazi. It was stated that he made a trip to Germany in 1938 with his family. Subsequent investigation conducted by Military Intelligence, which during the war had investigative jurisdiction in such matters, failed to verify any allegation that EARL M. BILGER was pro-Nazi.

The foregoing includes all information contained in the files of this office concerning these individuals and this matter is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

JPO'B:PB  
100-4879

cc: Boston (100-0-16321)  
San Francisco (100-0-25686)

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 18, 1947

FROM : *D* SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
REFER 5 IS *100-341825*  
(Bureau file *100-346921*)

2817

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON, dated June 28, 1947, at Boston, Massachusetts, concerning the captioned Subject.

Please be advised that the indices of the Miami Field Division fail to reflect any information concerning those persons set out in referenced report who are said to have corresponded with Dr. SHAPLEY.

cc - SAC, Boston (100-16321)  
SAC, San Francisco (100-25686)

JRB:mep  
100-10576

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*100-341825-9242*

*209*

FEB 15 1962 *SP.2*

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 2, 1947

DIRECTOR, FBI

DR. HENRY SHAPLEY, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Information has been brought to our attention from a highly confidential, although thoroughly reliable source, to the effect that the above-named individual was contacted on October 1, 1947 by one Jeffrey White, a student of the Harvard University. White is known to be a member of the American Youth for Democracy and of the John Reed Club at Harvard. Shapley, you will recall, is a professor of Harvard University and is active in many alleged Communist front groups.

During the course of the conversation our source learned that White informed Shapley that the Attorney General was scheduled to speak at a dedication ceremony at Northeastern University in the next week. In addition White advised that the Attorney General was scheduled to make an appearance concerning the tour of the Freedom Train.

White informed Shapley that a letter was being composed by a group of students from various universities in the greater Boston area pointing out certain facts concerning alleged violations of the civil liberties of certain individuals. White, as representative of the Harvard Liberal Union, solicited Shapley to sign the letter. Shapley declined because he was already committed to heavy participation in the New York City Progressive Citizens of America meeting on the same subject to be held on October 25 and 26, 1947.

Shapley pointed out that the publicity in this particular matter might confuse the issues and hurt the New York meetings. In his discussion White pointed out that the letter was to be an "open letter" and would be furnished to the press.

In the event additional information is received concerning this matter, it will be brought to your attention immediately.

(This information was received from an authorized technical surveillance on Dr. Shapley.)

JEM:AM

SENT PER [ ]  
TIME [ ]  
DATE [ ]  
BY [ ]

Tolson  
E. A. Tamm  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Egan  
Gurnea  
Harbo  
Mohr  
Pennington  
Quinn Tamm  
Nease  
Gandy



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 1 1947

TELETYPE

*Edlin*

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson     | ✓ |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | ✓ |
| Mr. Clegg      | ✓ |
| Mr. Glavin     | ✓ |
| Mr. Ladd       | ✓ |
| Mr. Nichols    | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen      | ✓ |
| Mr. Tracy      | ✓ |
| Mr. Egan       | ✓ |
| Mr. Gurnea     | ✓ |
| Mr. Harbo      | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr       | ✓ |
| Mr. Pennington | ✓ |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | ✓ |
| Mr. Nease      | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy     | ✓ |

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON 3 1 1.13 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS- R. [REDACTED] THIS DATE ADVISED b7E  
THAT JEFFREY WHITE, HARVARD STUDENT, AND KNOWN MEMBER OF THE AYD AND  
JOHN REED CLUBS AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY TODAY ADVISED HARLOW SHAPLEY, THAT  
ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM CLARK IS SPEAKING AT A DEDICATION OF A BUILDING  
AT NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY IN THE NEXT WEEK. HE WILL ALSO MAKE AN  
APPEARANCE CONCERNING THE TOUR OF THE FREEDOM TRAIN. A LETTER IS BEING  
COMPOSED BY A GROUP OF STUDENTS FROM VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES IN THE GREATER  
BOSTON AREA POINTING OUT FACTS ALLEGING VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES  
IN INDIVIDUAL CASES. WHITE, AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HARVARD LIBERAL  
UNION, SOLICITED SHAPLEY TO SIGN THE LETTER. SHAPLEY DECLINED BECAUSE  
HE IS ALREADY COMMITTED TO HEAVY PARTICIPATION IN THE NYC PCA MEETING  
ON THE SAME TOPICS, OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE AND TWENTY SIX, NEXT. SHAPLEY  
POINTED OUT THAT PUBLICITY IN THIS PARTICULAR MATTER MIGHT CONFUSE THE  
ISSUES AND HURT THE NY MEETING. WHITE NOTED THAT THE LETTER WILL BE AN  
OPEN LETTER AND FURNISHED TO THE PRESS. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WILL BE  
TRANSMITTED AS RAPIDLY AS IT CAN BE OBTAINED. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE  
FOREGOING WOULD BE OF INTEREST TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

END

BS R 3 WA

*Memo Atty Gen  
9:30 M 10-12-47*

SOUCY

*cc: Mr. Ladd*

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 04-19-2010

94

October 9, 1947

RECORDED

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Information has been brought to my attention from a most reliable source that the Progressive Citizens of America is contemplating holding a "Town Meeting for Freedom" in New York City on October 25 and 26, 1947, which will culminate in demonstrations and a general meeting at the Madison Square Garden. The exact nature of the Garden demonstrations and meeting is as yet unknown. However, this source has reported that the meeting generally will attack the Government's loyalty order program and the investigation of scientific personnel by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies of the Government. (S) (U)

As the result of a contact had between Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Alice Barrows of the Progressive Citizens of America office in New York City, the following statement was agreed upon and is being issued to the press and interested persons as an invitation in the name of Harlow Shapley to attend the aforementioned conferences. (S) (U)

"The need for our conference on October 25 and 26 is suddenly emphasized by the typical, vociferous smear attack on Hans Eisler. We now see that the Un-American Activities Committee apparently will follow the Hitler pattern of claiming that art is subversive and that in America also we may be justified in destroying paintings, musical compositions and works of literature.

"One of the definite assignments of the conference will be to examine the attack on this well known Hollywood composer.

"If this attack on Hans Eisler is made even in part on his (because of his) relationship to his brother, are we not all in imminent danger. For instance, I, myself, might be assailed because a relative of mine was a Revolutionary who opposed violently the prevailing form of Government. His name was Allan Shapley and he died along with many others for a social cause, but now they have statues erected in honor of such Revolutionaries whose activities began in the year 1776."

Through this same source it was ascertained that efforts are being made on the part of these two individuals to have someone in New York City contact Dr. Alvin S. Johnson, now President emeritus of the New School for Social Research, who recently received considerable publicity in connection with his attempts to assist Hans Eisler to enter the United States. Johnson was being sought in order to secure his assistance in putting the program over. According to Shapley, Johnson at the present time is working very hard on a program to gain admission into the United States of displaced persons. According to this source, these individuals have indicated that the approach to Johnson be along the lines of a suggestion that it would be of little use to bring displaced persons into the United States if they were immediately to be subjected to the witch hunts of the Government and Congressional Committees. (S) (U)

JJC:WMM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Shapley has also instructed that some qualified research worker in the field of art comb the press records for references to Hitler's attack on art and science in his ascension to power in Nazi Germany. The research should be directed particularly to finding reported news items reflecting that the work done in Germany is identical in character with that currently being done by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (S) (U)

It was determined further that one of the sessions of this conference will be devoted to the freedom of science and scientific workers from the restraining influences of Government investigations. Three topics will be covered in this particular panel forum. The first is Science and Secrecy. The second is Science and the Loyalty Order, and the third is the Future Freedom for Science. (S) (U)

Originally, Shapley had been designated as Chariman of this forum. It was agreed that it would be more profitable to the organization if he were the principal speaker on the third topic cited above. The general nature of this speech will be to propose a course of action which will satisfy both scientists and the Government. (S) (U)

This same source has indicated that Shapley and Barrows agreed that Theodor Rosebury would be asked to act as Chairman of this panel forum. It is to be noted that Rosebury is an active leader in the New York City Chapter of the American Association of Scientific Workers, an organization affiliated with the World Federation of Scientific Workers, which is under the leadership of Joliot-Curie, son of Madame Curie and reported to be a Communist. The American Association of Scientific Workers has been reported as being infiltrated by pro-Communist and/or pro-Soviet scientific personnel. (S) (U)

As you will recall, considerable information, both in the form of reports and memoranda, has been furnished to the Department on the captioned organization (The Progressive Citizens of America), reflecting the Communist character of this group. This organization has received the support of the Communist Party since its inception. Its program has followed on many issues very closely that of the Communist Party. Its original cochairmen were Jo Davidson and Dr. Frank Kingdon. Davidson has been reported by an extremely reliable source as a Communist. Kingdon has been affiliated with numerous organizations known to have been infiltrated or under the influence of Communists and Communist sympathizers.

Director, FBI

SAC, Boston

RE: WILLIAM J. BROWN  
ET AL (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

13-1-47

AT BOSTON ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to earlier Boston letters which have recited available information concerning the celebration "Town Meeting for Freedom" to be sponsored by the PCA in New York City. (C) (U)

It has now been ascertained this event will occur in New York City on October 25-26, next and will culminate in demonstrations at the Madison Square Garden, according to information received from confidential informants. The exact nature of the Garden demonstration is not known at the moment but it is known that the meeting generally will attack the Government's loyalty order program and the investigation of scientific personnel by this and other agencies. (C) (U)

On September 25, 1947 [ ] advised of a number of conversations between a person believed to be ARTHUR BARROWS of the PCA office in New York City and Mr. W. S. BAY. As a result of these conferences the following statement was agreed upon and is being issued to the press and interested persons as an invitation in the name of Mr. SBA BAY to attend the aforementioned conferences. The statement follows: (C) (U)

"The need for our conference on October 25 and 26 is suddenly emphasized by the typical, vociferous mass attack on Hans Eisler. We now see that the American Activities Committee apparently will follow the Hitler pattern of claiming that art is subversive and that in America also we may be justified in destroying paintings, musical compositions and works of literature.

"One of the definite assignments of the conference will be to examine the attack on this well known Hollywood composer.

If this attack on Hans Eisler is made even in part on his (because of his) relations up to his brother, are we not all in imminent danger. For instance, I, myself, might be assailed because a relative of mine was a revolutionary who opposed violently the prevailing form of government. His name was Allan

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SPG/bja/ga  
2/1/85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Shapley and he died along with many others for a social cause, but now they have statues erected in honor of such revolutionaries whose activities began in the year 1776. "

From these same conversations it was further learned that efforts are being made to have someone in New York City contact one ALVIN J. JENSEN (phonetic) in order to secure his assistance in putting the program over. JENSEN commented that JENSEN at the moment is working very hard on a program to gain admission into the United States for displaced persons and if approached along this line might willingly participate. The approach should apparently be on the suggestion that it would be of little use to bring displaced persons into the United States if they were immediately to be subjected to the witch-hunts of government and Congressional agencies. (S) (U)

SEARLEY also instructed that some qualified research worker in the field of art should comb the press record for references to Hitler's attack on art and science in his ascension to power in Nazi Germany. The research should be directed particularly to finding reported news items reflecting that the work done in Germany by Hitler is identical in character with that currently being done by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (S) (U)

It was determined further that one of the sessions of this conference will be devoted to the Freedom of Science and Scientific Workers from the restraining influences of government investigations. Three topics will be covered in this particular panel forum. The first is Science and Secrecy. The second is Science and the Loyalty Order and the third is the Future of Freedom for Science. (S) (U)

Originally, SEARLEY had been designated as the man of this forum. It was agreed that it would be more profitable to the organization if he were the principal speaker on the third topic cited above. The general nature of this speech will be to propose a course of action which will satisfy both scientists and the Government. (S) (U)

There was a considerable amount of discussion about who the chairman of this panel forum would be. It was finally agreed that THEODORE ROSEBURY would be the outstanding choice. It is noted that Rosebury is an active leader in the New York chapter of the American Association of Scientific Workers and that he is the person who released the widely discussed report on biological warfare at the last National Committee meeting of this organization in Chicago in May, 1947. (S) (U)

In the course of determining Rosebury as the logical chairman, the following persons were reported by Miss HANCOCK to have been previously suggested for work in this panel by SEARLEY: RUTH B. L. (subject of a Boston I. (C) case); L. B. L. of the University of Pennsylvania; J. C. L. (subject of a pending I. and C. case in Boston); L. B. L. (active leader of the NAACP and the International Women's Congress); L. B. L. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(phonetic), Professor of Biochemistry at Columbia University; JACOB ARON  
of Science Service, Washington, D. C.; EVERETT CRAIG CHURCH; HENRY CLYDE,  
RAYMOND (A. C.); GAIL HILL; THORNTON and BLANKLEY (the names following  
Keltfish are all phonetically spelled). (S) (U)

Throughout these conversations BLANKLEY exhibited a marked tendency to avoid  
committing the organization and the conference to a defense of the subject.  
He noted that there was a considerable amount of purported documentary evidence  
available in the press tending to definitively prove ALGER HISS's Communist  
connections. He, therefore, did not wish to see himself placed in the position  
of defending a known Communist. (S) (U)

Great stress was laid upon the use of the word "examine" in the statement  
set forth above. (S) (U)

The foregoing information has been set forth for the completion of the  
Bureau's and New York's files. It is assumed that the New York office will  
cover this conference. Additional information will be transmitted as received.

END  
100-16318

cc: 100-16321  
100-17742

cc: New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Boston

October 2, 1947

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In connection with your inquiry regarding Shapley being considered as a Special Emissary of the State Department to Russia, you are advised that this matter was taken up with the State Department and they have advised that they have no information concerning this.

For your information, there recently appeared in the Washington Post newspaper of August 18, 1947 an article entitled "UNESCO's U. S. COMMISSION TO MEET September 11 - - -." The article stated that Milton S. Eisenhower, Chairman of the United States National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Culture Organization "yesterday called a commission meeting for September 11-13 at Chicago." The article reflected that the commission would discuss the reconstruction and rehabilitation of schools in war-devastated areas, exchange of students and teachers and the Paris conference on a world-wide radio network. The article continued by stating that Eisenhower had listed eight replacements in the commission's existing membership, together with the organization which they would represent.

It is noted that the name of Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory, Boston, American Association for the Advancement of Science, was listed as one of the last replacements to the commission's existing membership.

EHM/de

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F B I

EX-65

55 OCT 6 1947

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 5

OCT 2 1947 P.M.

Tolson  
E. A. Tamm  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Egan  
Gurnea  
Harbo  
Mohr  
Pennington  
Quinn Tamm  
Nease  
Gandy



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Boston, Massachusetts  
September 9, 1947

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL  
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title **HARLOW SHAPLEY**

Character of Case **Internal Security - R**  
Field Office **Boston**  
Symbol Number **[REDACTED]**  
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or  
Microphone) **Technical**

b7E

1. Subject's name and address:

**HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.**  
**(Harvard Observatory)**

2. Location of technical operation:

**Boston Office**

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

**Authorized 10/23/46 - Installed 10/30/46**  
**(discontinued temporarily 5/15/47 - reinstalled 6/10/47)**

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

**Installation [REDACTED] on residence at same address - 3/4/47**

b7E

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INDEXED

74

100-341825-96  
32 OCT 9 1947

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved: Subject's participation in and assistance in planning attack on Bureau and U.S. Govt. at meeting in NYC circum 10/30/47 made known; Subject's activity in planning appearance of Henry Wallace under PCA sponsorship in N.E. revealed; contacts with visiting foreign scientists identified. Foregoing and additional data furnished Bureau under confidential letters.

58-101-10 2-466



6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

\$16.50 per month for leased lines

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

  
E.A. SOUCY, SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

In view of the numerous contacts of Shapley with various other scientists and in view of the fact that this surveillance has been particularly helpful in ascertaining the views being expressed by Shapley and his associate scientists relative to the internationalism of atomic energy, it is recommended that this surveillance be continued.

*Ellen*

*Sh*

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

*OS  
SA/V*



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Boston, Massachusetts  
September 9, 1947

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL  
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.  
Character of Case Internal Security - C  
Field Office Boston  
Symbol Number ACONE INET    
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or  
Microphone) Technical

b7E

1. Subject's name and address:

HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.  
Tel. - Kirkland 1339

2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Office

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized February 20, 1947 - Installed March 4, 1947  
(temporarily disconnected 5/15/47 - reinstalled 6/10/47)

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

ACONE INET   installed 10/30/46 on Subject's Office in  
the Harvard Observatory

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EX-44

74/100-341825-97

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved: Subject's efforts to aid Kirtley Mather and others to obtain visas to Russia made known; his efforts to bring pressure on Congressmen and President re National Science Foundation legislation revealed. This information furnished Bureau under P & C cover by letter.

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

|                |              |   |
|----------------|--------------|---|
| Cost - Milease | \$7.50       | ) |
| 2 loops @ \$3  | 6.00         | ) |
|                | <u>13.50</u> |   |
|                | per month    |   |

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

  
E.A. SOUCY, SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

In view of the numerous contacts of Shapley with various other scientists and in view of the fact that this surveillance has been particularly helpful in ascertaining the views being expressed by Shapley and his associate scientists relative to the internationalism of atomic energy, it is recommended that this surveillance be continued.

*Elmer  
J. C. C.*

*ph*

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

*O-  
E. V. V.*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd *ES*

FROM : E. G. Fitch *EGF*

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
COSMIC RAY - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: September 11, 1947

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated September 9, 1947, captioned as above, in which you were advised that Mr. Wilson of ONI was requested to determine whether or not the cosmic ray research project at Climax, Arizona, was vital to the national defense or was classified "secret" by the Navy Department.

Mr. Wilson now advises that the Navy Department has a contract with the University of Colorado for work on cosmic ray research, the price of which is over \$19,000. Mr. Wilson also stated that this project is unclassified and it is believed the University of Colorado is conducting its research at Climax, Arizona.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the above memorandum be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for the attention of Supervisor Jones.

JFD:OME

RECORDED

100-341825-98  
 OCT 12 1947

99  
SAC, Boston

October 4, 1947

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY:  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R;  
COSMIC RAY - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurlet 7-24-47 in the captioned matter in which you advised that your Office had ascertained through confidential sources that one Paul Hollister had discussed cosmic ray research with Harlow Shapley. Your letter indicated that Harvard University, in cooperation with other schools, was experimenting in cosmic ray research at Climax, Arizona.

You are advised that your request was referred to the War and Navy Departments and they have recently informed the Bureau as follows:

Colonel H. H. Mole of the Intelligence Division of the War Department advised that he had checked into this matter and ascertained that although the War Department was very much interested in the outcome of the project, it was definitely not a War Department project. The Office of Naval Intelligence advised that the Navy Department has a contract with the University of Colorado for work on cosmic ray research, the cost of which is over \$19,000. Naval Intelligence also stated that this project was unclassified and that they believed that the University of Colorado was conducting its research at Climax, Arizona.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

The above has been forwarded to you for your information in connection with the investigation of Harlow Shapley.

★ OCT 6 - 1947 P.M.

EHM:map

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD *R*

FROM : E. G. Fitch *E. G. Fitch*

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R;  
*X* COSMIC RAY - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 9/18/47

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson     |  |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm |  |
| Mr. Clegg      |  |
| Mr. Glavin     |  |
| Mr. Ladd       |  |
| Mr. Nichols    |  |
| Mr. Rosen      |  |
| Mr. Tracy      |  |
| Mr. Carson     |  |
| Mr. Egan       |  |
| Mr. Gurnea     |  |
| Mr. Harbo      |  |
| Mr. Hendon     |  |
| Mr. Pennington |  |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm |  |
| Tele. Room     |  |
| Mr. Nease      |  |
| Mr. Gandy      |  |

Reference is made to my memorandum to you in the above-captioned matter dated September 6, 1947, which indicates that Special Agent S. W. Reynolds of the Liaison Section had made inquiries of Colonel H. H. Mole of the Intelligence Division of the War Department in order to ascertain if the research project being conducted by Harvard University at Climax, Arizona was a classified project.

Colonel Mole has now advised that he has checked into this matter and has ascertained that, while the War Department is very much interested in the outcome of the project, it is definitely not a War Department project. Colonel Mole indicated, however, that it is possible that it may be a Navy Department project.

A contact will be made at the Navy Department to determine if they have any information concerning this project.

RECOMMENDATION:

RECORDED &amp; INDEXED

8-18

100-341875-1

F B I

30 OCT 10 1947

It is recommended that this memorandum be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for their information.

SMB:AJB

Letter to Boston

10/4/47

LHM

58 OCT 28 1947

*5-240*

*Butler*

*Bohannon*

*Connelley*

*Wills*



September 18, 1947

SAC, Boston

RECORDED

Director, FBI

100

HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Boston letter to the Bureau dated July 24, 1947, in which the Bureau was requested to ascertain whether or not Willis Shapley, an official of the Budget Bureau, is a brother to the subject of this case.

The Bureau has been advised that Willis Shapley is an Estimate Examiner handling scientific problems in the Budget Bureau. He is not in a policy making position. Willis Shapley is a graduate of the University of Chicago having graduated in 1938. It is understood that he was with the War Department prior to transferring to the Budget Bureau. It is not known whether he has a brother named Harlow Shapley. However, it is known that his father is a world famous astronomer presently at Harvard University, who is known to be very liberal and supposedly is a member of the American Association of Arts and Sciences.

On the basis of the above information, it will be possible for your office to determine whether the father at Harvard University is the father of both Willis and Harlow Shapley.

cc Washington Field

FLJ:rb

G. H. R. 72

7-2  
2-

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 6  
SEP 19 1947 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

August 29, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

In connection with your routing slip, I have ascertained that WILLIS SHAPLEY is an Estimate Examiner handling scientific projects in the Bureau of Budget. His position is not a policy making position at all.

He is a graduate of the University of Chicago in 1938. It is understood that he was with the War Department prior to going to the Budget Bureau.

It is not known whether he has a brother, HARLOW SHAPLEY. However, it is known that his father is a world famous astronomer, presently at Harvard University, who is known to be very liberal and supposedly is a member of the Arts and Scientists Group.

It is felt that with this information, your Division will be able to check further to see whether the father at Harvard University is the father of both WILLIS and HARLOW SHAPLEY.

E-125

W. E. GLAVIN

WRG:JM

101  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL AGENT HOSER

Date: November 25, 1947

To: Chief of Naval Intelligence  
Department of the Navy  
Constitution Avenue  
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Through a highly confidential and reliable source known to this Bureau, it was recently ascertained that a meeting of the mentioned organization was to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on either December 28 or December 31, 1947.

According to the informant, this meeting has been arranged by Phil Powers, an employee of the Naval Office of Scientific Research and Development, and two unnamed scientists who are presently at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The meeting will be under the ostensible sponsorship of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in order that the prestige of this organization may secure David Lilienthal as the principal speaker. The meeting will be known as either "The Conference on Atomic Energy" or "The Citizen, Science, and Government."

According to this informant, Powers informed Shapley that the head of the Atomic Energy Commission will undoubtedly appear if invited by the AAS. The informant advised that Harlow Shapley stated the idea of the conference was excellent and that it might well curtail the work to be done at the Progressive Citizens of America conference on the civil liberties of scientists, to be held in New York City. It has subsequently been determined by a confidential source known to this Bureau that during the session of the PCA science panel the following two resolutions were made:

1. Consolidate PCA in opposing attack on the Bill of Rights.
2. To withdraw the presidential "Loyalty Order," clarify secrecy regulations required of scientists and take action to protect the civil liberties of scientists.

Through a highly confidential and reliable source known to the Bureau Shapley suggested that the entire day of the AAS' yearbook be devoted to a steelman's report, and authoritative White House views on further open research in the field of Atomic Energy and matters to be studied under the National Science Foundation. The informant stated that Shapley indicated no affirmative steps should be taken to announce the above conference nor to invite Lilienthal until Shapley, as head of the AAS, had an opportunity to discuss the matter with its Directors and to secure their approval.

The above is submitted to you for your confidential information.

EHM:eh

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
 FROM : SAC, Boston  
 SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
 Bureau File #100-341825

DATE: 10/25/47

b7E

~~Confidential Informant~~ [redacted] has advised that on October 16, 1947, a person named ~~MARIE~~ HOLMAN (phonetic) discussed with HARLOW SHAPLEY a meeting to be held in Chicago on either December 29 or December 31 next. The meeting has been arranged by ~~PHIL~~ POWERS, an employee of the Naval OSRD, and two scientists, unnamed, who are presently at Oak Ridge. The meeting will be under the ostensible sponsorship of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, so that the prestige of this organization may secure ~~DAVID~~ LILIENTHAL as the principal speaker. The meeting is to be held in the evening and will be known as either "The Conference on Atomic Energy" or "The Citizen, Science, and Government."

POWERS has been assured by one ~~SALS~~ BURY (phonetic), Secretary to LILIENTHAL, that the head of the Atomic Energy Commission will undoubtedly appear if invited by the AAAS. However, the President's advisor in such matters, ~~JOHN~~ STEELMAN, will not be present.

SHAPLEY stated that the idea of the conference was excellent and might well pursue the work to be done at the PCA conference on the civil liberties of scientists, to be held in New York City on October 24-26 next. He suggested that the entire day of the AAAS convention be devoted to STEELMAN's report, and authoritative White House views on further open research in the fields of atomic energy and the matters to be studied under the National Science Foundation. The dinner and conference described earlier would then follow. SHAPLEY stated, however, that no affirmative steps should be taken to announce this conference or to invite LILIENTHAL until he, as President of the AAAS, had had an opportunity to discuss the matter with its Directors and secure their approval.

The foregoing has been prepared for the completion of the Bureau's files, and those of the Chicago Division. No additional investigative action is requested at this time.

cc: Chicago

RECORDED

BSG:ech  
100-16321

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lett Lilienthal  
11-25-47  
Ekm

100-341825-101

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "B. B. B." and "B. B. B."

SAC, Boston

October 21, 1947

Director, FBI

HARLOW W. PLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Boston file 100-16321)

Reference is made to the letter dated July 11, 1947, from your office to the Bureau entitled "Communist Party of the United States, District #1, Boston Field Division, Key Figure Program; Internal Security - C."

In referenced letter subject's name is set forth as being on the key figure list in your office. An examination of the Bureau files does not reflect that you have advised the Bureau that the subject is being added to the key figure list. The Bureau will assume, unless advised to the contrary, that the subject's name was properly included on the key figure list in your letter of July 11, 1947.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

100-341825  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
JAN 11 1948  
OCT 21 1947 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
60 NOV - 3 1947

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F B I

55 OCT 28 1947

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Norfolk

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
Bureau File No. 100-346921

DATE: September 24, 1947

Re report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON, dated June 28, 1947 at Boston.

It was ascertained through a confidential source that JOHN JOSEPH BROWN, Captain in the United States Navy, and his wife, MARY, have resided at the 1111 Jamestown Crescent, Norfolk, Virginia address since September 13, 1946. Lieutenant Commander STANLEY JARANKO, District Intelligence Office, Fifth Naval District, Norfolk, Virginia, advised that JOHN JOSEPH BROWN is a retired U. S. Navy Captain, who attended the Navy Academy from 1908 to 1912, that he was born on July 20, 1888, and that he was formerly connected with the District Intelligence Office, Fifth Naval District.

Lieutenant Commander Jaranko further advised that BROWN is personally known by Captain BLAIR, who is now Commanding Officer of the Fifth Naval District Intelligence Office. According to Lieutenant Commander Jaranko, Captain BROWN has a very good reputation and presently resides at 1111 Jamestown Crescent.

It was further ascertained through [redacted] Norfolk, Va., who should be carried as a confidential informant, that a Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT G. SOMNING, Jr., also lived at 1111 Jamestown Crescent with Captain and Mrs. JOHN JOSEPH BROWN.

b7D

A check of the indices in the Norfolk Office failed to reflect any information concerning either BROWN or SOMNING.

Since no background information, concerning this case, was furnished to this office, and the only lead was to check the names of the individuals against the indices of this office, this case is being considered RUC'd.

MES:jsh  
100-4366

cc: Boston (File #100-16321)  
cc: San Francisco (File #100-25686)

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INDEXED

100-344825-103

5 OCT 1 1947

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 25, 1947

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
 REFER 5-IS  
 (Bureau File #100-346921)

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON dated June 28, 1947 at Boston, Massachusetts, in which Philadelphia was requested to check its indices on correspondence of the subject.

The Philadelphia Office has no information on the following correspondents of SHAPLEY:

~~CARLTON MATTHEWS~~  
 Mount Eyre  
 Newtown, Pennsylvania

~~J. W. SKIFF~~  
 John Scott Award Committee  
 3500 Grays Ferry Avenue  
 Philadelphia 46, Pennsylvania

~~SAM DEVINSON~~  
 Dorm. 11, Room 8  
 Pollock Circle  
 State College, Pennsylvania

The ~~R. HODES~~ mentioned in referenced report is ROBERT HODES, Chairman of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers. ROBERT HODES is the subject of an investigation of this office and is a member of the Professional Section, Section #11, of the Communist Party, USA, District #3.

Insofar as the address, 7162 Hilltop Road, Byrwood, Pennsylvania, there is no such address. This presumably is referring to the town of Bywood, which has a Hilltop Road, but the numbers on Hilltop Road do not run this high.

On Page 32 of referenced report, the Philadelphia Office is to furnish information on the American Youth for Democracy, 13 South 21st Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania. This is the local chapter of the National Organization and is Communist-controlled in Philadelphia.

WBW:LMD

#100-32038

cc: Boston (#100-16321)

San Francisco (#100-25686)

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EX-11 49

32 OCT 26 1947

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "M. J. Sullivan" and "C. J. Sullivan".

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE:

11/5/47

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

[ ] has advised that very recently, on approximately October 29, 1947, she had a conversation with HARLOW SHAPLEY concerning the then current inquiries by the House unAmerican Activities Committee on the Communist infiltration in Hollywood. (S)(u)

SHAPLEY stated that he had been exceedingly active in defending these persons and that he disliked to attract so much attention to himself. However, he felt that it was necessary that someone actively oppose the Committee and since he appeared to be not only the most qualified non-participant in the controversy but also the only willing volunteer it was absolutely necessary that he follow the course of action which he had pursued. (S)(u)

SHAPLEY further advised [ ] that the photostats of Communist Party membership books introduced at the hearing by former Special Agents Robert E. Stribling and Louis Russell were forgeries. SHAPLEY said that the two former agents had a reputation in this Bureau for being thugs and had been dismissed for similarly manufacturing evidence in Bureau cases. He, therefore, advised the informant not to pay any attention to any of the "evidence" introduced by these men and to regard the character of the Committee with the same unfavorable light that the former Special Agents must be held in. (S)(u)

It is interesting to note that information received from [ ] and [ ] during the same period reflects statements by SHAPLEY that his opposition to the unAmerican Activities Committee was based on the theory that if the Committee could be upset during the Hollywood hearing it would never get to its next point of inquiry; i.e., the investigation into the science organizations and science personnel friendly to the Soviet Union and the Communist Party. (S)(u)

In view of these allegations which have not been published to the informant's knowledge concerning former personnel of this Bureau, it was thought that the foregoing would be of interest to the Bureau.

BSG:md  
100-16321

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE BY

Classified by SP6 BJA/uc  
Declassify on: OADR 5-12-88

C.N. 280,389

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

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ON 4/3/96

71 DEC 8 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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F12/25/47  
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DECLASSIFIED BY 1048 Dn/bja  
ON 6-6-92

b7D

b7D

b7E



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE November 14, 1947

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/2/86 BY sp2 top/ep

Re Boston letter to the Bureau and New York dated October 1, 1947 and Boston letter to New York dated October 25, 1947. The following information was furnished by ~~Confidential Informant~~ [ ]:

b7D

On Saturday and Sunday, October 25, 26, 1947 a conference on "Cultural Freedom and Civil Liberties" was called by the Arts, Sciences and Professions Division of the ~~Progressive Citizens of America~~ at the Hotel Commodore in New York City. The two day conference was divided into panels. On Saturday the panels covered Science, Literature, Film, Radio, Press and Advertising while on Sunday the panels included Education, Law, Theatre and Music, and Art.

The Conference commenced at 10 A.M. on Saturday with Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY as chairman. SHAPLEY introduced the following scheduled speakers: O. JOHN ROGGE, former Assistant A G; ROBERT KENNY, former A G of California; ~~LEG HUBERMAN~~, writer; VICTOR BERNSTEIN, PM Correspondent; LARRY PARKS, actor and FRANK KINGDON, co-chairman, PCA. All condemned the House Un-American Activities Committee.

On Saturday afternoon subject attended the Science panel. This panel was co-sponsored by the PCA and the American Association of Scientific Workers and Dr. THEODOR ROSEBURY of Columbia University was chairman. The speakers included Dr. WALTER O. ROBERTS of Harvard; LEONARD ENGEL, correspondent of the Nation; Dr. ERNST P. BOAS and Dr. PHILIP MORRISON of Cornell. At the end of the panel the subject summarized the talks and asked for resolutions. Resolutions suggested included the following:

- (1) Consolidate PCA in opposing attacks on the Bill of Rights
- (2) Withdrawal of Presidential "Loyalty Order". Clarify secrecy regulations required of scientists and take action to protect the civil liberties of scientists.

On Sunday afternoon the subject introduced Senator CLAUDE PEPPER who also condemned the House Un-American Activities Committee. After PEPPER's speech Dr. SHAPLEY bid farewell to the audience and asked them to remember when they got home that there is a real job to be done if "we" are

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EX-104

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Moss

NY 100-83025

Letter to Director, FBI

November 14, 1947

to stop the growth of fascism in the post war era.

On October 30, 1947 Confidential Informant [ ] attended a dinner at the Hotel Astor in New York City. This dinner was organized by the Spanish Refugee Appeal, to raise funds for the JAFRC. The dinner was called, "Special Session of the Court of Public Opinion" and the announcement was signed by O. JOHN ROGGE. The dinner was \$7.50 and approximately 800 people attended. Dr. EDWARD K. BARSKY took up a collection that totalled about \$36,000.00. The subject spoke at this dinner and referring to the postponement of the Un-American Activities Committee probe, he said, "the first round is over and the public opinion of America shows who won it". According to this informant, Dr. SHAPLEY was in a jocular mood and spoke about the stars, the Martians, the Galaxies, etc., comparing them with the members of the Un-American Activities Committee. At one point in his talk, subject pointed out that about two million years ago the Martians looked at the earth and saw that it was inhabited by snakes and that "they were parnelling all over the earth". An obvious reference to PARNELL THOMAS, according to informant. b7D

The indicted members of the JAFRC were present and introduced. Among other speakers at the dinner were JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, ALBERT MALTZ and ALVAH BESSIE, screen writers who have been cited for contempt.

The Daily Worker for October 31, 1947, page 6, column 1-2 reports on the banquet in an article entitled "Film Probers Lost First Round: SHAPLEY".

cc Boston (100-16321)

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. P. Coyne

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: November 18, 1947

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson     |  |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm |  |
| Mr. Clegg      |  |
| Mr. Glavin     |  |
| Mr. Ladd       |  |
| Mr. Nichols    |  |
| Mr. Rosen      |  |
| Mr. Tracy      |  |
| Mr. Carson     |  |
| Mr. Egan       |  |
| Mr. Gurnea     |  |
| Mr. Harbo      |  |
| Mr. Hendon     |  |
| Mr. Pennington |  |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm |  |
| Tele. Room     |  |
| Mr. Nease      |  |
| Miss Gandy     |  |

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was brought to the Bureau's attention in an investigative report dated September 27, 1947, concerning Dr. Harry Grundfest:

[redacted] Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, a temporary confidential informant of the Boston Office, advised that he attended a lecture given by Harlow Shapley at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, in August, 1947. (You will recall that Harlow Shapley is Director of the Harvard Observatory. He has also been associated with numerous Communists in Boston, Massachusetts, and he advocates the free exchange of scientific information without regard to existing security regulations.) He advised that the subject of Shapley's lecture was supposed to be on civil liberties, but that Shapley talked for the most part on astronomy.

After the talk at the auditorium, the audience was invited to attend an informal question and answer period at the Marine Biological Laboratory Club Room across the street from the Laboratory. Miscellaneous questions were asked Shapley, and he also discussed the FBI, stating that at one time the FBI was an organization to be proud of, but that now it had been made merely a tool of Congress and was similar to the Un-American Activities Committee and no longer of any real value as an unbiased Federal investigative body.

EHM:WMJ

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100-241825-106

68 DEC 23 1947

November 20, 1947

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan  
Military Aide to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

107

Dear General Vaughan:

I thought the President and you would be interested in the following information, which has been furnished to this Bureau by a reliable confidential source.

The informant advised that recently Watson Davis, Editor of Science Service, Washington, D. C., discussed with Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, the dinner which is given annually in Washington, D. C., by the "Science Talent Search Group." Davis advised Shapley that consideration was being given to inviting President Truman to address this dinner.

According to the informant, Davis stated that in connection with this dinner, he had discussed the position of President Truman on the National Science Foundation with Dr. Vannevar Bush. Bush, it is alleged, had in turn discussed it with President Truman, and he has advised that if certain amendments suggested originally by Bush had been adopted, the President would have signed "the bill" last July. The informant stated that Shapley and Davis agreed that Bush had always been of the same mind as the President, that is, that the Executive Branch of the Government should have the power to appoint the guiding directors of the National Science Foundation, and the ability to supervise their activities.

According to the informant, Shapley commented that President James Conant of Harvard University was of the same opinion as the President and Dr. Bush. However, Conant had informed Shapley that he had discussed this matter with Senator Robert A. Taft. Senator Taft is considering the feasibility of reintroducing the National Science Foundation bill in the next and special session of Congress.

Conant, after conferring with Taft, is of the opinion that in the first bill, Taft set a "trap" for President Truman, and that the President's failure to sign the bill and thus advance the cause of science will be made an issue among scientists and university people during the next Presidential election campaign. Conant is further of the opinion that Taft will not permit a bill which is acceptable to the President to pass the Senate, while at the same time, he will continue to publicly urge the passage of legislation of this general nature.

According to the informant, Davis and Shapley were agreed that President Truman would be unlikely to say anything worth-while at the dinner if he accepted

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

WMH:wmj,mhc

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the invitation. They were equally agreed that the President's presence would afford the dinner widespread publicity and that it would further give them a chance to use that publicity to create public support for the Foundation bill.

The informant advised that Davis and Shapley were in accord on the theory that only through the intervention of Dr. Harnegar Lush would they be able to get President Truman to address them. Notman also agreed that Lush was a headstrong reactionary and regretted the circumstances which made it necessary for them to work with him.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 11/13/47

FROM : SAC, Boston

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~CONF. INFO.~~

b7E

[redacted] has advised of a conversation which occurred on October 27, 1947, between WATSON DAVIS, Editor of Science Service in Washington, D. C., and HARLOW SHAPLEY. The entire conversation is being set forth for the completion of the files of the Washington Field Division and so that the Bureau may bring the latter paragraphs to the attention of the White House if it deems such action advisable.

The conversation opened with SHAPLEY's advising DAVIS that the "disloyalty question" had been settled. The rally and conference staged by the ASP Division of the PCA, at New York City on October 24-26, 1947, was referred to and SHAPLEY stated that WALTER ODD ROBERTS, a co-worker of his (and the subject of a pending Bureau investigation) thought that the whole affair was "lousy." SHAPLEY asserted that in his opinion it was an excellent political rally; that four to five thousand people had been turned away from the doors; that thirteen of the nineteen Hollywood stars subpoenaed by the Un-American Activities Committee had been on "exhibition," and that the audience literally yelled its head off. ROBERTS' criticism, he asserted, was founded in the fact that it was solely a political rally and had failed to take any positive action which would have the legal and practical effect of stopping the Congressional Committee.

DAVIS asserted that he had contacted SHAPLEY in order to find out how much coverage he should give the conference in the Science News Letter. SHAPLEY directed him to cut the coverage to a minimum, because the scientists should pay no formal attention to the Congressional Committee until as a group they were under investigation. DAVIS added that he had attended all of the sessions of the conference in New York pertaining to science but had been forced to leave before the final day. SHAPLEY concluded this item of the conversation by stating that he anticipated that his own participation in the conference would get him into trouble because he had gone to the left without hesitation.

DAVIS then advised SHAPLEY that consideration was being given to inviting President Harry Truman to address a dinner given annually at Washington by the "Science Talent Search Group." From the context of the conversation, this appears to be a committee or division of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, a reputable organization. DAVIS stated that in connection with this dinner, he had discussed the position of Truman on the National Science Foundation with Dr. VANNEVAR BUSH. BUSH had in turn discussed it with President Truman and has declared that if

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Manning

Director from SAC, Boston

11/3/47

Re: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

certain amendments suggested originally by BUSH had been adopted, the President would have signed the bill last July. SHAPLEY and DAVIS agreed that BUSH had always been of the same mind as the President; i.e., that the Executive Branch of the Government should have the power to appoint the guiding directors of the NSF and the ability to supervise their activities. SHAPLEY further commented that President JAMES CONANT of Harvard was of the same opinion as the President and Dr. BUSH. However, CONANT has further informed SHAPLEY that he has discussed this matter with Senator ROBERT W. TAFT. TAFT is considering the feasibility of reintroducing the National Science Foundation Bill in the next and special session of Congress. CONANT, after conferring with TAFT, is of the opinion that in the first bill, TAFT set a "trap" for Truman and that the President's failure to sign the bill and thus advance the cause of science will be made an issue among scientists and university people during the next Presidential campaign. CONANT is further of the opinion that TAFT will not permit a bill which is acceptable to the President to pass the Senate, while at the same time, he will continue to publicly urge the passage of legislation of this general nature.

DAVIS and SHAPLEY were agreed that Truman would be unlikely to say anything worthwhile at the dinner if he accepted the invitation. They were equally agreed that his presence would afford the dinner widespread publicity and that it would further give them a chance to use that publicity to create public support for the Foundation bill. They were finally in accord on the theory that only through the intervention of VANNIEVAR BUSH would they be able to get President Truman to address them. Both men agreed that BUSH was a headstrong reactionary and regretted the circumstances which made it necessary for them to work with him.

As stated in the first sentences, this letter was prepared for the information of the Bureau solely, and no additional inquiries are being conducted into this matter.

cc: Washington Field

BSG:ech  
100-16321  
cc: 100-16818  
100-20728

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES

Jr. Tolson  
GOVERNMENTSTRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: November 29, 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] has furnished information as of November 28, 1947, reflecting that HARLOW SHAPLEY is seeking the issuance of a passport from the State Department. SHAPLEY intends to leave the United States on the last day of July or August 1st next, to attend an astronomical convention at Zurich, Switzerland. The convention begins on August 11th and he will return after August 18th next.

b7E

This information is furnished the Bureau so that if it desires, it may advise the State Department.

It is noted that in recent months, Dr. BART JAN BOK, SHAPLEY's assistant at the Harvard Observatory, attempted to gain a passport and was unsuccessful. As the Bureau well knows, BOK and SHAPLEY were both extremely critical of the State Department as a result of this incident.

100-16321  
BSG:rol

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2 OF 2

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SAC, Boston

November 26, 1947

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY,  
JENNIE MOHR, aka JENKA MOHR  
Security Matter - R

Re your letter dated September 15, 1947, and my letter of November 2, 1947.

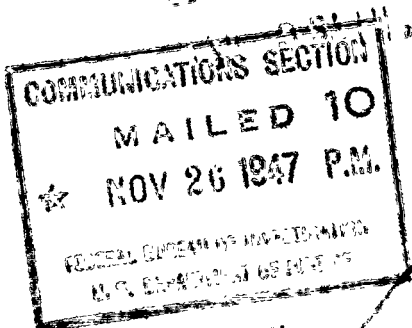
A review of the Bureau files in this matter fails to indicate that you have followed out the Bureau's instructions as set forth in my reference letter. It is believed that you will appreciate the fact that Jennie Mohr might still have access to White House personnel and to confidential matters of this government.

It is requested that you recontact your informant as outlined in my letter and secure more specific information regarding Mohr's contacts at the White House and, if possible, ascertain specifically what information she secured. This matter should be expedited.

EHM:eh

RECORDED

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Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

SAC, Boston

January 5, 1948

Director, FBI

HAYLON SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

A review of the Bureau's file in this case reflects that no report has been received from your Office since June 28, 1947.

You are requested to immediately submit a report in this case bringing the investigation up to date. It is also requested that this report be prepared in summary form, reflecting the Subject's background, Communist Party affiliation, membership in Communist Party front groups, and pro-Russian activities.

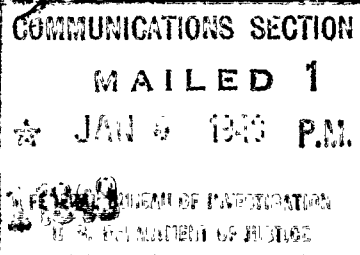
It is requested that the sources of your information be protected by informant symbols.

100-16321

EHM:jc

**COPY DESTROYED**  
JAN 20 1960

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE:

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, INTERNAL SECURITY (R)  
COSMIC RAY, INFORMATION CONCERNING

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Reference is made to earlier Bureau advices that information concerning the development of cosmic ray, a potentially great destructive force, should be furnished to the Bureau because of the interest of the War Department in this research, which is not now classified.

~~CONF. INFO.~~

[redacted] advised on December 12, 1947 that a lecture on cosmic ray will be given at Chicago on December 27, next at the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. BRADFORD WASHBURN, who has been mentioned in earlier letters as one of the research workers on high altitudes in Alaska on this project, was scheduled to give the lecture but informed SHAPLEY on December 12, that he could not do so. WASHBURN at that date will be in China with Reynolds (the fountain pen manufacturer) photographing regions near the head of the Yellow River.

Dr. SHEIN of the University of Chicago and HUGO VICTOREEN (phonetic) are interested and might substitute for him. SHAPLEY, who is president of the AAAS, stated that he would be willing to have Mrs. BRADFORD WASHBURN substitute for her husband.

~~CONF. INFO.~~

[redacted] will be present at the convention and unless some meetings of the AASOW conflict, one of them will attend this lecture on cosmic ray.

The foregoing information is furnished to the Bureau and Chicago for the completion of files. No investigation is requested at this time.

cc Chicago  
100-16321  
BSG:md

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| Mr. Rosen      | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy      | _____ |
| Mr. Carson     | _____ |
| Mr. Egan       | _____ |
| Mr. Gurnea     | _____ |
| Mr. Harbo      | _____ |
| Mr. Hendon     | _____ |
| Mr. Pennington | _____ |
| Mr. Quinn      | _____ |
| Mr. Nease      | _____ |
| Miss Gandy     | _____ |

b7E

b7D

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-341825-110

December 12, 1947

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan  
Military Aide to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

4-19

Dear General Vaughan:

It is thought that the President and you would be interested in the following information which was furnished to this Bureau by a highly reliable and confidential source.

This source advised that Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory discussed the presentation of a new bill to establish a National Science Foundation. Shapley stated that he had conferred with Senator Smith of New Jersey who had suggested that section six of the last year's National Science Foundation bill be rewritten but that the balance of it be left unchanged. Smith further suggested that in rewriting section six, Shapley should secure the approval of the great majority of scientists and that he should also make certain that as rewritten, it would meet with the approval of President Truman. According to this source, Shapley had, at Smith's suggestion, sent a proposed wording of section six to a number of scientists together with a petition to the Congress to reconsider this legislation. Shapley stated that with the exception of Vannevar Bush, all of the scientists to whom he had addressed communications, had replied favorably.

In addition, according to this source, Shapley stated that at about the same time that he began this work, Bush had a long and extremely confidential conference with President Truman which resulted in the President asking that a new bill be written to be introduced under the President's auspices by Vannevar Bush, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency and one other unidentified individual. According to this source, Bush in turn, had consulted with one C. F. Brown, a lawyer who is working in his office, and Bush had Brown draft the bill which he believed would be acceptable to the President. This informant advised that Shapley noted that the President had not consulted with other scientists in preparing this legislation. However this source stated that Bush had confided the foregoing action in a very confidential manner to President Jimmy Conant of Harvard University who in turn, had also in confidence, confided to Shapley.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DEC 13 1947

(this source, Shapley while in Washington, had conferred

with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The latter individual could not exhibit the bill drawn by Brown to Shapley, but he did read its pertinent provisions to Shapley. Shapley noted that the bill as drafted by Brown for Bush and President Truman, would have the Director General of the National Science Foundation appointed by the President, to serve at the will of the President. This same Director General would also be the Chairman of the General Committee which would operate the Foundation and would be paid a salary of \$15,000. per year. The Director General as Chairman would also have authority to appoint the only other full-time executive, the Executive Secretary of the General Committee of the NSF. In addition to the foregoing powers, the Director General would have a veto power on any awards of money voted by the General Committee operating the Foundation.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget found, according to this source, that the bill met with his approval because it had a closer control over the purse strings, and he suggested to Shapley that Shapley talk the Brown-Bush bill over with the various scientists who were interested and then, Shapley was to determine if Senator Smith would support it. Shapley noted that the General Committee which would operate the Foundation, would consist of nine men including the Chairman.

This informant advised that Shapley was very disturbed at the nature of the bill drawn by Brown-Bush. Shapley further felt that Bush's work in this regard had been in the nature of treachery in so far as his fellow scientists in the various national scientific organizations were concerned. It was Shapley's feeling that since the nation's most prominent scientists had devised this idea, they should be the first persons to be consulted in the drafting of any legislation. In addition, according to this source, Shapley indicated that President Truman was attempting to pull a political trick by introducing his own bill and that the President might possibly take advantage of the scientists' refusal to endorse it as an excuse to veto any bill pushed through Congress by this same group of scientists.

It was also ascertained through this source that Shapley was further disturbed because one Jack Peters had contacted him from Dr. Vannevar Bush's office in Washington within one half hour after Bush could have received Shapley's letter previously referred to and he volunteered to assist Shapley in any way possible in lobbying for the National Science Foundation. The informant stated that Shapley advised that he was going to be in Washington on December 3 to conduct this type of work, and therefore he did not need the assistance of Peters. Shapley stated that he did not trust Peters or anyone else who was connected in any way with Dr. Bush. Shapley stated that he would spread the word around that Peters was not trusted by the most prominent scientists in the country.

and that C. F. Brown, Dr. Bush, and all people affiliated with them were to be handled most cautiously by the scientists.

The informant advised that Chapley stated that Senators Smith and Aiken had assured him that they would be able to "handle Senator Taft" so that Taft's opposition which was previously harmful to the bill, would be softened if not entirely eliminated.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

cc - Mr. Tolson

Mr. Clegg

1-23-1935

100-341625

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 12/4/47

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson     | ✓ |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | ✓ |
| Mr. Glavin     | ✓ |
| Mr. Ladd       | ✓ |
| Mr. Nichols    | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen      | ✓ |
| Mr. Tracy      | ✓ |
| Mr. Egan       | ✓ |
| Mr. Gurnea     | ✓ |
| Mr. Harbo      | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr       | ✓ |
| Mr. Pennington | ✓ |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | ✓ |
| Mr. Nease      | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy     | ✓ |

~~NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION BILL~~  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~CONF. INFO.~~

b7E

[redacted] has advised of a conversation which occurred on November 29, 1947, between an unidentified individual, possibly GEORGE BAITSELL of Yale University, and Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY of the Harvard Observatory, concerned with the presentation of a new bill to establish a National Science Foundation through the Federal Congress. It will be recalled that the President vetoed the bill passed by the Congress at the last session because of the lack of control which both the Administrative and Legislative Branches of the Government would have over the directorship of the organization.

H. Alexander

SHAPLEY advised the unidentified individual that he had conferred with Senator SMITH of New Jersey, who had suggested that Section VI of the last year's bill be rewritten but that the balance be left unchanged. SMITH had further suggested that in rewriting Section VI, SHAPLEY secure the approval of the great majority of scientists and also make certain that as rewritten, it would meet with the approval of President Truman. SHAPLEY had thereupon at SMITH's suggestion sent a proposed wording to a number of scientists, together with a petition to the Congress to reconsider the legislation. SHAPLEY reported that with the exception of VANNEVAR BUSH, all the scientists to whom he had addressed communications had replied favorably.

Continuing, SHAPLEY stated that at about the same time that he began this work, BUSH had had a long and extremely confidential conference with President Truman which resulted in the President's asking that a new bill be written, to be introduced under his auspices, by VANNEVAR BUSH, Administrator EWING of the Federal Security Agency, and another. BUSH, in turn, had consulted with one C. F. BROWN, a lawyer who is working in his office, and had had BROWN draft a bill which he believed would be acceptable to the President. SHAPLEY noted that the President had not consulted with other scientists in preparing this legislation. However, BUSH had confided the foregoing action in a very confidential manner to President JAMES MONROE of Harvard who, in turn, had in equal confidence, confided to SHAPLEY.

SHAPLEY while in Washington in the preceding week had conferred with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The latter individual could not exhibit the bill drawn by BROWN to SHAPLEY, but he did read its pertinent

AMSD

cc: Washington Field  
BSG:ech  
100-16321  
cc: 100-2031

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34 DEC 18 1947

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12/4/47

provisions to SHAPLEY. SHAPLEY noted that the bill as drafted by BROWN for BUSH and Truman would have the Director General of the National Science Foundation appointed by the President, to serve at the will of the President. This same Director General would also be the Chairman of the General Committee which would operate the Foundation and would be paid a salary of \$15,000 per year. The Director General as Chairman would also have authority to appoint the only other full-time executive, the Executive Secretary of the General Committee of the NSF. In addition to the foregoing powers, the Director General would have a veto power on any awards of money voted by the General Committee operating the Foundation.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget had found that the bill met with his approval because it had a closer control over the purse strings, and had suggested to SHAPLEY that SHAPLEY talk the Brown-Bush Bill over with the various scientists who are interested and then see if Senator SMITH would not support it. SHAPLEY noted that the General Committee which would operate the Foundation would consist of nine men, including the Chairman.

SHAPLEY was very disturbed at the nature of the bill drawn by BROWN-BUSH. He further felt that BUSH's work in this regard had been in the nature of the treacherous in so far as his fellow scientists in the various national scientific organizations were concerned. It was the feeling of both SHAPLEY and the unknown individual that since the nation's most prominent scientists had devised this idea, they should be the first persons to be consulted in the drafting of any legislation. They were also agreed that President Truman was attempting to pull a political trick by introducing his own bill, and that he might possibly take advantage of their refusal to endorse it as an excuse to veto any bill pushed through Congress by this same group of scientists.

SHAPLEY was further disturbed because one JACK PETERS had called him from Washington from BUSH's office within one-half hour after BUSH could have received SHAPLEY's letter mentioned in the second paragraph. PETERS was thoroughly familiar with SHAPLEY's letter, and volunteered to assist SHAPLEY in any way possible in lobbying for the National Science Foundation. SHAPLEY stated that he was going to be in Washington on December 3 and subsequently to conduct this type of work himself, and therefore he did not need the assistance of PETERS. He informed the unidentified individual that he did not trust PETERS or anyone else who was connected in any way with BUSH. The two conversationalists agreed that they would "spread the word around" that PETERS is not trusted by the most prominent scientists in the country and that C. F. BROWN, BUSH, and all people affiliated with them are to be handled most cautiously by the scientists, i.e., with an air of distrust.



Director from SAC, Boston

12/4/47

In conclusion, SHAPLEY stated that Senators SMITH and <sup>Robert A.</sup> ~~WALKER~~ <sup>George D.</sup> had assured him that they would be able to "handle Senator TAIT" so that his opposition, which was harmful to the bill during its last passage through the Senate, would be softened, if not entirely eliminated.

If SHAPLEY speaks truthfully regarding the confidential conference between Truman and Bush, it would appear that the President's confidences were at least misplaced. It is suggested that the Bureau may be interested in furnishing the substance of the foregoing to the White House.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

December 10, 1947

SAC, Boston

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
Refer 5 - IS

[ ] learned from HARLOW SHAPLEY on December 8, 1947, that the latter person had just returned from Washington, D. C., where he had consulted at length with Members of Congress, the Budget Bureau, and Science Lobbyists concerning the National Science Foundation Bill. SHAPLEY left Washington with the assurance that the bill in part drafted by him will be introduced simultaneously in both Houses.

b7E

Senator TAFT has assured him that the bill, which in substance is the same bill vetoed by the President, would not meet with any opposition from TAFT so long as President TRUMAN did not endeavor to appoint "a cousin of BOB HANEGAN's to the Directorship." It is noted that new bill will permit the appointment of a Director by the President.

The foregoing is provided the Bureau for the completion of its files.

100-2031  
ESG:rol

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SAC, Boston  
RECORDED  
Director, FBI

December 17, 1947

113

HARRIS SHAPLE;  
JEROME MOHR, aka, Jerome Mohr  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

A review of the Bureau files in this case reflects that the letter in question was forwarded to you on November 26, 1947. The contents of that communication are set forth below:

"Burlat dated September 15, 1947.

"The information contained in your letter reflects that [redacted] advised that Mohr had access to White House personnel and through those connections has been able to advise Shaple, of political developments which concern his activities.

b7D

"Prior to the Bureau's furnishing this information to interested Government agencies, it is believed desirable that you recontact [redacted] and secure more specific information regarding Mohr's contacts in the White House and if possible, ascertain specifically what information she secured. You are requested to expedite the investigation of this matter."

100-341825

EH1:mfs:dbb

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100-341825

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

DATE: December 1, 1947.

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
JENNIE LOHR, aka. Jenka Lohr  
SECURITY MATTER - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated November 26, 1947.

The Boston Office file does not reflect that this office ever received Bureau letter dated November 2, 1947 and the Bureau is requested to send a duplicate of this letter.

RECORDED

37 DEC 20 1947

Let to Boston  
12/12/47 E.H.M.

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "C-6" and "D-6".

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TITLE: HARLOW SHAPLEY

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY (A

SPECIAL AGENT: BRENTON S. GORDON

DATE: 12/31/47

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin of case: BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

File No. 100-16321 and

Report Made at:  
BOSTON, MASS.

Date Made:  
12/31/47

Period for  
which  
4-2-11/25/47

Report made by:

BRENTON S. GORDON

Title:

HARLOW SHAPLEY

**CONFIDENTIAL** INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

Synopsis of Facts: Subject, as National Vice Chairman of the PCA, has actively assisted in directing the policy of this organization nationally; considered accepting the National Chairmanship; has never distinguished his personal political philosophy from that of the organization and the latter continues to support the Communist Party line. Shapley as a PCA speaker sharply criticized the FBI on March 31, 1947; he appeared at the PCA - Boston Wallace meeting on September 30, 1947; arranged a Harvard Faculty Club dinner in Wallace's honor on October 1, 1947 and aided Harvard College Youth Groups in sponsoring Wallace at Harvard on October 1, 1947. Shapley was a leading figure in the planning and production of the "Conference on Cultural Freedom" staged by the ASP-PCA at New York City between October 24 and 26, 1947 and at which the "loyalty order" and the investigation of scientists by the Government were decried as unconstitutional measures leading to the creation of a police state. SHAPLEY has been a sharp critic of the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities and has registered opposition to the establishment of a similar group and laws governing Communists in education in Massachusetts. (C)

Shapley continues to criticize the United States State Department for its method of operation as well as its policies and yet he maintains he has an influence in that Department and that Department considers him as a special emissary to the USSR. His son Willis is an employee of the Federal Budget Bureau and is used by the subject as a Washington listening post. (C)

Shapley is a member of the American Soviet Science Society, Inc.; appeared as chairman at a NCASF rally at New York City on November 16, 1947 and introduced UN Russian delegate Vishinsky among others. Subject is also active as Director of the American-Russian Institute and has spoken at some of its public events in company with Gromyko. In addition to being a subscriber to Pravda, Shapley has manifested interest in and/or assisted the following suspected Communist organizations: the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee (C)

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Committee, the Committee of 1,000, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, "New Europe," the International Women's Congress, the American Jewish Congress, the American Youth for Democracy, the New Masses and has received support from the Communist Party. His contacts with known Communists in the science world listed. As a scientist, SHAPLEY has access to defense research work of a confidential nature; he is actively interested in the FAS, the AAAS, the AAScW, the WFSaW and he is writing a book on the problems of modern science for the Little Brown Company in Boston. Shapley's continued efforts to have the National Science Foundation bill become law and his criticism of President Truman's veto set forth. He is now lobbying for a new NSF bill. Shapley's known contacts with English, Russian, Portuguese, Argentine, Polish and Japanese scientists set forth. (X) (U)

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REFERENCE:

Bureau file 100-341825  
Reports of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon at Boston dated April 10, 1947 and June 27, 1947.

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SHAPLEY'S GENERAL ACTIVITIES IN THE PCA

As indicated in the reference report, SHAPLEY is a National Vice Chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America.

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The Daily Worker for April 13, 1947 contained at page 3 the text of an address delivered by SHAPLEY at Madison Square Garden on March 31, 1947 under the sponsorship of the PCA. The speech was entitled "Who Are the Un-Americans?" The opening paragraphs of the speech clearly indicate SHAPLEY's sharp criticism of the Truman policy in aid of Turkey and of this Bureau. It reads: "Why should we not demand that our government be fair and open with its citizens? We, the civilians, must pay the bills, we must fight the wars. Congressmen do not loan four hundred million dollars; generals and admirals never won a war; we, the citizens, do both of them. Why then this hazy double talk about those proposed beach-heads on the mainland of the eastern Mediterranean? Why not frankly say what you mean, Mr. President? If you mean oil, why say Greece, why say Turkey, when you mean gravy? When we mean commercial gravy for the few, at the potential expense of the blood of the many.

"Greece, oil, Turkey, gravy - it's hash - and I don't like what they are cooking up. I don't like the way they cook it.

"Hiding under our natural national sympathy for the hungry Greeks, hiding behind our great enthusiasm for our own type of government, without consulting us our government sets out to capitalize the planet and does it without finding out if all sections of the planet want to experience our types of freedom.

"It's a type that just at this moment ignores civil liberties, makes liberal and critical thinking and speaking precarious. It is a system of freedom that plants in this audience agents of the FBI and agents of the Thomas-Rankin Committee.

"Are You a Dripping Communist?"

"You're welcome here, boys. Let me help you - you there, with a subversive grin, are you a dripping Communist? No? You deny it? That means that you are one. Back up the wagon, Mr. J. Edgar, we've got him.

"Back up 21406 wagons, Mr. Attorney General, take them all away! The Gestapo purge is on. They are all guilty because they have all begun to think.

Source A advised on the morning following the deliverance of the foregoing speech, SHAPLEY was contacted by HENRI DORNER, then secretary of the PCA national office in New York City, and advised his speech was

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"terrific." In view of its outstanding acceptance, the PCA had decided to invest some money in publishing the speech in pamphlet form and delivering it throughout the city. Demands were appearing in requesting that SHAPLEY repeat the speech before those branches in other parts of the United States.

DORNER also advised SHAPLEY that in late April, 1947 the Radio Division of the PCA was planning to hold a demonstration type dinner. The objective of this dinner would be to protest to the FCC and the representatives of the larger broadcasting systems the unwarranted ousting of liberal commentators from news commentary programs. The outstanding example was alleged to be WILLIAM L. SHIRER. DORNER stated that a large dinner was not desired but that it was necessary that the persons present be outstanding, reliable and prominent professional persons. SHAPLEY was suggested as a chairman for the dinner, but he in turn thought that Dean CRISTAUD, of Harvard Law School; Professor ZACHARIAS CHAFFEE, or one SIDNEY ROGER of San Francisco would be a better chairman. When DORNER suggested he solicit the presence of President COMPT of Harvard, SHAPLEY stated although Comant was formerly with them he is now "retreating at such a rapid rate he is tripping over his own foot." DORNER similarly advised him that ROBERT HUTCHINS of the University of Chicago was no longer a reliable aid in these matters. SHAPLEY concluded this conversation by promising DORNER he would be present in New York City on the evening of April 2, to attend a small, private dinner given by the Executive Board of the PCA in honor of HENRY WALLACE. Guests were to meet a tariff of \$100 per plate.

Source B subsequently advised that he learned from SHAPLEY that the latter had attended the dinner in New York, had acted as chairman and that thereafter had followed a meeting of the National Executive Board of the PCA. SHAPLEY was discouraged because two members of this Board had, in effect, resigned. The first of these, JO DAVIDSON, had taken a year's leave of absence but had promised SHAPLEY faithfully that he would return to assist in the direction of the organization. FRANK KINGDON had been asked to resign as a co-chairman but had refused to do so, so Mr. C. B. BALDWIN had been promoted to collaborate with him in the directorship of the organization.

At the Board meeting it had been decided to circulate a petition protesting Congressional acts which allegedly violated civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. The Board had not finished preparing the statement but before it is circulated for signatures it was to be forwarded to SHAPLEY for editing and final approval. The PCA thereafter would print the petitions together with the names of the signers in the New York Times, but would not mention the name of the PCA. SHAPLEY stated to DORNER he would obtain the signatures of JOSEPH DAVIES, former United States Ambassador to Russia, and JOSEPHUS DANIELS, former Ambassador to Mexico, to this petition before it was even in completed form.

SHAPLEY advised Source B that although his speech was being widely circulated by the PCA that the Brookline League of Women Voters, after reading the text, had canceled an invitation to have him speak before them and that further he had been requested by the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colorado, not to visit their campus. SHAPLEY was not as much disheartened by this, according to Source B, as he was encouraged by a request from Local 55 of the AFL Teachers' Union in New York City for permission to reprint and circulate his speech of March 31, 1947.

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Concerning this same PCA program of sharp criticism of the Truman Doctrine, Source C advised on March 12, 1947 ANGUS CAMERON, Chairman of the Massachusetts Chapter PCA, had a conversation with MARJORIE LANSING, Executive Secretary of the same group. It is noted that both of these persons are subjects of pending Security Matter investigations. CAMERON asserted that it was necessary that the Massachusetts State Board of the PCA quickly take some action in order to thwart this program of President Truman, which, in essence, was directed against Russia. He demanded immediate, sharp protest by a united PCA and referred to the President of the United States as "a little man who reminded him of a little boy playing soldier with the United States Army and Navy." He added Truman had a mental age of a five-year-old. (X) 4

LANSING urged that whatever action was taken should be taken in cautious fashion and that the statement issued by the Board should be broad enough to meet with the approval of all the PCA membership. (X) 4

CAMERON was impatient and stated that the organization's only reason for existence was militant political action and that if such could not be taken PCA might as well disband. (X) 4

LANSING pointedly commented that it was not possible to tie such people as SHAPLEY, HOWARD HUMFORD JONES, BESSIE JONES, CAMERON, RICHARD EDSALL and Professor C. FAYETTE TAYLOR into one basket and have them quickly agree on any single issue. She further noted that if an appearance were created that these men were all in a single basket and could be quickly marshaled to criticize so important a pronouncement as a presidential speech, then the PCA would be quickly labeled a Communist organization and its ultimate objective of influencing votes would fail. It is noted that all the persons named by her are active leaders of the PCA and have been the subjects of security investigations. (X) 4

CAMERON reluctantly agreed and then commented that the State Department has pretty well established the rule that any popular movement or mass movement is a Communist inspired one. He noted that the PCA must work to dissolve this rule and this general impression. (X) 4

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Source B learned on April 1, 1947 that SHAPLEY accepted an engagement to speak in Chicago before the PCA under date of April 12, 1947. Inasmuch as the PCA group present were largely to be composed of scientists and would number approximately 900, he accepted the engagement on the agreement that the topic of his speech would be "The Scientist and International Politics." In order to accept this engagement, SHAPLEY had to refuse another similar one at the Community Church in Boston. SHAPLEY commented to Source B and to Dr. DONALD LOTHROP (likewise the subject of a security investigation in Boston) that the speeches on the Greek-Turkey situation were sensational but that the general press does not report them favorably, if at all.

SHAPLEY further stated to the informant and LOTHROP that ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT heartily disapproved of President Truman's views concerning Russia inasmuch as ELLIOTT had traveled in Russia and knew what the situation was. On the other hand, Truman has learned most of his facts about Russia from the Hearst newspapers.

Source B advised under date of April 8, 1947 SHAPLEY approved for HANNAH DORNER a contemplated program at a date not known to the informant for a PCA science conference in New York City. He refused to participate in the program himself because of urgent business at the Harvard Observatory. However, at Dorner's suggestion, he sent wires to Senators Tobey and Flanders and Saltonstall, opposing the Truman Doctrine and requesting the Senators to fight aid to Greece-Turkey and to support the Pepper-Taylor Resolution.

The same source advised that on the same date SHAPLEY was invited by a group of students and teachers at the Littauer School of Public Administration, Harvard, to address the group on "The Political Activities of the PCA." The invitation was extended by a student named ROBERT BLAKE and SHAPLEY inquired as to what extent the school had been "corrupted by reaction." BLAKE identified earlier speakers who included HOWARD MUMFORD JONES and SHAPLEY not satisfied with this answer then queried BLAKE as to whether or not the Littauer students were "steeped in capitalistic economics at the school." BLAKE responded that the student body was exposed to capitalism but not satisfied with it and thereupon SHAPLEY accepted the engagement.

SHAPLEY accepted another such engagement to speak before the Springfield, Massachusetts Chapter of the PCA on April 27, 1947, according to Source B. The invitation was extended by Mrs. JULIUS MELTZER, who is also the subject of a pending security investigation in Boston.

Source B has advised that from time to time SHAPLEY is criticized for his work in the PCA by undergraduates and alumni of Harvard University. SHAPLEY is extremely resentful of such criticism. Source B stated that there are two examples on point: On May 15, 1947 the informant was present when SHAPLEY conferred with one Coolidge, a member of the

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Alumni Visiting Committee at Harvard, which annually reviews the work of the Observatory and submits a report, COOLIDGE noted that one of the Board of Overseers, one SIMPKINS, of New York City, had been very much disturbed by what SIMPKINS described as the political and anti-religious activities occurring at the University. SHAPLEY asserted he was well aware of these criticisms because Doctors LENZEL and BOK as well as himself had received letters of criticism from SIMPKINS. SHAPLEY described his two faculty assistants as being extremely disturbed because they felt the attack on them as individuals and upon the Observatory itself was an attack upon the integrity of Harvard University. SHAPLEY said that he was disturbed personally because SIMPKINS failed to realize the Harvard faculty had a right to live their private lives, a right to express their religious, political and other opinions and other things they wished to do so long as they fulfilled their functions at the Observatory. SHAPLEY declared President CONANT would have offered Simpkins no solace. SHAPLEY became so upset that Coolidge accepted a suggestion made by the subject that something be done to remove Simpkins from the Alumni Board of Overseers in June, 1947. Coolidge stated as a member of the Harvard Corporation he would request Simpkins to either cease his criticism or resign from affiliations with the University and then make his criticism publicly.

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The same source advised that on November 3, 1947 SHAPLEY was greatly disturbed when he received a critical letter from FRANKLIN B. COE, an undergraduate student at the Eliot House, Harvard University. In substance, COE, by letter, complained that he had taken advantage of GI scholarship rights at Harvard in order to earn a degree with great prestige and thus enhance his opportunity to make a living. Because of the actions of people like SHAPLEY in delving into fields in which they were not well qualified, COE felt that the Harvard Crimson was becoming very red. Continuing, COE asserted that if the political activities of persons like SHAPLEY continued, the Harvard degree would be valueless in obtaining a position in industry. COE concluded by requesting SHAPLEY to confine his future activities to astronomy and to avoid politics in which latter field COE classified SHAPLEY as a muckskull. SHAPLEY was greatly disturbed upon receiving this letter and in the informant's presence on one occasion told MARJORIE LANSING that he had referred the letter to the headmaster of the Eliot House. In his letter to the headmaster SHAPLEY commented that if the students at Eliot House were not better educated and/or disciplined that it was time the House got another headmaster. SHAPLEY noted that he had obtained the headmaster's position for him and he thus expected some action. He told LANSING and the informant COE was not the type of student Harvard desired and he believed the headmaster would take the necessary steps to eliminate this.

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This same incident so disturbed SHAPLEY on November 6, 1947 that he advised the Provost of the University, Dean Paul Buck, of the letter and added that he would send him a copy of it. Buck understood the situation fully because he had written a "trite" piece for the Harvard Alumni Bulletin on the general liberal situation and had received a large number of letters criticizing and censuring him for his appearance on a public platform with HENRY WALLACE in a friendly pose and secondly chastising him for joining with Eleanor Roosevelt, former Governor Lehman and others in a plan to erect a memorial to Sacco-Vanzetti in Boston. Buck promised to look into the COE situation and concluded by advising SHAPLEY that an avalanche of critical mail had convinced him if there were to be reactionary attacks it would be necessary that they fall on the University as such and not on professors and administrators as individuals.

Source B noted, however, that SHAPLEY had not advised him of his feelings on a column dated May 27, 1947 distributed by the King Features Syndicate Incorporated and written by G. ORGE E. SOKOLOSKY. This column was published in the Boston American for the same date and SOKOLOSKY treated of SHAPLEY's speech at the Madison Square Garden on March 31, 1947. SOKOLOSKY addressed the column to SHAPLEY personally and sharply inferred that SHAPLEY was disloyal to the United States.

Source B was present at the Harvard Observatory on June 18, 1947 when a conference was held between C. B. BALDWIN of the PCA and HARLOW SHAPLEY. BALDWIN advised SHAPLEY and the informant that on the evening of June 17, 1947 a private meeting of the PCA leadership had been held at New York City with HANNAH DORNER, HENRY WALLACE and BALDWIN present. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss WALLACE's progress in his nationwide tour and to estimate the possibility of a third party, if necessary, in the United States. No decisions were reached at the conference, but a report on it was being prepared for SHAPLEY's consideration. BALDWIN then revealed that the group had discussed the necessity for SHAPLEY succeeding JO DAVIDSON as National Chairman of the PCA. SHAPLEY expressed a reluctance to assume a position which would take so much of his time and he was equally reluctant to have the position taken over by a person not capable of caring for the affairs of the organization in his opinion. SHAPLEY asked BALDWIN to report on the efforts made by the PCA organizers to "pull in" the American for Democratic Action. BALDWIN asserted that WALLACE and others had surveyed the ADA during WALLACE's national tour and had expressed doubt that the organization was sufficiently strong to be worth the effort of bringing it into the PCA fold.

SHAPLEY remained insistent that a union of all liberals was necessary if the aims of the PCA were to be accomplished. The two men estimated the strength of the PCA throughout the nation and SHAPLEY suggested that an individual whose true name he could not recall but whom he described as a professor at the University of California at Berkeley

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and the "true head" of the California Labor School would be an ideal National Chairman. BALDWIN did not recognize this individual from SHAPLEY's description and suggested that it might be DAVE HEDLEY. SHAPLEY said it was not HEDLEY, who was only the ostensible head of the California Labor School.

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Source A advised that on June 19, 1947 SHAPLEY conferred at length with GEC PEPPER of the Los Angeles Chapter of the PCA. The two men reviewed a program to be put on between July 9 and 13, 1947 at Los Angeles by the PCA. The purpose of the program was to demonstrate that censorship and condemnation of liberal thinking retarded the progress of American cultural life. Shapley went over the program with PEPPER and approved for the most part PEPPER's selections for speakers. PEPPER expressed some doubt about the political sympathies of one McBANE (phonetic), a chemist at Stanford University. SHAPLEY stated that McBANE had accompanied him to Russia in 1945 and on that trip he had come to know him well. He described McBANE as "a fiery liberal behind that conservative attitude."

SHAPLEY pointed out that a smear campaign had recently been directed against him in Manchester, New Hampshire, prior to a speaking engagement. He urged PEPPER to be careful of such an attack on the Los Angeles meeting. (The Manchester, New Hampshire affair will be mentioned below).

Source B advised that on October 29, 1947 SHAPLEY had a lengthy conference with ALICE BARROWS, successor to HANNAH DORNER as National Secretary of the PCA at New York City. BARROWS stated it was imperative that she meet in the very immediate future with SHAPLEY to discuss certain changes in the national organization of the PCA. She stated that the vice-presidents and directors had agreed it would be wise to set up an Arts, Sciences and Professional Division (ASP) of the PCA under the general chairmanship of SHAPLEY. She agreed personally to accept, subject to SHAPLEY's approval, an appointment as temporary acting Director of the PCA nationally until sometime after January 1, 1948 when GEORGE PEPPER of Los Angeles would become the Director on a full-time basis.

SHAPLEY advised her that one CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM, 860 Park Avenue, New York City, had become very much interested in the activities of the PCA and was desiring to assist it in fighting the House Un-American Activities Committee. SHAPLEY described BURLINGHAM as "a big shot lawyer and one of the outstanding members of the Harvard Alumni Association." He suggested that BURLINGHAM be immediately named a vice-president of the PCA after his membership had been formally solicited by C. B. BALDWIN. SHAPLEY directed that following his entrance into membership

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he should be assigned duties of a legal nature directed against the House UnAmerican Activities Committee. SHAPLEY noted that ROBERT KENNY and BARTLEY CRUM of San Francisco were doing excellent work in this direction but that BURLINGHAM "would get an air of respectability." (S)(U)

It was agreed that the two of them must meet soon to discuss all of the foregoing and the necessity for a proper meeting place was the next point of discussion. SHAPLEY suggested that he meet BARROWS at the American-Russian Institute, which suggestion was firmly and shortly vetoed by BARROWS. She suggested her apartment in Greenwich Village which had been the place of their last meeting and it was finally agreed they would obtain a private room through SHAPLEY's intervention at Radio Station WRUL, 598 Madison Avenue, New York City, on November 4, 1947. (S)(U)

BARROWS advised SHAPLEY she would have for his perusal at that time complete reports from the various councils of the PCA, the projected plan of the ASP and a list of speaking engagements for him. (S)(U)

The Baltimore Office has advised that according to the "ASP," a monthly newsletter of the ASP-Maryland PCA, published in October, 1947 at Baltimore, the subject was scheduled to appear as a featured speaker at Baltimore on November 23, 1947. The program would include three speakers: LILLIAN HELLMAN who would discuss the efforts of Congressional committees and others to censor and control the thoughts of the creative artists; Dr. GREGORY ZILBOORG, a psychoanalyst who would explain why busy people engaged in social sciences should worry about politics; and Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY who would explain how military and governmental domination of scientists was making these people instruments of destruction rather than instruments of salvation for humanity.

SHAPLEY ASSISTS HENRY WALLACE IN NEW ENGLAND TOUR

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Source B advised that on July 9, 1947 SHAPLEY was contacted by SELMAN GOODMAN, of the Harvard AVC, but who identified himself at that moment to the informant and SHAPLEY as an active member of the Harvard Liberal Union. Goodman stated that the Harvard Youth groups were interested in sponsoring an appearance of HENRY WALLACE, ex-Vice-President of the United States, at the Harvard Yard. He solicited SHAPLEY's advice as to how this matter could be best handled and to what extent the cooperation of the PCA could be utilized. SHAPLEY promptly inquired if the AYD was one of the sponsoring groups. GOODMAN replied the AYD had not yet actively participated in the plans but would undoubtedly join in helping to make the affair a success. SHAPLEY advised GOODMAN that if the AYD were known by certain members of the Harvard faculty to be associated with WALLACE's appearance then these same faculty members might be reluctant to participate because they were "very touchy about such things as the AYD." GOODMAN advised SHAPLEY that the Harvard Liberal Union was affiliated with the PCA in Boston.

SHAPLEY asserted that he understood that the PCA contemplated issuing an invitation to WALLACE but that it might be a good idea for the PCA to join in the sponsorship of WALLACE's appearance at Harvard because the Harvard Yard would be a great sounding board. SHAPLEY instructed GOODMAN to confer with the PCA office about this matter and to seek permission to use the Harvard Yard from Provost PAUL BUCK. SHAPLEY further promised to allot a certain part of his Wednesday afternoons to assisting GOODMAN in making plans and arrangements for WALLACE's appearance.

The same source was present on July 29, 1947 when MARJORIE LANSING advised SHAPLEY that C. B. BALDWIN had instructed the Massachusetts PCA to set aside three days in October, 1947 for public appearances of HENRY A. WALLACE in Massachusetts. SHAPLEY instructed LANSING to report to his office on July 30, 1947 to discuss this situation.

On August 6, 1947, according to the same source, SHAPLEY advised STANLEY CARSON of the Harvard AVC that WALLACE would be in Boston for the first three days of October and prior to his appearance at the Harvard Yard SHAPLEY would give a small but effective dinner at the Harvard Faculty Club in Wallace's honor to which he would invite some "big shots."

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On August 27, 1947, according to the same informant, SHAPLEY discussed this Faculty Club dinner with HENRY SILBERMAN of the PCA, a known Communist. SHAPLEY stated that he intended to invite JAMES B. CONANT of Harvard, a few friends on the faculty at Dartmouth College and MIT. He further advised SILBERMAN that WALLACE would appear in Boston at noon on September 30, to speak at a luncheon and would address a mass meeting in some arena on that evening. At noon on October 1, WALLACE would make a public appearance at Lowell, Massachusetts, followed by a 6:30 PM dinner at the Faculty Club, after which he would speak in the Harvard Yard.

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On October 2, 1947 he would leave for a public appearance tour in the western part of Massachusetts.

On September 3, 1947 SHAPLEY conferred with Provost PAUL BUCK concerning the use of Harvard property for the Wallace appearance at the University. BUCK stated that WALLACE's appearance at Harvard was running into some difficulties; i.e., the sponsoring organizations wished to charge admission and the University never permitted admission to be charged when the Harvard Yard was used. Secondly, meetings held in the Yard were apt to find the Harvard boys "tumultuous" to such an extent that no speaker had ever finished a discourse. BUCK stated he had offered to close off the Seaver Quadrangle at cost; i.e., \$2,500 or to permit the use of three halls connected by microphones which would accommodate approximately 4300 people. SHAPLEY stated that the latter arrangement was undesirable because the personal contact and enthusiasm which should be generated at such a meeting could not be obtained over a microphone. SHAPLEY added that he did not feel that the AVC had to charge admission and advised BUCK that the same group planned to present lectures by a series of four liberals to aid their cause. The first three of these lecturers were known; i.e., HAROLD STASSEN, Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and HENRY WALLACE. The fourth is yet to be obtained.

BUCK stated under no circumstances would he permit the Harvard Yard to be used by these speakers successively. BUCK stated in his opinion SHAPLEY simply wanted the Yard for its propaganda value. When SHAPLEY admitted this allegation as a fact, BUCK commented that propaganda, as far as Harvard was concerned, would be malicious.

The conversation was concluded when SHAPLEY told BUCK that SELMAN GOODMAN was acting as an individual representing all the Harvard liberal groups and SHAPLEY suggested that GOODMAN be heard. SHAPLEY also advised BUCK that it would be very much appreciated by SHAPLEY personally if BUCK would follow GOODMAN's suggestions.

The informant was thereafter present when GOODMAN and SHAPLEY conferred concerning the foregoing conversation. GOODMAN stated the AVC was now

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of the opinion that the Harvard Baseball Stadium should be used and admission at \$1 per person for the 7,000 prospective spectators should be charged. SHAPLEY instructed GOODMAN to continue his efforts in this direction and to rely on him to handle Dean BUCK. He also suggested that BUCK could be influenced by Dr. RALPH BARTON PERRY whom GOODMAN would find sympathetic if he approached him.

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Source D advised that the student organizations who were presenting WALLACE utilized the offices of BART JAN BOK, the subject's assistant at the Observatory, as a meeting place in making plans for WALLACE's appearance. In BOK's absence their faculty adviser was Dr. BENDELL FURRY, who has been identified as a Communist.

Source E advised on the same day that WALLACE was to appear at Harvard, on October 1, and at the Boston Arena under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Chapter of the PCA on September 30, 1947. This same informant stated SHAPLEY would be one of the speakers at the Arena.

Sources B and E advised throughout the month of September, MARJORIE LANSING frequently consulted with SHAPLEY for direction in the handling of the WALLACE appearances in Massachusetts.

Through the same informants, it was learned by September 24, 1947 SHAPLEY had assisted the Harvard Youth groups to the extent where the Baseball Stadium had been obtained and the sponsors were allowed to charge admission for WALLACE's appearance.

Source E advised that SHAPLEY would appear at the Arena in Boston on the evening of September 30, and that he was one of the speakers.

Sources E and F observed that the subject did give a dinner to WALLACE at the Faculty Club at Harvard on the evening of October 1 and that among the persons present was President KARL COMPTON of MIT, Dr. SEYMOUR HARRIS of the Littauer School, Dr. ZACHARIAH CHAFFEE of the Harvard Law School, Dr. KIRTLLEY LEATHER, head of the Harvard Department of Geology, Dr. C. FAYETTE TAYLOR, head of the Department of Automotives at MIT, Dr. TALCOTT PARSONS, Harvard's leading social scientist, Dr. RATSON HOAGLAND and Provost PAUL BUCK. SHAPLEY was very careful to prevent the press, in the informant's presence, from photographing the assemblage at the dinner. The dinner was in a private dining room and others were present in addition to those named above.

Source B had earlier advised that KARL COMPTON had attended the dinner on a personal basis and had requested SHAPLEY avoid publicity insofar as he was concerned. Dr. COMPTON commented at that time that he was attending the dinner because his family had been lifelong friends of the WALLACE family and not because he agreed with WALLACE's political ideology. Following the dinner, WALLACE made a widely publicized appearance at the Harvard Baseball Stadium where more than 6,000 people heard him sharply criticize the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan.

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SHAPLEY'S ACTIVITIES IN THE ASP-PCA

Source B advised that on August 28, 1947 SHAPLEY had a lengthy conference with ALICE BARROWS concerning a "Freedom Meeting" to be held in New York City in the near future under the sponsorship of the scientists and other professional members of the PCA. (S) (U)

SHAPLEY and BARROWS discussed some of the prospective speakers at this meeting which BARROWS stated was tentatively planned for September 25 or 26, 1947. Among others mentioned as excellent speakers for this occasion were the following: HARRY GRUNDFEST of New York City, whom SHAPLEY said "can give some lowdown dirt on FBI actions around the Atomic Energy Commission." It is noted that GRUNDFEST is the subject of a pending investigation of a security nature in New York City. (S) (U)

Another speaker suggested by SHAPLEY was MELBA NEWELL PHILLIPS, whom SHAPLEY said can give some dope on the scientists and the Atomic Energy Commission and on the FBI delays and other things." (S) (U)

BARROWS noted that two persons desired to cover the literary and theatrical aspects of the meeting were LILLIAN HELLMAN and ANGUS CAMERON. CAMERON has been previously identified. PHILLIPS is the subject of a pending security investigation in New York, and HELLMAN has been active in earlier times in PCA affairs with the subject. Among other speakers suggested by SHAPLEY were Archibald MacLeish, J. N. S. BERGERS, a Dutchman; JAMES NEWMAN, of the New Republic. BARROWS suggested JULIAN HUMBLEY, Mrs. EDWARD G. ROBINSON and HENRY WALLACE. (S) (U)

With reference to WALLACE, SHAPLEY commented "We must be careful to remember if we involve WALLACE in a meeting of this sort, it will be taken as a political trick of the Wallace progressives. Without Wallace there would be more sincerity but less publicity." (S) (U)

It was finally agreed there would be a meeting held of a committee to sponsor the Freedom rally in October, the committee to meet on September 8, 1947 in New York City with SHAPLEY present. (S) (U)

The same informant learned on September 25, 1947 that SHAPLEY had written the "Call for a Conference on Cultural Freedom" which was widely circulated and which announced that the conference would be held under the ASP-PCA at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, between October 24 and 26, 1947. Specific reference was made in the Call to the unfair treatment being accorded EANS FISLER by the Government. (S) (U)

Participants at this conference discussed by these two people at this time were the following: THEODOR ROSEBURY, BART JAI BOK, STUART MUDD, VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF, GENE WELTFISH, MICHAEL HEIDLEBURGER, WATSON DAVIS, EVERETT GRANT CONKLIN, ELIOT CURTIS, RAYMOND ELLA KERR and others. In planning this meeting and in discussing the Hans Eisler case, SHAPLEY commented to Barrows that there appeared to be a considerable amount of proposed documentary evidence available in the press tending to definitely prove Hans Eisler's Communist connections. SHAPLEY stated he did not wish to see himself placed in the position of defending a known Communist, and that the PCA rally should stress that it merely intended to examine the facts in the Eisler case. (X) (U)

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On October 2, 1947, according to the same source, BARROWS and SHAPLEY again conferred regarding the conference on Cultural Freedom, during which time they discussed ways and means of persuading J. B. Priestley of England to attend the conference and deliver a speech. SHAPLEY suggested that a cable be sent to him, pointing out that JULIAN HUXLEY had worked with the PCA and that J. B. Bernal of the British Association of Scientific Workers had likewise approved of their organization. BARROWS advised SHAPLEY that with his approval the literature prepared would consist of HOWARD FAST, NORMAN COUSINS, JOHN GUNTHER, BARTLEY CRUM, RICHARD LAUTERBACH and JOHN HEARSEY. (X) (U)

SHAPLEY noted that no one as yet had approached ROBERT KENNY of California and that he was a necessary speaker. BARROWS promised to do so. (X) (U)

On October 14, 1947, according to the same source, the same persons again conferred at which time further changes in the literature at the conference were discussed and BARROWS advised that JOHN GARFIELD could not be present; that BERNSTEIN of PM newspaper would lecture on "How Fascism Grows" and that the contemplated speakers at that moment were C. RAYMOND WELSH, RING LARDNER, JR., ALBERT MALTZ, CLIFTON DURR, Dr. JOHN A. SIBOHR (phonetic). SHAPLEY stated that DOUGLASS CATER, the Harvard delegate to the World Congress in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in the summer of 1947 and one WALLACE would also talk. Other speakers committed to appear through SHAPLEY were HOWARD MUMFORD JONES, O. JOHN ROGGE, WILLIAM L. STADISH and SAM ROSENWALD (phonetic). (X) (U)

BARROWS advised the public meeting scheduled for the Garden had been canceled because no suitable place had been found in which it could be held, that the architects meeting had been canceled; that HENRY WALLACE, CLAUDE PEPPER or GLEN TAILOR would appear at the final session. (X) (U)

BARROWS stated further that BARTLEY CRUM and BOB KENNY in conjunction

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with the National Lawyers' Guild would stage a meeting in Washington, D. C., on October 20, in order to salute the Hollywood stars being prosecuted by the Thomas Committee. BARROWS stated that the PCA was anxious to have a delegation present at this meeting and to advertise it in the New York Times. She requested SHAPLEY to approve not only the idea but also the wording of the ad. She read the text of it to him and SHAPLEY inquired as to what would happen if the sponsors of the New York conference disapproved of the wording. BARROWS did not respond but suggested that the ad be simply signed by the national officers of the PCA. After some deliberation, SHAPLEY commented that some of the people who were sponsors of the New York conference disliked publicity and would not tolerate their names in a "Times" advertisement. He further noted that some of his own friends had disapproved of his portrait appearing in earlier papers together with HENRY WALLACE, JO DAVIDSON and FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Jr. SHAPLEY declared he promised these people he would not permit this to happen again. SHAPLEY further declared that it appeared to him that it would be better to advertise the speakers at both meetings rather than the sponsors of the meetings and that it would be permissible to list him as a speaker at either one or both events. (S) (U)

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BARROWS did not accept this suggestion readily and again suggested that the names of the initiating sponsors of the New York conference be printed. (S) (U)

SHAPLEY refused to change his opinion and noted that some members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science had informed him that if the picture referred to above had appeared before his election to the presidency of the AAAS he would have failed of election. SHAPLEY further stated that one MOLLY DAY THATCHER had written a letter complaining her name had been used on the program of the New York conference without her permission. SHAPLEY stated that C. B. BALDWIN should immediately contact her by telephone and "smooth her over." He then instructed in firm tones that the names of the sponsors of the New York conference should not appear on the advertisement and BARROWS agreed to follow his instructions. (S) (U)

In further conference on this same New York rally, BARROWS secured SHAPLEY's approval for PAUL ROBESON speaking on "Politics and Civil Rights"; LEO HUBERMAN speaking on "Labor and Progressive Action"; ALVIN JOHNSON discussing "How Fascism Grows," and BERNSTEIN speaking on "Fascism in the International News." SHAPLEY inquired whether or not BERNSTEIN was becoming so well known as a Red that he would prove embarrassing to the other speakers. SHAPLEY was informed that this was not so and then granted his permission for BERNSTEIN's appearance. (S) (U)

When advised that LEON FEUCHTWALDER would come from Hollywood to speak, SHAPLEY stated his expenses would be too great to justify his attendance. One BOAZ was to speak on "Thought Control in the American Medical Association." She solicited and received SHAPLEY's permission to (S) (U)

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to invite one JOHN DE BOER, Head of the Department of Education at Roosevelt College in Chicago. (S) (U)

Source B also advised earlier, on September 17, 1947, that SHAPLEY had dictated the "call" to the Conference on Cultural Freedom which was subsequently printed and a copy supplied to the Boston Office by Confidential Source E. At the same time SHAPLEY had instructed BARROWS that the conference should fill out the following outlined program: (S) (U)

1. The Effect of the Truman loyalty order.
2. The History and political background of the Rankin Committee
3. How Fascism grows
4. The battle against reaction - a fight for all of us.

SHAPLEY had emphasized that the attack on the House Un-American Activities Committee should be the central theme of the whole conference. (S) (U)

Confidential Source G has advised that the Conference on Cultural Freedom was held in New York as scheduled at the Hotel Commodore. The conference was divided into panels under the topics of science, literature, film, radio, press, advertising, education, law, theater, music and art. The general chairman of the conference was the subject. He introduced as speakers at the opening session each of the following: O. JOHN ROGGE, ROBERT KELNY, LEO LUBERMAN, VICTOR BERNSTEIN of PM, LARRY PARKS of Hollywood, and FRANK KINGDON. Source G stated all these speakers condemned the House Un-American Activities Committee.

On Saturday afternoon, SOURCE G attended the science panel which was addressed by THEODORE ROSEBURY, WALTER ORR ROBERTS, LEONARD ENGEL, Dr. ERNEST P. BOAS and Dr. PHILIP MORRISON of Cornell.

Resolutions suggested by this scientific panel included the following: (1) to consolidate the PCA in opposing attacks on the Bill of Rights, (2) to obtain the withdrawal of the Presidential "loyalty order" to clarify secrecy regulations required of scientists and to take action to protect the civil liberties of scientists.

On Sunday afternoon of the same conference the subject introduced the Honorable Senator Claude Pepper of Florida who roundly condemned the "House Committee. The conference closed when SHAPLEY urged all present to go home and remember that there was a real job if "we" are to stop the growth of Fascism in the postwar United States.

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SHAPLEY'S CRITICISM OF THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
COMMITTEE

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As indicated in the reference report dated April, 1947 the subject in the fall of 1946 was involved in a controversy with Congressman Rankin of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee. The Congressman at that time threatened SHAPLEY with contempt proceedings which have never been carried out to their logical conclusion.

Confidential Source B advised that on March 31, 1947 SHAPLEY conferred with WATSON DAVIS, of Science Service, Incorporated, a national news agency in Washington, D. C., about the American-Soviet Science Society. In making comments on it, DAVIS noted that EDWARD U. CONDON, Director of the United States Bureau of Standards was then being investigated by the Thomas Committee. This inquiry had delved into the nature of the American-Soviet Science Society and had brought to public light the employment of a girl secretary in the organization who was also employed at the same time as the personal secretary to the Polish Ambassador to the United States. DAVIS advised he did not know whether the lady was a member of the Communist Party but since she had done excellent work for the Science Society he felt her employment should be continued. SHAPLEY concurred.

SHAPLEY stated as far as he knew there was nothing wrong with CONDON but he regarded it very significant that the Thomas Committee was investigating an appointee of Henry Wallace. SHAPLEY thought that the political significance was manifested by the fact that CONDON had been the man closest to Senator McManon when the present law on atomic energy was drafted and further he had been a Government employee, indicating that the conduct could only be described as "terrorism."

He agreed he would vigorously and publicly attack the Committee when he introduced HENRY WALLACE at Madison Square Garden on that evening. The conversation concluded when SHAPLEY said "they set a good table at Atlanta Penitentiary and no doubt I shall be in their Communist cell."

The New York Times for March 14, 1946 carried an advertisement urging the abolition of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee. It was signed by the "Citizens United to Abolish the Wood-Rankin Committee." The committee membership was recited in part and the members were described as "outstanding Americans who are supporting the fight." Among those so listed was Dr. SHAPLEY.

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Source B stated that he was with SHAPLEY on April 5, 1947 when SHAPLEY conferred with MARTHA SINGER concerning hearings then being held before the Massachusetts Legislature on a bill which would have established in this Commonwealth a "little Dies Committee." SINGER advised SHAPLEY of the names of the persons who would be present to oppose the bill and included among them were some of the more noted educators and clergymen in the Commonwealth. She requested that SHAPLEY appear and oppose the bill, but he regretted that he had other commitments. He was very interested to ascertain whether or not any Catholics would appear in opposition because of the alleged tremendous political strength of the Catholics in Massachusetts. SINGER stated to her knowledge none would appear but that a Miss DUGGAN, who was not a Catholic but whose name sounded as though she might be, would appear and would read a statement prepared by KIRTLEY MATHER. It was SINGER's opinion that with DUGGAN's name and a little corridor gossip, the Legislature easily could get the idea she was a Catholic and that Catholics were generally opposed to the bill. SHAPLEY stated that he could be recorded as being opposed to the Massachusetts bill and made the following comment: The bill would call upon the Legislature to investigate any organization which advocated a change of government and which would be controlled from abroad or have international connections. The principal urging for the bill came from the recent speech before Congress of Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI." Hoover had stated "Communism is a way of life." SHAPLEY declared that urging a change in the government or overthrowing the government without force or violence is constitutional. There are many organizations in the United States which advocate a way of life different from that practiced by the ordinary citizens. Among these are the Jesuit Order, the Masons and the several other orders of Roman Catholic priests. SHAPLEY reasoned that extending Mr. Hoover's language in its true meaning would make it necessary that the Legislature investigate the last named groups, particularly the Jesuits who are controlled from Rome and who do have international connections. SHAPLEY further stated that other State Legislatures could likewise decide, and particularly in the South, to investigate both the Knights of Columbus and the Jesuit Order. SINGER thought SHAPLEY's argument was wonderful and urged him to cancel his other engagement and appear before the Legislature. SHAPLEY stated he was anxious at that moment to avoid possible publicity but if a second hearing were held he would be glad to attend.

Confidential Informant [ ] advised that at the hearing on April 7 the ACLU, which Miss SINGER represented, had SHAPLEY's name on a lengthy list of individuals who objected to the establishment of the Massachusetts committee under the banner of the ACLU.

The same source advised that the chairman of the Rules Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature received a number of printed form

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postal cards in which the signers requested to be recorded as opposed to the "little Dies Committee" legislation. These cards were known by the informant to have been distributed by the ACLU and the Communist Party of Massachusetts. The Boston Office has obtained from the informant one photostatic copy of this form card signed by the subject.

Source B was also with SHAPLEY on April 8, 1947 when he again conferred with SINGER regarding the same legislation. SHAPLEY advised the two persons that he had discussed the Massachusetts legislation with President JAMES CONANT of Harvard who was surprised at the bill. Conant was very concerned, according to SHAPLEY, that such a bill was in the Legislature and instructed SHAPLEY to immediately contact Attorney Henry Shattuck. SHAPLEY was to instruct Shattuck to oppose the bill, not as a member of the Harvard Corporation but as a Republican attorney. Shattuck was to understand that the passage of the bill in the estimation of Dr. CONANT could do irreparable damage to Harvard University. SHAPLEY requested SINGER to send a copy of the proceedings and the bill to Dr. KIRTLEY MATHER, to himself and to President CONANT.

SINGER suggested to SHAPLEY that he should recontact CONANT and endeavor to have President Conant influence Governor Bradford to veto the bill, if it were passed by the Legislature. SHAPLEY stated he would not make this contact at that time but that if it appeared necessary to defeat the bill he would do so. He pointed out CONANT was in excellent position to put some pressure on the Massachusetts Governor inasmuch as the bill would not only be injurious to Harvard University (Bradford's alma mater) but also to the Unitarian Church of which Bradford is a member. SINGER commented that the representatives of the Communist Party who had spoken in opposition to the bill at the committee hearing had made an excellent presentation.

On June 2, 1947 HARLOW SHAPLEY was scheduled to address the Manchester, New Hampshire, League of Women Voters, at the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Manchester, New Hampshire. His talk was to be entitled "The Enemies of Peace." Approximately one week before his appearance and on May 26, 1947, one of the leading newspapers in Manchester, "The Manchester Leader" ran a series of bylined news stories, the first of which was headed "Shapley is Called Pro-Communist." The paper recited at length from the records of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, after noting they were not sufficiently up-to-date to have recorded his vitriolic speech of March 31, 1947 at Madison Square Garden. The paper charged the following from the records of the Committee: that on September 22, 1939 SHAPLEY was a member of the National Committee of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom; that, according to the Daily Worker of July 25, 1940, he was one of those signers of a five-point program directed

to the attention of Secretary of State Hull, to revise this country's policy on the admission of refugees; that he was one of those members of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, according to literature published by the Committee, that he was an affiliate of the Council for Pan-American Democracy he signed an open letter to the President of Brazil to save the leader of the Communist Party in that country, one LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES, which item was referred to in the New Masses for December 3, 1940; that he was affiliated with the League of American Writers, according to the Daily Worker of July 31, 1940; that he was a sponsor of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, according to the Daily Worker of May 13, 1940; that he was one of the signers of a letter hailing the War Department change in policy which granted commissions to Communist Party members written by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; that he was and is now a national sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; that he is now and at all times has been favorably regarded by the Daily Worker.

The news stories continued for six days during which the Institute of Arts and Sciences publicly announced it would never again sponsor a speaker without having investigated his background. The paper, editorially and otherwise, pointed out that SHAPLEY might well be an excellent astronomer but he was a poor politician. It is interesting further to note that the foregoing affiliations recited by the "Leader" were quotations from the House records, identifying each organization named therein as a Communist-front organization.

The League of Women Voters attempted to defend SHAPLEY and the Leader reported his speech on June 3, 1947.

It is interesting to note that SHAPLEY did not comment on political matters or the international situation in his speech at Manchester.

As an aftermath, the Daily Worker on July 10, 1947 referred to the publisher of the New Hampshire newspaper as "the local Fred Woltman who spewed forth the pukings." To this the Leader replied under date of June 14, 1947 by way of editorial comment "Well, all this praise of SHAPLEY in the Daily Worker and the attack on the publisher of this newspaper does not prove SHAPLEY was a Communist but there is an old saying 'by their friends you shall know them.'"

Source B advised that on October 15, 1947 that SHAPLEY sent a telegram to George Pepper of Hollywood PCA congratulating the Hollywood writers and actors who untamed and unashamed will fight against the liquidation of basic American freedoms. Informant advised SHAPLEY was referring to the hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee into the extent of Communist infiltration into the motion picture industry.

Source B advised that on October 21, 1947 ANGUS CAMERON, Chairman of

the Massachusetts chapter PCA; told the informant that if he were to be interrogated by the House UnAmerican Activities Committee he would follow the advice which had been given him by HARLOW SHAPLEY: "admit it and fight like hell."

It is to be noted that in the same conversation CAMERON described a Fascist as "an FBI agent," but it is not known that this description was furnished him by SHAPLEY.

Source A advised on October 28, 1947 SHAPLEY contacted his son WILLIS and advised him that he had sent congratulatory telegrams to JOHN HOWARD LAWSON and DAWSON TRUMBO for their courageous stand against the House UnAmerican Activities Committee. He advised his son he was acquainted with both men through mutual interest in the PCA. He commented if men of this type were banned from Hollywood it would be difficult to produce worthwhile movies. He requested him to advise him of any publicity in the Washington papers as a result of his telegrams.

On October 27, 1947, following the Conference for Cultural Freedom mentioned above, SHAPLEY, according to Source B, instructed WATSON DAVIS of Science Service, to minimize the participation of scientists in the conference. SHAPLEY stated that he understood that the Congressional Committee would investigate Communist infiltration into colleges and universities, particularly in the field of science, when the movies inquiry had been completed. SHAPLEY stated one of the purposes of the New York rally and definitely the purpose of his assisting the Hollywood group was to try to stop the House UnAmerican Activities Committee before it initiated its inquiry into the activities of persons in the education world. He felt that these efforts had been successful but in the event they were not he did not want Science Service to offer any basis for questions or inferences as a result of widespread publicity in aiding the Hollywood Committee.

On October 29, 1947 SHAPLEY repeated the foregoing comments to Source F. At the same time he informed Source F that the photostatic copies of Communist Party membership books introduced into the hearings by former Special Agent Robert Stribling and Louis Russell were forgeries. SHAPLEY asserted that the two former agents had a reputation in this Bureau for being thugs and had been dismissed for similarly manufacturing evidence in Bureau cases. He instructed the informant not to pay any attention to any of the "evidence" introduced by these men and to regard the character of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee in the same unfavorable light in which the former Special Agents must be held.

Source B advised that on November 12, 1947 ALICE BARROWS requested SHAPLEY to address a telegram to Speaker of the House, Joseph Martin,

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that he not issue the citations for contempt of the Congressional Committee requested against the ten Hollywood figures. The telegram should further state that SHAPLEY wanted MARTIN to let the whole Congress decide on the matter. SHAPLEY was at first hesitant for the express reason that Congressman Martin did not care for him and might do just the opposite to anything SHAPLEY requested. He finally agreed action was necessary and finally authorized BARROWS to send a telegram in his name. BARROWS then referred to the "leaks" discovered by O. JOHN ROGGE concerning the current policies of the FBI and the Justice Department in prosecuting Communists and particularly with the sessions of a hidden Grand Jury in New York City. SHAPLEY asserted that this was all news to him but that he wished to be kept posted of developments.

He noted he would introduce Vishinsky at a meeting in New York City the following Sunday and the following Sunday he would be in Washington where he would be "playing politics all the while there."

Through the same source it was learned that on the following day SHAPLEY urged JOHN GARFIELD to continue the excellent work of the Hollywood group in fighting the Congressional Committee and assured GARFIELD that his efforts would continue unabated.

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SHAPLEY'S CRITICISMS OF THE UNITED STATES STATE  
DEPARTMENT

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On March 12, 1947 Source B was present when one HERBERT ABRAMS of the United States State Department invited SHAPLEY to attend a conference at Philadelphia on March 24, and March 25, 1947, being sponsored by the State Department and concerned with UNESCO. ABRAMS desired that SHAPLEY be one of the principal speakers. SHAPLEY stated he was familiar with the conference and had already delegated BART BOK, ISADORE AMDUR and one HOLMES to attend. He stated he personally would not be within the United States on that date, that BOK would represent him personally, that HOLMES would represent the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. With reference to AMDUR, he pointed out that the latter person was paying most of his expenses and it would be helpful if ABRAMS could arrange for the State Department to reimburse AMDUR. ABRAMS promised to do so, at the same pointing out the Department's budget was limited for such events.

BOK has been previously identified. It is noted that AMDUR is the subject of a pending security investigation in Boston and that his Party membership has been established in times past.

On April 1, 1947 the same informant advised that SHAPLEY was requested by MARION CARTER of the "Town Meeting of the Air" to participate in a broadcast scheduled for April 24, 1947 on the topic "Does Our New Foreign Policy Lead to Peace or War?" SHAPLEY was informed that the other speakers were to be JAMES BURNHAM, PAUL PORTER and GLEN TAYLOR. He criticized BURNHAM as the author of a "blind, mad article" which had appeared in a very recent issue of "Life" magazine. He regretted that he could not appear and oppose Burnham and suggested as his substitute Senator CLAYTON PEPPER of Florida. The program director was reluctant to have two Senators with the same viewpoint on the same program and, therefore, SHAPLEY urged her to use as his substitute FRANK KINGDON of the P.M.A. It is to be noted that BURNHAM is a known supporter of the current State Department policy, while Senator Taylor and SHAPLEY, as will be indicated herein, are both sharp critics of this same policy.

The informant was also present on April 2, 1947 when WALTER LEMMON of radio station WRNL and SHAPLEY conferred with reference to the efforts of the station to regain its time for international broadcasts. Lemmon stated in this conflict with the State Department he had secured the support of STANTON and PALMY of the Columbia Broadcasting System but that these men would fight undercover lest open opposition result in the Federal Communications Commission cancelling some of the CBS licenses. DAVID SARNOFF of the RCA and NBC had been approached but had indicated definitely that he would support the State Department.

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C. D. JACKSON, Vice-President in Charge of Overseas Operations for "Time," "Life" and "Fortune," had also promised support to LEMMON and SHAPLEY, according to LEMMON. SHAPLEY disagreed and stated that Catholic reactionaries were now running the "Time," "Life" and "Fortune" establishment and could not be relied upon to support the liberal policies of WRUL. LEMMON stated that JACKSON had been in charge of the London office of the OWI during the war and was known to be a good liberal whose support could be relied upon. The men continued their criticisms of the State Department with reference to its policy of stationing WRUL set forth in the reference report.

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Source B advised on April 4, 1947 SHAPLEY discussed with CORDE MEYER a speaking engagement which both were to fill at Washington, D. C., on April 19, 1947 under the joint sponsorship of the World Federalist and the FAS. SHAPLEY advised MEYER that some woman connected with the committee for the event had telephonically contacted him and told him that if his views were essentially the same critical viewpoint followed by the PCA she wished to be advised. The woman further asserted that if SHAPLEY appeared before the Washington audience to express this viewpoint that she intended not to be present or to be any longer connected with the World Federalist. SHAPLEY told MEYER that as a result of his argumentative discussion with this woman she had resigned from the World Federalist but he had remained on the program. SHAPLEY stated the policy of this country on international affairs was bringing similar shocking situations into everyday occurrences in the United States. For example, the University of Colorado had "expunged" the AYD from its campus and had told SHAPLEY not to bother to call there again. MEYER stated until the publication of his own book by the Little Brown Company he had to rely upon lecture appearances for his living. He stated that the high anti-Russian spirit fostered by the Government at that time had made it difficult for him to find receptive audiences. MEYER stated he thought it was the current policy of the State Department to "press Russia into an incident which will permit us to use the atom bomb and destroy Russia." SHAPLEY agreed and stated that the departmental policy was futile inasmuch as this country does not possess sufficient troops to occupy the Soviet Union after the country had been conquered. The subject further declared that the nation's press had been emphasizing this contest as one between democracy and communism whereas the contest is actually between American Fascism and Russian Democracy. MEYER agreed.

The men, in the informant's presence, made an appointment to meet subsequently at SHAPLEY's residence to discuss their speeches so that at Washington they would both urge the FAS and the World Federalist to unite into a common political organization so far as international politics was concerned.

The informant further advised that on April 14, 1947 SHAPLEY was contacted by one METCALF of the Widener Library at Harvard. Metcalf complained of recent date the Widener Library had been unable to

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obtain certain Russian publications for inclusion in its stacks. He wished some help from SHAPLEY in obtaining these books because METCALF believed SHAPLEY had the necessary contacts in both Washington and Russia to obtain these books. After commenting that the only publication he regularly received from Russia was "New Times," SHAPLEY inquired as to the present system being followed by the Library in obtaining the material. METCALF said that one RUGGLES was stationed at Moscow on the payroll of both the Library of Congress and the Widener Library for the express purpose of getting the books. At the moment, RUGGLES could do no better for the Congressional group than he was doing for Harvard. SHAPLEY offered a number of suggestions, the first of which was that Metcalf should contact ROBERT TUCKER, an employee of the American Embassy who had been discharged after marrying a Russian girl. SHAPLEY stated TUCKER would shortly be in the United States and could bring the desired material with him. When it was learned Harvard desired 500 volumes, SHAPLEY was not sure of the validity of his own suggestion and asked METCALF if he were well acquainted with the Cultural Attache of the Russian Embassy at Washington. Metcalf was not acquainted with the Cultural Attache of the Russian Embassy in Washington and SHAPLEY stated he was and he would contact him. He noted, however, if the motherland was preventing the shipments it would be difficult for Soviet emissaries in this country to improve the situation.

As a last resort, SHAPLEY promised METCALF he would contact FRED NEAL of the United States State Department who had "numerous schemes and tricks" and who could probably do the necessary.

The informant advised on April 21, 1947 SHAPLEY conferred with an individual then unknown to the informant but subsequently identified as KIRTLLEY MATHER, Head of the Department of Geology at Harvard, concerning MATHER's difficulties in obtaining a visa to visit the Soviet Union in the summer of 1947. After inquiring as to the steps taken by MATHER unsuccessfully, SHAPLEY suggested that MATHER should contact FRED NEAL. NEAL was described by the subject as a Harvard graduate attached to the Cultural Division of the United States Department of State and particularly as a member of its Russian Desk. SHAPLEY declared that NEAL was the only individual on the whole Russian desk who did not possess a hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union. Because of this NEAL is well regarded by the Russian Embassy in Washington and SHAPLEY felt certain that a contact by NEAL with the Embassy could greatly facilitate entry and travel in the Soviet Union for MATHER.

Source B advised on April 29, 1947 SHAPLEY was requested by one HOWARD

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TRIVERS of the Central European Division of the State Department to contact TRIVERS immediately on an urgent personal matter, but the informant was unable to determine either the nature of the matter or its urgency. However, the informant subsequently learned on May 2, 1947 that SHAPLEY had conferred at length with TRIVERS regarding the entrance into the United States of ROBERT TUCKER and his Russian wife. SHAPLEY had considered contacting a number of Russians in Moscow in an effort to exert the necessary pressure to obtain an exit visa for TUCKER's Russian bride. The informant further learned it was SHAPLEY's hope that upon TUCKER's return he could be employed at Harvard in a new Russian Department then being established. SHAPLEY advised the informant similar employment, by means of a graduate fellowship, had been obtained for EDWARD AMES, a State Department employee who had left Moscow under the same circumstances.

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It was subsequently ascertained that TRIVERS is an old-time and reliable employee of the State Department who had become acquainted with SHAPLEY when the latter was in Moscow in the summer of 1945. The subject became acquainted with TUCKER at the same time.

TRIVERS suggested that SHAPLEY, who was attempting to aid TUCKER, should contact Molotov personally in order to obtain the exit visa.

The informant advised that on May 8, 1947 SHAPLEY and WALTER LEMMON again conferred regarding the State Department-VRUL situation and also on the then current Congressional controversy revolving around the State Department's "Voice of America" broadcast. LEMMON stated that in an effort to improve the VRUL situation he had contacted Secretary of State GEORGE MARSHALL. MARSHALL had informed LEMMON that the American propaganda broadcast under the direction of State Department employee WILLIAM BENTON had made a very foolish mistake in devoting four pages of radio script to a review of the book "The Wallaces of Iowa," inasmuch as this was "out of balance." However, MARSHALL anticipated when he appeared before Congress he could obtain the necessary funds to continue the broadcasts. LEMMON described MARSHALL as personally likable but that he was a cold, military man who felt he must dominate every situation. LEMMON stated while at the State Department he had talked to General Bedell Smith, the then present United States Ambassador to the Kremlin. LEMMON described SMITH as a much more human man and one with a great responsibility toward history and mankind than Marshall. SMITH told LEMMON that the Russians considered Americans to be a group of "dollar chasers" with little, if any, ideas of cultural relations and the finer things of life. SMITH further said that in order to

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work out satisfactory treaties with the Russians it would be necessary to correct this impression. LEMMON commented this would be impossible so long as Marshall continued to "sprinkle" the State Department with military persons who knew nothing but the manner in which orders were given or received. SHAPLEY commented that MARSHALL's appointees were completely lacking in initiative, imagination and the understanding of the human heart and soul. SHAPLEY added that he had talked to General SMITH regarding an exchange of Russian and American scientists and that he agreed with LEMMON's comments. SHAPLEY was certain that SMITH would make a better Secretary of State than Marshall.

SHAPLEY also advised LEMMON that on May 19, 1947 he would speak at a dinner in New York City at which he would vigorously attack MARSHALL and would claim that the failure of the Moscow Conference could be attributed to the desire of a military man to dominate the conference in a military fashion. He would further call upon the United States to repudiate the militaristic tendencies exhibited by MARSHALL. He promised his attack would be "blistering" and noted that the other speaker on the program would be ANDREI GROMYKO. The two men agreed with SHAPLEY's statement that "American aggressive capitalism can cause worldwide trouble."

SHAPLEY continued this thesis, according to the Boston Herald of June 13, 1947 which reported the substance of the baccalaureate address he made before the graduating class at Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the day previous. SHAPLEY insisted that the people of the world were tiring of the philosophy of the inevitability of another war - an atomic war which would massacre civilization. He declared that the only real enemies of mankind were ignorance, disease, poverty and suspicion and that the whole world should unite to war against these natural foes. Despite these direct and inferential criticisms of the State Department, SHAPLEY, according to Source J, on July 16, 1947 told LOUIS FINKLESTEIN, according to the informant a probable director of the American Russian Institute, that he had learned from unidentified officials of the State Department that relations between the United States and Russia were in a constant state of deterioration. At the then current rate of increasingly poor relations the State Department anticipated that sometime after January 1, 1948 a world crisis would definitely exist. SHAPLEY was contacted because certain unidentified officials of the State Department were anxious to dispatch him to Moscow as a special goodwill ambassador of the United States in early 1948. SHAPLEY declared that because he felt he would have "some usefulness in respect to Russia" he would avoid making any public appearances which might create an impression that he might be biased toward the Soviet Union at that time.

Source I advised that Isadore Lmdur and Bart Bok conferred on May 27, 1947 regarding the refusal of the State Department to issue passports to students who wished to enter an exchange program conducted by certain

American universities with the Yugoslav Foreign Office. BOK stated that SHAPLEY had forwarded a letter containing suggestions as to how the exchange program might be perfected to HOWARD JONES and AMBUR so that the latter persons might use these ideas in continuing discussions with the State Department. As indicated above, SHAPLEY did urge certain Senators of the federal Congress to oppose the Greek-Turkey Aid Bill sponsored by President Truman and the Department and to instead follow resolutions proposed by Senators Pepper and Glen Taylor.

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The New York Times for September 10, 1947 and the Boston Herald for the same date carried a news item datelined at Philadelphia on September 9 and headed "Shapley Probes Dark Star Causing Eccentric Foreign Policy Behaviour." Both news items reflected SHAPLEY criticized the American foreign policy and the actions of the State Department and said in part "instead of merely bemoaning the American policy of shutting our eyes to or simply bleating about the relation of our philosophy of democracy to the tyranny that now prevails in Greece, let us recognize the travesty and hypocrisy and go in large numbers to the State Department about it." The speech was made before the Eighth Annual Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Harvard Crimson for October 3, 1947 carried a news item reflecting that SHAPLEY had addressed, on October 2, 1947, the Founding meeting of the Students Association for Natural and Social Sciences at Harvard. SHAPLEY criticized the public press for playing up United States-Russian dissension while ignoring such examples of international cooperation as interchange of scientific and meteorological information. He said in part: "You don't know about cooperation because you read the wrong newspapers. We tend to think that the cleavage comes from the Kremlin and not from Wall Street, as Wallace has said, or from Washington."

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WILLIS SHAPLEY

Source A advised on July 19, 1947 when discussing the National Science Foundation, SHAPLEY told the informant that he had learned from WILLIAM SHAPLEY that the Bureau of the Budget had access to funds which could be transferred to support the National Science Foundation and operate it for one year if the Foundation were established. SHAPLEY told the informant that WILLIS SHAPLEY was a prominent official in the Bureau of the Budget and knew whereof he spoke. It was subsequently learned by the Washington Office that WILLIS SHAPLEY resides at 1684 32 Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and is the son of the subject. Willis was born on March 2, 1917 and is currently employed as an examiner at the Bureau of the Budget at a salary of approximately \$4600 per year. He graduated from the University of Chicago in 1938 where he majored in political science. He was thereafter a graduate student at the same university in the same field. WILLIS was appointed to the Government service on September 3, 1942. In 1940 he married the former VIRGINIA BISHOP of Philadelphia who was also graduated from the University of Chicago and who on December 23, 1943 was appointed a technical aide to the Office of Scientific Research and Development. In September, 1946 she received an indefinite appointment as an historian in the office of the Secretary of the Navy at a salary of \$4119.00 per year, which position she still holds. It has been ascertained that WILLIS SHAPLEY is not in a policy making capacity in the Budget Bureau but he is an estimate examiner, handling scientific problems in that agency.

SHAPLEY has informed Source B from time to time he utilizes the services of his son as "a listening post" in Washington for matters in which he is interested.

SHAPLEY AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

Source K advised that SHAPLEY on January 26, 1946 consented to preside at a dinner given by the NCASF in New York City on February 19, 1946 in honor of the Red Army. SHAPLEY, at this dinner, according to Source K, asserted that the Russians appreciated the value of scientists and were always interested in their achievements. He urged friendly scientific competition between the Soviet Union and the United States. Others present at the dinner included the following: Colonel Karel Lacos, of the Czechoslovakian Army, Colonel Mihovil Tartalja and Major General Ilia M. Savoyev, Military Attaches of the Soviet Embassy at Washington, Major Fisher T. Hou of the Chinese Army, Brig. Christopher Huxley of the British Army and a Major Pavlov. (X) u

Source B advised that on March 31, 1947 SHAPLEY advised him of a conversation had with ELTON DAVIS concerning the American-Soviet Science Society. This organization was a division of the NCASF which had been offered a grant of \$25,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation. The grant had been blocked because the Bureau of Internal Revenue classified the Society as a political group and therefore would not allow the Rockefeller Foundation to claim an income tax deduction. SHAPLEY stated prior to DAVIS' contacting him he had been aware of this and had instructed a KAREN LEVER in New York that the Society should break away from the NCASF and affiliate with the American-Russian Institute in New York City. The latter organization, in SHAPLEY's opinion, would be properly classified as a cultural one by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and thus the Science Society could obtain the gift. DAVIS also brought to the attention of SHAPLEY the fact that the young lady who was secretary at the office of the American-Soviet Science Society was also the personal secretary to the Polish Ambassador. (X) (U)

Information has been received that the American-Soviet Science Society was incorporated as a corporation distinct from the ARI and the NCASF and that it is still endeavoring to secure the necessary clearance from the Treasury Department to receive the \$25,000 offered to it.

[Source L] (X) (U) has advised that SHAPLEY was one of the charter members of the newly formed American-Soviet Science Society.

Source B learned that SHAPLEY was invited by the Reverend William Howard Jellicoe to be the chairman of a dinner meeting to be sponsored by the NCASF in New York City at the Commodore Hotel on November 16, 1947. The dinner guests were to include ALEXEY VISHINSKY, ANDREI GROMKO, HENRY WALLACE and possibly the Reverend Rowlett Johnson, Dean Emeritus of Canterbury. SHAPLEY was wanted as the presiding chairman. (X) (U)

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and told MELISH he would thus perform if it were certain VISHINSKY would also appear. SHAPLEY stated that he did not want to be seen with "some consul or secretary." He further added that he wanted to be certain that VISHINSKY would welcome him as chairman of the dinner. MELISH assured him that VISHINSKY approved of SHAPLEY and SHAPLEY accepted the invitation. (S)(U)

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Subsequently, according to the same source, SHAPLEY was advised by RICHARD MORFORD of the NCASF that the Dean of Canterbury could not appear but that a British Member of Parliament Zilliachus would be present. Zilliachus was described as just returned from a tour of the Soviet Union during which he had held a personal conference with Joseph Stalin and that he should give an interesting talk. SHAPLEY was heartened by this news but would not promise to act as chairman of other meetings to be held in Chicago, Denver and Los Angeles with this same person. MORFORD stated in addition to those previously announced, additional speakers at the November 16, 1947 meeting would include Reverend STEPHEN FLITCHAM, PAUL ROBESON and ROBERT L. KENNY. SHAPLEY suggested that a member of the American Government should be present as a courtesy to Vishinsky and commented at this time "not that I have much time for Vishinsky." (S)(U)

The Boston Traveler for September 17, 1947 carried a photograph exhibiting SHAPLEY and VISHINSKY exchanging greetings in the presence of KONNI ZILLIACHUS.

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SHAPLEY AND THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE

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As indicated in the reference report, SHAPLEY is a Director of the American-Russian Institute. He advised Source B that on April 23, 1947 he was addressing the Institute at New York City.

The same source advised that on April 2, 1947 SHAPLEY had a luncheon meeting at the Institute with FRED MYERS, MOE FINLEY and BORIS PREGEL.

The informant advised that SHAPLEY made tentative arrangements to address the Institute on May 19, 1947 in New York City provided that ANDREI GROMYKO would definitely appear also and was agreeable to appearing on the same program with SHAPLEY. The informant, as indicated, conferred with KIRTLY MATHER on April 21, 1947 regarding MATHER's efforts to obtain a visa to visit the Soviet Union. SHAPLEY advised MATHER that he could obtain considerable assistance in contacting the Russian official through FRED MYERS or ERNEST J. SIMMONS of the ARI at New York City. However, if these sources were not adequate, SHAPLEY said he would personally intervene with the Russian authorities.

Source B has advised that on some occasions SHAPLEY has used the ARI as a headquarters for his activities in New York City.

The "New York Times" for May 20, 1947 carried a news story on page 1 reflecting that GROMYKO and SHAPLEY had both appeared at the ARI dinner in New York City on the previous evening. GROMYKO's speech as reported is well summarized in the "Times" headline "Gromyko Attacks Atomic Monopoly, Hints Peril to U. S. - Russian Urges UN to Adopt Immediately an Agreement Outlawing Such Weapons, Out Control Plan Scored - He Charges We Are Raising Artificial Obstacles, Sees Arms Limitation Held Up."

SHAPLEY was quoted as having urged, as he did subsequently at MIT, a war against poverty, disease and famine instead of constant crying of international warfare between nations. He also said "whatever can be done better internationally than nationally should be a UN project or, if more expeditious, an American-Soviet problem."

Source H furnished a copy of the "Members' Newsletter," published by the IRA under date of June 5, 1947, which reflects officially the addition of SHAPLEY to the organization's Board of Directors.

Source B advised that on October 20, 1947 SHAPLEY informed him on the afternoon of October 21, 1947 he was going to New York City to

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to be a witness before the New York City Board of Education. SHAPLEY stated that the latter agency was "blowing up" the ARI because it was teaching Russian for more than fifteen years.

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The same source learned from SHAPLEY that at the same time SHAPLEY testified as a witness the ARI wished him to issue a statement to the American teachers, urging them to learn more about Russia so that they could better educate the young and thus create important international relationships. It is not known whether or not SHAPLEY actually did issue such a statement.

SHAPLEY'S ASSOCIATIONS WITH COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

L. The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

On July 29, 1947 SHAPLEY advised Source B he had been invited on the same day by DICK EDSALL of the Boston Chapter of the JAFRC to preside at a public meeting to be sponsored by the organization in Boston on August 21, 1947. The primary purpose of the meeting, according to EDSALL, would be to arouse some favorable publicity and secure some funds to appeal the conviction of the sixteen leaders of the JAFRC on a charge of contempt of Congress. SHAPLEY, according to the informant, agreed heartily with the purpose of the meeting and criticized sharply the Congressional Committee and the Government who he said were going like hell to get EDWARD U. CONDON thrown out of the Bureau of Standards. He, however, felt that a more conservative individual would make a better chairman for the dinner inasmuch as he was being referred to as a "conspicuous agitator" and that it was not well for "we on the Left" to talk only to Leftists." SHAPLEY, therefore, declined the invitation and suggested that a more proper chairman would be Judge LAWRENCE BROOKS of the JAFRC and the Unitarian Service Committee.

The JAFRC sponsored a "Spanish Fiesta and art auction" at Gloucester, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1947 and the published propaganda issued listed the sponsors of the Boston Chapter, Spanish Refugee Appeal (JAFRC) and included on the sponsorship list was the name of the subject.

Source M advised that on October 30, 1947 the subject addressed a dinner sponsored by the same group in the Hotel Astor in New York City. At this dinner SHAPLEY criticized strongly the activities of the House Un-American Activities Committee and said at one point that about 2 million years ago the Martians looked at the earth and saw it was inhabited by snakes and that "they were Parnelling all over the earth."

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The informant stated this was an obvious reference to PARNEL THOMAS, Chairman of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee. Other speakers included O. JOHN ROGGE and the Convicted Sixteen. Approximately 800 persons were present at \$7.50 per plate and Dr. EDWARD BARSKY took up a collection which totaled approximately \$3,600.

## 2. The COMMITTEE of 1000

The same source, Source B, advised that on November 13, 1947 HANNAH DORNER, now temporary Executive Director of the Committee of 1000 conferred with SHAPLEY concerning the re-establishment of this committee. It appears that recently in New York City in a hotel a meeting was held, and among those present were C. RAYMOND WALSH, HOWARD MULFORD JONES, HANNAH DORNER and HARLO SHAPLEY. The purpose of this meeting was to reactivate the Committee of 1000, which in approximately 1943 existed to appeal to President Roosevelt to grant special consideration to the Soviet Union in drawing up peace treaties. The purpose of the reformation is to seek the abolishment of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee. This small group was agreed that a group of twenty-five, to be known as the "Originating Committee of 25" would solicit the support of prominent professional people who were to constitute the whole organization. The group present chose SHAPLEY as the temporary chairman of the Originating Committee and also the chairman of the organization.

Prior to the American-Russian Institute dinner on November 16, the group was to meet again in New York City and to establish a program to expose the Congressional Committee as a Fascist organization. DORNER solicited on the date the informant learned of this action SHAPLEY's permission to use his name in the renting of a hotel suite as temporary office space and in the establishment of a bank account in his name.

The informant stated this was an obvious reference to Farrell Thomas, chairman of the House Committee. Other speakers included O. JOHN ROGGE and the convicted sixteen. Approximately 800 persons were present at \$7.50 per plate and Dr. EDWARD BARSKY took up a collection which totaled approximately \$3,600.

2. The Committee of 1,000

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The same source, B, advised that on November 13, 1947, HANNAH DORNER, now temporary Executive Director of the Committee of 1,000, conferred with SHAPLEY concerning the reestablishment of this committee. It appears that recently in New York City in a hotel a meeting was held and among others present were C. RAYMOND WALSH, HOWARD MUMFORD JONES, HANNAH DORNER and HARLOW SHAPLEY. The purpose of this meeting was to reactivate the Committee of 1,000, which in approximately 1943 existed to appeal to President Roosevelt to grant special consideration to the Soviet Union in drawing up peace treaties. The purpose for reforming is to seek the abolishment of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee.

This small group was agreed that a group of twenty-five, to be known as the "Originating Committee of 25" would solicit the 1,000 prominent professional people who were to constitute the whole organization.

The group present chose SHAPLEY as the temporary chairman of the Originating Committee and also the chairman of the organization.

Prior to the American-Russian Institute dinner on November 16, the group was to meet again in New York City and to establish a program to expose the Congressional Committee as a Fascist organization.

HANNAH DORNER solicited, on the date the informant learned of this action, SHAPLEY's permission to use his name in the renting of a hotel suite as temporary office space and in the establishment of a bank account in his name. The two persons also discussed the choice of a permanent director for the organization and SHAPLEY suggested MARTHA DODD. DORNER stated that DODD was very vulnerable to a charge of red baiting, that she would continue to work for the organization on a volunteer basis three or four hours per day. SHAPLEY then suggested a Mr. BASS, of the Institute of Pacific Relations and further a director of the IRA. DORNER stated that she would contact BASS and that she would arrange a bank account through MIKE MISSELTON (phonetic) who is a banker who had offered his facilities to the Committee of 1,000. She also advised that money came quickly to this organization and she thought that \$10,000 could be raised to support its beginnings within a week or two. SHAPLEY agreed that a statement addressed to prospective members of the Committee of 1,000 might be issued by her in his name.

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### 3. Southern Conference for Human Welfare ~~(U)~~

Source B advised on November 10, 1947 a Miss LISS, special representative of CLARK FORMAN of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare solicited SHAPLEY to address a public meeting on November 25, 1947 at Washington, D. C. The purpose of this meeting, to be sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare under the title "Report to Congress," was to publicly point out to Congress the numerous unsolved and/or unpunished violations of civil rights which had occurred in the United States in the past year. The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee had suggested SHAPLEY as an ideal speaker to represent those involved in the field of science who had legitimate complaints of this character. Miss LISS further stated the manager of HENRY WALLACE had informed her that SHAPLEY was a better speaker on this topic than was Mr. WALLACE. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 24

SHAPLEY expressed his sympathy for the program and inquired as to who the other speakers would be. He was informed Senator CLAUDE PEPPER would be present, that FRANK KINGDON would represent the PCA and that JOHN GARFIELD would represent Hollywood. They were also looking for a person prominent in public life to speak on the nature of rights which had been taken away. SHAPLEY suggested JOHN LORD O'BRIAN, whom he described as "a hard shelled person who must come out of his shell." LISS indicated that O'BRIAN appeared to be too much to the right to provide any assistance. SHAPLEY contradicted her and described O'BRIAN as a person who had greatly assisted Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, that he is a member of the same law firm as Dr. ACHESON, he was in an excellent position to provide assistance. SHAPLEY further informed LISS that such organizations as the SCHW must make greater use of the liberals who have not made up their minds as to exactly where they stand on these problems because (1) such action will help bring those liberals "to our side," and (2) constant use of the "liberals who are committed to our cause" makes them subject to red baiting and less effective. When LISS still showed a reluctance to contact O'BRIAN, SHAPLEY suggested that THURMAN ARNOLD be secured. This suggestion was greeted enthusiastically by LISS who noted THURMAN ARNOLD is "handled for us" by ABE FORTAS. She thought that it would be possible for the SCHW to secure THURMAN ARNOLD and declared she would immediately undertake the necessary arrangements. 24

### 4. "How I Wonder"

Confidential Sources E, F, and G attended the opening performance of the play by DONALD OGDEN STEWART in Boston entitled "How I Wonder." The informants all noted that the play was concerned with an astronomer, his fellow scientists and their problems arising out of international control of atomic energy. Each informant separately agreed that there was no doubt in the mind of anyone who saw the play that the central character was a thinly disguised HARLOW SHAPLEY.

The play, according to the "New York Times" and the Boston papers survived an eight-week life only through the promotion of block sales of tickets by the PCA.

Source J stated that on September 17, 1947 STEWART expressed his concern because of the widespread publicity being given SHAPLEY because of the play. He was reassured by BERT BOK that SHAPLEY loved the resultant publicity and Source F has advised that SHAPLEY personally told him that he thought it was a marvelous play. This source noted that following its presentation on the evening when SHAPLEY attended it in Boston he joined DONALD OGDEN STUART and ELLA WINTER STEWART for a midnight supper at the Hotel Touraine Coffee Shop.

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#### 5. The International Women's Congress

Source B advised that on July 24, 1947 GENE FELTFISH requested SHAPLEY to speak in Brooklyn, New York, on September 28, 1947 before a convention of the International Women's Congress. She referred to the organization as "my organization," and SHAPLEY referred to it as "your organization." She described it as composed of the "best women we have" and further told him that the group had almost unanimously chosen him as the ideal feature speaker for their convention. It is noted that these two people were known to have earlier been acquainted through mutual activity in the FAS and the AASW.

The same source advised that HENRIETTA STOPE was expected to visit the Harvard Observatory and see HARLOW SHAPLEY personally on approximately August 15, 1947. However, the informant has not been able to advise whether or not this meeting actually occurred.

The "Daily Worker" for September 27, 28, and 29 contained news items and advertisements reflecting that SHAPLEY was the principal speaker at a meeting sponsored by the Brooklyn Chapter of the Congress of American Women, affiliated with the International Women's Congress, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the evening of September 29, 1947. Other featured artists were the following: ADA JACKSON, negress candidate for the New York City Council; ALBERT E. KAHN, president of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order; ELENOR S. GIMBEL, Chairman of the International Child Care Commission.

#### 6. The American Jewish Congress

Source B advised that SHAPLEY has been contacted and has agreed to address the New England division of the American Jewish Congress at the instigation of Mr. LAWRENCE G. SHUBOT at sometime in the near future.

The same informant stated that SHAPLEY has indicated his approval of the objectives of this organization and has been prevented from speaking at an earlier date only because of conflicting engagements.

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Of interest in the same field is a report from the same source reflecting in the August, 1947 issue of "The New Europe," there appeared an article in German by SHAPLEY. This publication is devoted to the rebirth of Germany under anti-Fascist auspices.

#### 7. Miscellaneous Activities

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Source B advised on May 2, 1947 SHAPLEY's secretary perfected arrangements whereby an unidentified representative of the AYD was to confer with him on the afternoon of May 3, 1947.

The same source advised on March 12, 1947 that SHAPLEY had a lengthy discussion with CHARLES HUMBOLT regarding an interview by HUMBOLT with SHAPLEY on the Schwollenbach Proposal. It is noted that just prior to this time Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach had proposed that Congress outlaw the Communist Party. Humbolt identified himself as the Literary Editor of "New Masses." SHAPLEY stated that he was very much opposed to Schwollenbach's suggestion but that in view of his own difficulties with the House UnAmerican Activities Committee he did not feel that he could aid the cause in any way at this time by issuing a statement. He promised, however, when making a speech on March 15, 1947 in Los Angeles that if the international situation was sufficiently clarified to permit comment which would not damage other projects in which he was interested, he would deliver a crushing denunciation of Schwollenbach. He concluded by telling Humbolt that off-the-record "I think this is a heavy crisis and I know that you are very right, I am 100 per cent behind the movement."

The same source advised on March 13, 1947 SHAPLEY was approached by LEO HURWICH, identified as a Communist by other sources, and requested to join in the signing of a petition opposing the Schwollenbach suggestion. This petition was to be signed by a number of prominent professional persons in the Greater Boston area and it is known it was written by ANGUS CAMERON. SHAPLEY, after learning that the PCA would not ask him to sign a similar petition, was disturbed because he felt he could not sign the instant one. He stated in view of his difficulties with Representative Rankin that any such outward action on his part at this time would bring about his public classification as a red. He congratulated HURWICH on his work, assured HURWICH of his own personal moral support of the campaign against Schwollenbach, told HURWICH he might advise others of his support and tell them also as a matter of political strategy at that particular moment he could not openly oppose the Schwollenbach request.

Confidential Source F advised on June 10, 1947 that SHAPLEY is a regular subscriber to Pravda. The subject advised this source that he read the paper as regularly as it arrived on time. The informant noted that

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SHAPLEY is able to speak, read and write Russian and that his mail is mailed to him by registered mail.

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Confidential Source N advised that on October 31, 1947 a meeting of Communist Party officials occurred at Communist Party headquarters to discuss the elections, which had then just been held in Boston. MANNY BLUM, District Organizer for District #1 of the Communist Party, told those persons who were present that Dr. SHAPLEY should be a candidate for the Senate of the federal Congress in 1948.

This same source has advised that on many occasions since the period of the reference report SHAPLEY has been referred to favorably by Communist Party functionaries. They have always been very careful not to "overwork him."

With reference to those persons with whom SHAPLEY is known to have corresponded in the spring of this year, the following information has been received from other offices:

The St. Paul office has advised that ISAAC M. KOLTHOFF of the University of Minnesota was a delegate to the Russian Academy of Science Jubilee in 1945 together with SHAPLEY. He is known to be one of the leading members of the PCA in Minneapolis and to have criticized the United States in its smugness in dealing with other countries on scientific matters.

ADELE M. PARKER with whom the subject corresponded and who resides in Seattle, Washington, is an elderly woman who lived for some years in the Soviet Union and who has a public record for sympathy on behalf of Communist causes.

ROBERT HODES of Philadelphia is known at that office to be a member of Professional Unit 11 of the Communist Party USA, District #3.

#### SHAPLEY'S ACTIVITIES IN SCIENCE ORGANIZATIONS (Including Access to Defense Work)

Confidential Source B advised that on September 3, 1947 as National President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science SHAPLEY appointed a Policy Committee to direct the affairs and program of this organization. It is noted that the AAAS is composed of 33,000 scientists engaged in research work either in industry or in school laboratories. The organization boasts that it is the premier one of its type in America. On this date the informant learned that the subject named five persons to this committee which was to meet in Washington on September 15, 1947 and that of the five one was Dr.

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EDWARD U. CONDON. Through the same source it had been earlier learned Dr. CONDON who is Director of the National Bureau of Standards, a federal agency, has been investigated by the House UnAmerican Activities Committee for alleged Communist sympathies.

Confidential Informant [ ] at Washington, who has had complete access to the records of the Federation of American (Atomic) Scientists advised in August, 1947 that HARLOW SHAPLEY was then and had been since its inception a member of the National Advisory Panel of the FAS. As noted above, SHAPLEY addressed a meeting of this organization on April 19, 1947 at Washington, D. C., and according to the "Boston Globe" of April 20 said in part that the federal government had no scientists in top positions in the administration, excepting those in their own particular scientific fields; that scientists across the country were highly dissatisfied with science being controlled by the military.

Source H advised on July 31, 1947 that SHAPLEY had submitted an outline of a book to the Little Brown Publishing Company in Boston and that on the basis of the outline the company had agreed to consider seriously the publication of the finished manuscript.

Through the same source it was learned that on August 21, a formal contract was entered into between the publishing company and SHAPLEY for the completion of a book by him to be entitled tentatively "Goals of the Civilized World." In addition to his own writings, SHAPLEY will solicit contributions from other scientists and will edit these.

Confidential Source E advised on April 16, 1947 that SHAPLEY had paid his dues for the year 1947 for his membership in the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers.

The Philadelphia Office advised that on April 24, 1947 SHAPLEY had addressed a meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AAScW in which address he had criticized the Dies Committee; stating that the two Americans most admired throughout the world today were HENRY WALLACE and DAVID LILIENTHAL. He favorably compared HENRY WALLACE to ABRAHAM LINCOLN and assured the Philadelphians there would be branches of the AAScW in every country in the world.

Source F advised in June, 1947 that SHAPLEY's attention was drawn to a situation existing in Denver, Colorado, and revolving around Dr. WALTER ORR ROBERTS. Dr. ROBERTS at that time was the Director of the Harvard-University of Colorado joint observatory at Climax, Colorado. ROBERTS had been writing a news column of a commentary type for the Denver Post. In one such column and based upon material furnished by the AAScW, he had severely criticized the Truman Doctrine and had also

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demanding action on the part of our State Department which would protect "liberal" scientists in Argentina, Portugal and Greece from persecution by their governments. The Denver Post had not printed this column for an alleged lack of space but subsequently the editor had advised ROBERTS that he felt he had taken a pro-Communist position. He suggested to ROBERTS if ROBERTS wished the article published he include in his criticisms of foreign countries one of the Soviet Union. ROBERTS is alleged to have replied that there had never been violations of civil liberties in the Soviet Union and therefore he would not write any criticisms. This situation resulted in the controversy between ROBERTS and the paper and he brought the entire matter to the attention of the subject.

The subject decried that the integrity of the AAScW had been belittled and, therefore, requested Mr. RICHARD THOMAS, Chairman of its Civil Liberties Committee, to take the necessary action to clear the name of organization. THOMAS in turn contacted ISADORE AMDUR who has been identified as a Communist and who was then acting chairman of the International Relations Committee of the AAScW. He requested AMDUR ascertain whether or not there had been any complaints by a Soviet scientist of his civil liberties having been violated by the Soviet government. AMDUR said he knew of none but promised to recheck his sources. THOMAS advised him if none were found and the organization could be sure of its ground then Dr. SHAPLEY would aid the Civil Liberties Committee attacking the Denver Post and the American press generally.

Confidential Source O advised in April, 1947 that SHAPLEY had paid his dues for the current year in the Cambridge Association of Scientists, the local division of the FAS.

Source E and F have furnished the following information concerning SHAPLEY's participation in the World Federation of Scientific Workers. SHAPLEY had refused the international treasurer of the WFSKW. After he learned the Russians would not participate in the organization or permit one of their Nationals to accept an international office if an American were a member of the directorate, SHAPLEY withdrew his nomination as treasurer. At the same time he told his associates at the Harvard Observatory and elsewhere that he wished that every American who is a member of the AAScW would contribute \$2 to the support of the WFSKW. He offered to be the first contributor and to accept any speaking engagements which would be sponsored by the AAScW for the benefit of the WFSKW at no cost for his services or expenses. He added that inasmuch as the AAScW is definitely affiliated with the WFSKW he felt that it deserved this support.

On the evening of April 10, 1947 he attended a dinner given President

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NOYES of the American Chemical Society by the Boston-Cambridge Chapter of the AASoW. The purpose of the dinner was to discuss the Committee on UNESCO of the Committee of International Relations of the National Research Council. BART BOK had then been recently named Chairman of the UNESCO Committee described. SHAPLEY attended this dinner which was also attended by WILLIAM TED MARTIN, ISADORE AMOUR, EDELL FURRY, BART BOK, KIRTLEY MATHER and LEO HURWICH. It is noted all the persons named were then subjects of pending security investigations in Boston. SHAPLEY suggested that the work of Bok's committee could be better handled by the AAAS and that he felt that the National Research Council, a quasi-government agency, should be dissolved and its work continued by the AAAS. The informants noted he was nasty in his tone and that it was felt by all present that he wished to direct this work because as national chairman of AAAS such a change would bring all American relations with international science under his jurisdiction.

At a subsequent meeting of the same group on the same evening, the informants report the following information of interest to the current inquiry was obtained. JOSEPH DESMOND BERNAL, Chairman of the British Association of Scientific Workers, addressed the group. He described the work of the British Association of Scientific Workers and noted that the organization there was in the nature of a trade union and had successfully maintained minimum wage and hour standards for scientists. He criticized the American Association for being "too inadequate, for failing to organize the industry of science." Bernal stated a counter organization had been recently inaugurated in Great Britain, known as the Society for the Freedom of Science, and under the direction of one J. R. Baker. Baker's aim is to free scientists and their research from the controls of both government and private industry. The work being done by the "Baker movement" offered an interesting point of discussion but was not allowed to develop by BOK.

The informants learned in the course of the short conversation which did occur in this matter that one of the principal supporters of the Baker movement in the United States is a Peter Bridgeman. The subject, informants state, regards himself as a "deadly enemy of Bridgeman."

Turning to the freedom allowed visiting, alien scientists in this and other countries, BOK reported when the nine Russian astronomers visited the United States they have been briefed by their governments and told to watch out for the FBI. As soon as the Russians arrived in Boston they asked SHAPLEY what they should expect of the FBI. SHAPLEY advised them if they looked carefully they would be able to recognize any surveillance conducted by the Bureau. They, therefore,

looked most carefully and cautiously but were unable to determine that they had been surveilled at any time. BOK stated that this indicated to him that the Russians were not surveilled and that there was a considerable amount of freedom in the United States for visiting alien scientists.

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FURRY arose to state that he was certain that the Russian scientists had been followed because he knew that the Russian writers who had earlier visited the United States had been surveilled by the FBI. BOK stated that undoubtedly FURRY was correct with reference to the writers but that the Russian scientists who had made a most circum-spect examination of the situation left the United States feeling that they had not been surveilled and that they were free to move about this country. The men could not come to an agreement. It is noted that the Russians were not surveilled.

With reference to the foregoing, confidential informant Source J advised that following the chapter meeting SHAPLEY and BERNAL had a lengthy private conversation, the entire context of which was not known to the informant. The informant did know that BERNAL had suggested to SHAPLEY that American pressure be exerted in UNESCO so that funds might be directed from that organization to the World Federation of Scientific Workers and that SHAPLEY had promised to try to work this out.

Source E advised on April 30, 1947 that he had learned from SHAPLEY, a life member of the corporation at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that the "Kopal Project" was being transferred from MIT to the Harvard Observatory. The exact nature of this project is not known to the informant but SHAPLEY advised him it is a research project on mathematical computations being done under contract to the War or Navy Department and that it pertains to the defense of these United States.

Confidential Informant E furnished the office under date of June 10, 1947 a copy of a press release prepared by the FAS which requested that the Atomic Energy Commission make radio-active materials available to responsible scientists and institutions through the world. Among the signers of this petition by way of press release was SHAPLEY.

Confidential Source B advised in July, 1947 that SHAPLEY had been intensely interested and had supervised a good part of the work connected with the cosmic ray research expedition which had operated at a station 13,000 feet about sea level on Mt. McKinley in Alaska. During the earlier months of the year this expedition was under the direct leadership of Bradford Washburn who is affiliated as a visiting lecturer with the Harvard Observatory and was described by

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SHAPLEY as the greatest single piece of research work done up until that time on cosmic ray. It is further noted that the Navy Department is interested in this harnessing of basic energy. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sources E and F have advised that mathematical computations and solar observations are made by the staff of the Harvard Observatory under contract to the Navy Department on such defense items as guided missiles, cosmic ray and optical equipment. With reference to this, information, the 101 Annual Report of the Director of the Harvard Observatory (the subject), published in 1947 contains the following pertinent statements: "The international policy and social situation incites questions such as: should we plan to construct large new buildings in urban areas in this age of atom bombs? Should the staff of the Observatory with its experience and specialized knowledge help in the creation of international scientific institutions as a part of its contribution to international sanity? Should our experts in ballistics, rocket problems, optics turn hopefully away from the wartime applications of science? Should we now work out a plan for burying our best photographs, records and publications in such a way that they might be discovered and utilized in some later millennium when less social stupidity prevails among the higher animals? These are deep questions and we acknowledge our concern about them.... At the present moment the Climax Station at Boulder, Colorado, possesses one Coronagraph. It is the only Coronagraph in the Western Hemisphere. During the war it did noble work in recording for the armed forces the solar activities which can be correlated with ionospheric and magnetic activity in such a way as to provide useful predictions of radio transmission qualities. Work of this sort must be continued in the interest of civilian and military aviation, but such service is merely a by-product of important new studies of the nearest star.... Four large meteor cameras of special design will be built under the general supervision of Dr. FRED L. WHIPPLE and located in the high Colorado mountains.... The optics of the meteor camera have been designed by Dr. JAMES G. BAKER. Each will photograph an area of the sky with diameter of some 50 degrees and with a speed several magnitudes faster than anything we have heretofore used.... (they) will provide highly accurate information about the temperature, density and drag in the atmosphere at various heights about the earth's surface. This information will be of obvious value to aeronautics and to experimenters on guided missiles, space ships and extra-terrestrial radar. It is not surprising therefore that substantial support for the meteor work is provided by the Office of Naval Research. Government agencies also support the development of the new coronagraph and the operation of the Climax Station.... whose superintendent is Dr. ALGER CRANFORD ROBERTS."

~~SHAPLEY~~ THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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Source B advised that on July 11, 1947 AMDUR contacted SHAPLEY to advise him of the progress on the floor of the Congress of the bill which would establish a National Science Foundation. AMDUR stated he wanted SHAPLEY wanted to know the latest news on the progress of the bill which was to be reported out of Committee on the following day and he thought SHAPLEY would want him to advise "the people in town." It is not known to which group the latter reference referred.

Source J reported that on July 23, 1947 SHAPLEY contacted PHIL POWERS✓ of the Office of Naval Research at Washington, D. C., to learn that the bill to establish the Foundation was on the desk of President Truman. SHAPLEY stated that he was contacting leading scientists and politicians in order to exert pressure on the President to sign the bill. Among those he contacted was Dr. HARRY GRUNDFEST, who was then at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and who is the subject of a pending security investigation in New York. SHAPLEY, according to Source B, contacted leaders of various scientific organizations in the Greater Boston area and urged them to send wires in the name of their organizations to the President, urging him to sign the bill and make it law. At the same time he indicated that the bill was not entirely satisfactory to him personally but that since it would accomplish the objective which he had in mind, to completely remove the control of scientific research from military hands, that it was a necessary measure.

Source B advised that on August 6, 1947 SHAPLEY commented to him concerning the Presidential veto of the aforementioned bill. SHAPLEY was considerably aggrieved, stating that 99 per cent of the scientists in America were unhappy because of the President's action and he personally would not again visit Washington, D. C., until President Truman was no longer an occupant of the White House.

The same source was advised by SHAPLEY on November 5, 1947 that SHAPLEY was again undertaking the political action necessary to pass a new bill which would establish a National Science Foundation. Among the steps outlined by SHAPLEY to the informant were the following: To have President James Conant of Harvard contact Senator Smith of New Jersey to have the bill reintroduced into the Senate. The new bill would be rewritten so that the administrative functions of the NSF would be handled differently. Information had been received by SHAPLEY that President Truman vetoed the bill on the advice of the Commerce and Interior Departments. President Conant is to contact

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Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, and win his support out of present friendship. Conant is also to exercise some influence over Vannevar Bush so that the latter will endorse the bill as introduced by Senator Smith. Senator Smith, in turn, feels he can win the support of Senator Taft and thus greatly enhance the chance for the passage of the bill.

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SHAPLEY'S FOREIGN CONTACTS AND MISCELLANEOUS  
INFORMATION

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Confidential source P advised that on April 3, 1947 he had found a brief case bearing a tag reading "Dr. SHAPLEY." He returned this bag to Dr. HAROLD SHAPLEY and ascertained it belonged to the subject. Before doing so he had perused the contents and noticed that contained among other things were news items referring to the atom bomb, a thesis on atomic energy, stenographic notes and some writing in a language which he was certain was Russian, but which he could not read.

It is noted that confidential source F has advised that SHAPLEY reads, writes and speaks Russian and is able to take shorthand.

Source B advised on April 1, 1947 SHAPLEY was contacted by a Dr. Josephson of Sweden, a radio engineer who bore a letter from Dr. IRMAN of Sweden.

Confidential Source J advised that on April 21, 1947 SHAPLEY met with Dr. FRANZ FEDORA and Dr. C. E. G. CORNER (phonetic) of England who had arrived in the United States on that day.

Confidential Source B advised that on May 6, 1947 SHAPLEY directed an airmail letter to an unknown Russian scientist in Russia.

Confidential Source J advised on May 2, 1947 that SHAPLEY maintained a correspondence with ARMADO ALONZO (Phonetic) of Argentina.

Confidential Source A advised that on June 20, 1947 SHAPLEY was contacted by HELEN FOGG of the Unitarian Service Committee. FOGG related that the Unitarian Service Committee was endeavoring to gain entrance into the United States for a young Spaniard Hilario Anthony Coleo. The USC had succeeded in getting COLEO to Lisbon, Portugal, where he had been arrested for reasons unknown to the Committee, by the International Police. COLEO had been anxious to visit his father who was desperately ill in Washington. Efforts had been made to obtain a release of COLEO in Portugal through intervention on the part of the United States State Department, which in turn had been approached by FREDA KIRSCHLEY of the "Nation" magazine. Thus far the efforts had been unsuccessful. Therefore, FOGG was now directing cables to the Spanish ambassador in Washington and to the United States Embassy in Lisbon, requesting the assistance of those officials in locating COLEO and speeding his journey to the United States.

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The Unitarian Service Committee had been successful in obtaining the use of the names of several clergymen in this area to add to these cables of petition. SHAPLEY's name was also sought and he readily granted permission for its use.

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Confidential Source B has advised that SHAPLEY told him in the early part of May, 1947 that he maintained a correspondence with ZDENKA KADLA in Moscow, USSR. Shapley described the latter person as a woman, an astronomer, an American-born Russian whose parents were "holy Russians." She is now employed in Moscow as an English translator for the writings of the Russian astronomer Mikhailov.

The Boston Globe of July 7, 1947 carried a news item reflecting that SHAPLEY and the Harvard Observatory had donated a famous Harvard telescope to a Polish observatory in Torun, Poland. The telescope with its camera would be used in that country by Professor S. DZIEWULSKI, the leading Polish astrophysicist.

Source E advised that during the current scholastic year SHAPLEY has been very close to a Polish exchange student at the Harvard Observatory named PEREZ ZAGORIN.

Source E states that ZAGORIN is well disposed toward the present Polish government and is frequently contacted by the Cultural Secretary of the Polish Embassy in Washington.

Confidential Source B advised on August 14, 1947 as a result of broadcasts made by Station WRUL, a communication had been received from Russia commenting on the broadcast. SHAPLEY indicated a desire to read it.

Confidential Source B advised on September 30, 1947 SHAPLEY received information reflecting that Sir BERNARD PARES had entrusted to Dr. C. LANE of the Harvard faculty some personal messages for the subject. LANE commented, in the informant's presence, that PARES had exhibited a very friendly attitude toward the Stalin regime.

Confidential Source B advised that on October 27, 1947 SHAPLEY suggested to him if he wished to obtain information concerning public health in Russia he should contact either JACOB HEINMAN of Columbia University and/or Dr. STUART MUDD of the University of Pennsylvania.

Confidential Source F advised in early November, 1947 that SHAPLEY was attempting to secure the admission into the United States of a Japanese astronomer who had formerly studied at Harvard, Hagaira.

The foregoing fragmentary information concerning SHAPLEY's foreign contacts has been set forth for record purposes.

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LEADS

BOSTON OFFICE

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will continue to maintain contact with confidential informants in order to report the subject's activities in Communist front organizations.

-PENDING-

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Confidential Source

A

[REDACTED] Xy

B

[REDACTED] Xy

C

[REDACTED] Xy

D

[REDACTED] Xy

E

[REDACTED] Xy

F

[REDACTED] Xy

G

Information received from New York Confidential Informant [REDACTED] as previously set forth in the New York letter to the Bureau dated November 14, 1947 u

H

[REDACTED] u

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[REDACTED] u

K

[New York Informant [REDACTED] Xy

L

Information received by the Washington Office from the Treasury Department of the United States, pertaining to the efforts of the American-Soviet Society, Inc. to be classified as a cultural organization.

M

[New York informant [REDACTED] Xy

N

[REDACTED] Xy

O

[REDACTED] u

P

[REDACTED]

It is noted that [REDACTED] offered the Boston Office the opportunity to examine the contents of SHAWLEY's briefcase but did it in such a fashion that a discreet examination was highly improbable

-PENDING-

b7D

b7E

b7D

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b7D

100-341825

115

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: February 4, 1948

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal  
Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation  
State Department  
515 22nd Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ROBERT TUCKER  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Through a highly confidential and reliable source known to this Bureau it was ascertained in May of 1947, that Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, Harvard University, was interested in assisting Robert Tucker, a former employee of the United States Embassy in Moscow, Russia, to secure entrance into this country for Tucker's Soviet war bride. The Bureau's informant advised that according to press reports Robert Tucker had been dismissed by the American Embassy at Moscow for alleged pro-Soviet leanings and because of his marriage to a Russian girl without prior Departmental approval.

The informant advised further that Dr. Shapley was also interested in having Tucker secure a position at Harvard University because of his experience and because "he could be a very important man in American-Russian relations." The informant also stated that Shapley indicated Tucker was very friendly to Russia and that it would be a great service to Russia to get Tucker and his wife to the United States.

In connection with the above you will recall that you furnished to this Bureau certain information concerning the involvement in this matter of Mr. Howard Trivers of the Central European Division, Department of State.

Information has now been received by this Bureau from a highly reliable and confidential source in connection with this matter that Dr. Harlow Shapley sent the following cablegram to Minister Andrei Y. Vishinski, Kremlin, Moscow on January 21, 1948, "Greetings. May I ask for your intercession with regard to Robert Tucker, Moscow University student, formerly Embassy Attache, who is my personal friend and also ardent friend of USSR and whose permit to remain has not been extended. I wish you could see him personally. s/ Harlow Shapley."

The above is submitted for your information and any action you may desire to take.

It is requested that the source of this information be maintained in strictest confidence.

W:mjo,lhc 100-341825

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

382

DATE: 1/22/48

ROBERT TUCKER  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Strictly Confidential

*ROBERT*  
Reference is made to earlier correspondence under this caption concerning the efforts of TUCKER to improve his status in Moscow and to secure a Russian passport so that his Russian-born wife may enter the United States.

*7* ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
[redacted] advised that at 10:20 AM on January 21, 1948 SHAPLEY sent the following cablegram to Minister Andrei Y. Vishinski, Kremlin, Moscow: "Greetings. May I ask for your intercession with regard to Robert Tucker, Moscow University student, formerly Embassy Attache, who is my personal friend and also ardent friend of USSR and whose permit to remain has not been extended. I wish you could see him personally. Signed HARLOW SHAPLEY."

b7E

It is felt that the Bureau may desire to submit a summary of the foregoing to the State Department.

BSG:md  
100-16321

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 04-19-2010

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100-34/525-112  
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34 JAN 24 1948

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*measuring*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 2/2/48

FROM : SAC, Boston

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERYSUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
JENNIE MOHR, aka Jenka Mohr  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
Bureau file #100-341825

Rebulet January 28, 1948. [ ] have been re-contacted on numerous occasions since the Bureau's first request that the exact relationship between MOHR and SHAPLEY be determined, and further that efforts be made to discover what, if any, specific information concerning White House activities had been furnished to SHAPLEY by MOHR.

Since last November, the informants have been unable to obtain any specific information regarding the foregoing. You will note that in the Boston letter of September 15, 1947, it was pointed out that [ ] merely furnished identifying information concerning MOHR, while [ ] made available comments which had been made by other employees at the Harvard Observatory concerning the foregoing. [ ] has particularly tried to track down these rumors and stories. It has not been possible to do so, largely because the Observatory staff at the present time is exceedingly conscious of such rumors and each person is very circumspect. SHAPLEY since the information was originally received has been publicly criticized for some of his political activities, and the sharp differences of opinion regarding these among his employees has made it a matter of good judgment not to discuss such topics or persons related thereto.

With reference to this matter, however, it should be noted that the Boston letter of September 15, 1947, reflected information received from the Washington Field reflecting that MOHR terminated her Government service in June, 1947. Since the submission of that letter, additional data has been forwarded the Bureau reflecting that SHAPLEY has an excellent liaison with persons in the Bureau of the Budget, most notably his son, an employee thereof, and has in that fashion been able to ascertain the nature of the President's political activity having to do with the National Science Foundation legislation. The last report which emanated from Boston on SHAPLEY dated December 31, 1947, contains a brief biography of SHAPLEY's son and the use he is made of by his father in this regard.

The Boston Division will remain on the alert to gather any additional information which may come to its attention concerning MOHR.

BSG:ech

100-20746

cc: 100-16321

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INDEXED100-341825-1166  
FEB 3 1948

EX-7

6 FEB 9 - 1948

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BOSTON**

NY FILE NO. 100-83025 DM

|                                    |                                 |                                                               |                                                                   |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>NEW YORK</b>  | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>1/5/48</b> | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>11/3-5; 12/2-6, 20, 22, 23/47</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>EDWIN R. TULLY</b>                           |
| TITLE<br><b>DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY</b> |                                 |                                                               | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R<br/>REFER 5, IS</b> |

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Results of check of individuals and organizations set out.

- RUC -

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau file 100-45721  
Report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON at Boston 6/28/47.

**DETAILS:**

Information concerning individuals and organizations mentioned in referenced report is being set out under the headings: "Personal Letters Received by SHAPLEY Set Forth by Field Offices", and, "Mail Received by SHAPLEY From Organizations with Apparently Political Characters". This information is being reported in the same order as set out in referenced report.

**PERSONAL LETTERS RECEIVED BY SHAPLEY SET FORTH BY FIELD OFFICES**

Room 807  
55 West 42nd St.  
New York 18, N.Y.

ALEJANDRO SUX, was Alejandro Mandet Sux, Senior Alejandro Sux, Mr. A. Mandet Sux, Alejandro Mandet, A. Sux.

b7D

Confidential Informant   advised that SUX is editor of the "AGENCIA INFORMATIVA CONTINENTAL", a weekly bulletin on South American affairs. He is a well known Argentine journalist and commentator and former correspondent for the Argentine newspaper "EL MUNDO". He maintains an office at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, under trade name

|                                                                                       |                         |                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edmund Schuler</i>                                         | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES      |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT                                                                 |                         |                                   |
| 5 - Bureau<br>2 - Boston (100-16321)<br>2 - San Francisco (100-25686)<br>2 - New York |                         | 100-83025-117<br>623495<br>373906 |



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"ANDREX PRESS". BERNARDO VEGA, editor of LIBERACION, a Communist supported newspaper, according to [redacted], advised this informant as follows: SUX used to be an anarchist; he was very much against Yankee Imperialism, and did some writing attacking it, but about 10 years ago he changed to the position of "conservative socialist" which, in VEGA's opinion, is worse than a reactionary. VEGA said he read the first Bulletin published by SUX and he thinks SUX is an undercover propagandist for FERON.

b7D

Suite 1210 B  
119 W. 57th St.  
New York 19, N.Y.

English Language Studio  
No record

Dr. COHN  
Rockefeller Institute for  
Medical Research  
66th St. and York Avenue  
New York 21, N.Y.

Identified as Dr. ALFRED E. COHN. No  
other information.

Dr. LOUIS F. SAX  
Phi Delta Kappa  
139th and Convent Avenue  
College of City of New York  
New York 31, N.Y.

No record

Room 5500  
49 West 49th St.  
New York 20, N.Y.

EDWARD F. D'ARMS  
NORMAN BUCHANAN  
No record on either.

58 Park Avenue  
New York 16, N.Y.

American Russian Institute

A Communist front, according to BEN MANDEL, Investigator,  
House Committee on Un-American Activities.

598 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, N.Y.

Radio Station WRUL  
No record

16 East 66th St.  
New York 21, N.Y.

Jewish Agency for Palestine

A Zionist organization not known to be Communist infiltrated  
or sympathetic, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] (S)(u)

b7D

NY 100-83025

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Room 1835  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York 20, N.Y.

Dodecanesian National Council

An organization whose purpose was to work for the liberation of the Dodecanese Islands from Italian rule. No information as to Communist affiliation or not.

80 West 40th St.  
New York City

Arthur Martin, Inc.  
(Haberdashery)  
No record.

Henry Schuman, Publisher  
20 East 70th St.  
New York 20, N.Y.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that this individual wrote to the Governor of New York State urging pardon of MORRIS U. SCHAPPEL, a Communist and former professor of CCNY.

Room 1515  
205 East 42nd St.  
New York 17, N.Y.

Progressive Citizens of America

Room 3313  
Chrysler Bldg.  
New York 17, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT D. LASKER

On the Executive Committee of Russian War Relief in 1942 according to a letterhead, and also a source of funds for subject, according to referenced report.

Suite 1501  
192 Lexington Ave.  
New York 16, N.Y.

Joint Anti Fascist Refugee Committee

Suite 707  
114 East 32nd St.  
New York, N.Y.

Soviet Russia Today

A review of the issues of this magazine reveals that it is pro-Russian. The editor is JESSICA CLITH.

629 Park Avenue  
New York 21, N.Y.

Numerous names, no identification made.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-83025

Suite 1508  
205 East 42nd St.  
New York 17, N.Y.

Formerly headquarters of the Civil Rights Congress. Presently occupied by the Association of Grocers and Manufacturers of America.

According to Confidential Informant T-2 and [ ] the CRC is a Communist dominated group. (u)

Room 1515  
205 East 42nd St.  
New York, N.Y.

Progressive Citizens of America

b7D

JUAN NEGRIN, JR., M.D.  
1010 Fifth Avenue  
New York 28, N.Y.

Son of the former Spanish Loyalist Premier. Not known to be politically active, according to [ ].

E. SIEGAL  
Room 63  
New York University  
Bureau of Public Info  
Washington Square  
New York 3, N.Y.

No record

Treybal  
Society of Sigma Xi  
NYU Chapter  
New York 35, N.Y.

ROBERT EWALD TREYBAL, Sigma Xi (Honorary Scientific) Treas.-Sec.  
NYU Chapter - Residence 130 West 183rd St., NYC. Member of Scientific Advisement Committee, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Patchogue, N.Y.  
according to Confidential Informant T-3. No evidence of Communist affiliation.

LUCY GRENSTEIN  
Evander Child High School  
500 East Elm Hill Rd.  
New York, N.Y.

No record

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-83025

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ARTHUR PEARLUTTER  
8535 Lefferts Blvd.  
Richmond Hill 18, N.Y.

No record

RALPH O. ZACHIN  
253 West 27th St.  
New York 1, N.Y.

No record

M. F. BERKELHAMMER, D.D.S.  
3715 Bedford Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York

No record

D. V. M. VIKHOVSKY  
526 West 113th St.  
New York 25, N.Y.

No record

L. M. TODD  
24 Fifth Avenue  
New York 11, N.Y.

No record

GEORGE E. McFARLANE  
75-05 35th Avenue  
Jackson Heights, N.Y.

No record

J. A. DeVAUX  
215 East 112th St.  
New York 29, N.Y.

No record

VALE  
23 West 26th St.  
New York 10, N.Y.

Veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade

Suite 438  
156 Fifth Avenue  
New York 10, N.Y.

Association for Chinese Blind, Inc.  
No record

JAMES ATISSAN  
Salisbury Mills  
Box 7  
New York, N.Y.

No record

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-83025

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A. A. BERLE, JR.  
70 Pine St.  
New York, N.Y.

Former Assistant Secretary of State and present head of Liberal Party in N.Y., which Party is anti-Communist, according to newspaper reports.

CLIFFORD H. EASTON  
Box 1  
Scarborough, N.Y.

No record

Sleepy Hollow Road  
RFD #2  
Ossining, N.Y.

Postmaster, Ossining, New York, advised no RFD #2 on the Sleepy Hollow Road. Suggested that it probably refers to either the Century Country Club or the Centro Research Lab., both of which are located on the Sleepy Hollow Road. No record on either.

NANCY GREENLEAF  
Barnard Political Council  
Barnard College  
New York 27, N.Y.

No record

E. J. GREENBAL  
38-20 Waldo Avenue  
New York

No record

E. E. SHELDON, M.D.  
509 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

EMANUEL E. SHELDON, M.D., according to Phone Directory. No record.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS  
Box 682  
Grand Central Annex  
New York, N.Y.

Believed to be identical with the former State Secretary of the Socialist Party in New England, according to Confidential Informant T-4, and, according to Confidential Informant T-5 a member of the Committee of Civil Liberties of Massachusetts in 1944.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-33025

SERGE A. KORE  
NYU, College of Engineering  
University Heights  
New York 53, N.Y.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
No record

M. F. FINLEY  
10 West 93rd St.  
New York, N.Y.

True name NOSES ISAAC FINKELSTEIN and according to Confidential Informant ☐ of the Washington Field Office, the Director of Organization, American Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York City.

b7D

HARRY A. GRACE  
Teachers College  
Columbia University  
New York 17, N.Y.

No record

EDWARD ROSEN  
10 West 93rd St.  
New York 25, N.Y.

This individual is believed to be identical with EDWARD ROSEN, who, according to Source A, stated he wrote articles for Sky and Telescope, the joint publication of the Harvard College Observatory and the Hayden Planetarium. He taught at CCNY 17 years. Confidential Informant T-6 advised that, in his opinion, ROSEN was a Communist. He said ROSEN attempted to convince another member of the CCNY faculty to join the C.P. He continued that ROSEN associated with various professors at CCNY who were subsequently removed from the faculty for Communist affiliations as a result of the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigation.

Mrs. ALBERT D. LASKER  
Chrystler Bldg.  
New York 17, N.Y.

Already reported.

Dr. H. W. SMITH  
NYU College of Medicine  
447 First Avenue  
New York 16, N.Y.

No record

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Suite 1429  
15 Park Row  
New York 7, N.Y.

United Service for New Americans, Inc.  
No info as to any Communist affiliation.

MAIL RECEIVED BY SHAPLEY FROM ORGANIZATIONS WITH APPARENTLY  
POLITICAL CHARACTERS

The Civil Rights Congress  
205 East 42nd St.  
New York 17, N.Y.

(b)(7) [redacted] A Communist dominated group according to Confidential Informants  
and T-2.

b7D

The Citizens Committee for  
United Nations Reform  
16A E. 62nd St.  
New York 21, N.Y.

The founder of this group is ELY JULBERTSON. No information  
as to any Communist affiliation.

The Citizens Committee on  
Displaced Persons  
39 East 36 St.  
New York 16, N.Y.

No information as to Communist affiliation.

The Church Peace Union  
70 Fifth Avenue  
New York 11, N.Y.

No information as to Communist affiliation.

The American Review of Soviet Medicine  
58 Park Avenue  
New York 15, N.Y.

Published by the American Soviet Medical Society. Dr. ROBERT  
L. LESLIE, Business Manager of this magazine, signed a CP nominating  
petition in Kings County, New York, in 1940, according to Voting Records.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-83025

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

American Association of Scientific Workers  
NY Branch  
New York 17, N.Y.

Interested offices have received reports concerning this organization.

The Kosciuszko Foundation  
15 East 65th St.  
New York 21, N.Y.

A letterhead reveals this Foundation previously exchanged students between Poland and America. No information as to Communist affiliation.

The International Committee for  
Foundation of Professional Artists  
and Scholars, Inc.  
190 Clarendon Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

No record

The United Public Workers  
of America, CIO, Local 81  
25 West 23rd St.  
New York, N.Y.

No Local 81 of this Union in existence in New York at present time. According to NY World Telegram, this Union is Communist dominated.

The Council on African Affairs  
23 West 26th St.  
New York 10, N.Y.

(Confidential Informant [redacted] (b)(u) advised that this organization held a rally in New York City on April 25, 1947 with stated purposes to protest against imperialism and that the theme of the meeting was pro-Soviet. Speakers included PAUL ROBESON, MAX YERGAN, WILLIAM S. GALLAGHER and MICHAEL QUILL. The rally supported the Chinese War as a "People's War" and supported the guerillas in Greece. Called for international control of the atom bomb, attacked loans to Greece and Turkey and "Fascism in the U.S."

b7D

CONFIDENTIAL



NY 100-83025

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

United Nations and Nations United  
Lake Success  
New York

No record

The American Committee for Emigre  
Scholars, Writers and Artists  
66 Fifth Avenue  
7th floor  
New York 11, N.Y.

No information as to Communist affiliation.

Council Against Intolerance in America  
17 E. 42nd St.  
New York 17, N.Y.

(S)(u)  
[Confidential Informant ☐] advised that Communists were in attendance at mass meeting held in June, 1945 of this organization. Sponsors included many prominent people, including THOMAS E. DEWEY, Bishop FRANCIS J. HAAS, WILLIAM GREEN, HAROLD L. LOCKES and others.

b7D

The Asia Institute  
9 East 89th St.  
New York 28, N.Y.

[Confidential Informant ☐] advised that ARTHUR UPHAM POPE is the Director of this organization and he is also a Vice-Chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and treasurer of the American Russian Institute.

The Conference on Science,  
Philosophy and Religion  
3080 Broadway  
New York, N.Y.

No information as to Communist affiliation.

The Progressive Citizens of America  
205 East 42nd St.  
New York 17, N.Y.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100- 83025

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

American Friends of India  
111 West 42nd St.  
New York 18, N.Y.

b7D

Confidential Informant [ ] advised this organization formed by former members of U.S. Army stationed in India. Declared purpose of group to acquaint people of America with the problems of India. Advocated expulsion of British rule. Communists present at initial meeting held at home of FREDERICK V. FIELD, a Communist sympathizer, according to informant.

Due to the National character of the PCA and the JAFRC, it is felt that interested offices can judge the extent of Communist domination or affiliation.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA EDWIN R. TULLY dated January 5, 1948 at New York are as follows:

- T-1 A high ranking State official in Albany, N.Y., who made available a list of names of individuals who wrote to the Governor of N.Y. requesting the release of MORRIS U. SCHAPFES. He requested his name remain confidential.
- T-2 [redacted] (XU)
- T-3 A questionnaire submitted by the Atomic Energy Commission and located in NY file 116-853. b7D
- T-4 [redacted] as noted in NY file 100-61403.
- T-5 [redacted] as noted in NY file 100-61403.
- T-6 [redacted] as noted in NY file 100-80144.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED 1943 - 11/11/43  
FBI NEW YORK

RE: JAMES EARL RAY; JAMES EARL RAY; IS BORN R. BIRTH JUNE 10, 1928, / 1-14  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. REPORTED RECORDS OF INVESTIGATION.

RE: RAY

RE: RAY

~~RE: RAY~~ 195 2-1-50

~~RE: RAY~~

RECORDED  
EX-41

118

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
 FROM : SAC, Boston  
 SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: February 12, 1948

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

[ ] advised that on January 20 and 21, 1948, a Washington operator tried on many occasions to reach HARLOW SHAPLEY, and left messages that he was to call Operator #39, who wished to connect him with a party in "the executive offices." Ultimately, SHAPLEY was connected through this operator with one ELMER SODD (phonetic), who was identified to the informant as a member of the Budget Bureau. SODD spent 20 minutes explaining to SHAPLEY the various provisions in an altered bill seeking to establish a National Science Foundation. He particularly emphasized that the Foundation, as described under this new bill, would not have a "Division of Defense" but rather would provide for consultation by the scientists with the War Establishment. SHAPLEY seemed pleased at this and noticed that scientists had been concerned about unnecessary military control of science research.

The administration of the foundation was also outlined by SODD, who advised SHAPLEY that he was calling him in view of his great interest in the matter. SODD further stated that the rewritten bill had been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and tentatively by the President.

The foregoing information is furnished the Bureau so that it may know of an at least congenial relationship between SODD and SHAPLEY. There was no discussion at any time during the conversation, of organizations or persons who are the subjects of security investigations. This letter is forwarded purely for informative purposes.

BSG/jas  
 100-16321

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
 DATE 04-20-2010

RECORDED  
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100-341825-119  
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 15 FEB 16 1948

EX-93

114 93  
 59 FEB 20 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-1501

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

2/11/48

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, BOSTON

ROUTINE

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-R. RE MY LET JAN. FIVE FORTYEIGHT CAPTIONED CASE  
AND UR LET FEB. NINE, FORTYEIGHT CAPTIONED HARLOW SHAPLEY, MARTHA B.  
SHAPLEY, VIRGINIA W. BRENTON, IS-R. PURSUANT TO MY INSTRUCTIONS  
IN MY REFERENCED LETTER, YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO PREPARE A COMPLETE  
SUMMARY REPORT IN THIS CASE CONTAINING ALL INFO IN UR FILES RELATIVE  
TO CAPTIONED SUBJECT. REPORT SHOULD BE PREPARED IN MANNER THAT IT  
MAY BE DISSEMINATED TO OUTSIDE AGENCIES BY BUREAU. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED  
TO SUBMIT REPORT TO REACH BUREAU BY FEB. TWENTYFIVE FORTYEIGHT.

HOOVER

EHM:mfs

RECORDED

EX-56

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

52 FEB 20 1948

SENT VIA \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

GA BS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 6 1948

TELETYPE

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson     |  |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm |  |
| Mr. Clegg      |  |
| Mr. Glavin     |  |
| Mr. Ladd       |  |
| Mr. Nichols    |  |
| Mr. Rosen      |  |
| Mr. Tracy      |  |
| Mr. Egan       |  |
| Mr. Gurnea     |  |
| Mr. Harbo      |  |
| Mr. Mohr       |  |
| Mr. Pennington |  |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm |  |
| Mr. Nease      |  |
| Miss Gandy     |  |

*Carlyle*

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON 2 6 10-55 P

DIRECTOR..... U R G E N T

HARLOW SHAPLEY --JENNIE MOHR--IS DASH R. REURTEL TODAY. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION SUBMITTED IN AMSD LETTER TO BUREAU DATED FEBRUARY SECOND LAST.

SOUCY

HOLD PLS

RECORDED

100-347725  
F B I

FEB 14 1948

*cc. Mr. [unclear]*

104 93

FEB 20 1948

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 9, 1948

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
MARTHA B. SHAPLEY;  
VIRGINIA K. BRENTON  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

On February 9, 1948, the Boston Division was contacted by [redacted] of G-2, who is a normally liaison representative of the Army with this office. [redacted] stated that during the preceding week the War Department at Washington had received a communication from an unidentified source, insofar as he was concerned, pointing out that Mrs. MARTHA B. SHAPLEY, wife of HARLOW SHAPLEY, was the mathematician in charge of all computations in the Analysis Center, Division of Industrial Cooperation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In this position the Army has ascertained that Mrs. SHAPLEY is responsible for all mathematical computations made on classified work performed on secret and top secret contracts everywhere at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This Center is one of the few locations in the university where it would be possible to become at least somewhat familiar with all research work now being done for the War and Navy Departments at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As the Bureau well knows, there are literally millions of dollars worth of such contracts. The allegations continued to point out that Mrs. SHAPLEY's closest associate was VIRGINIA K. BRENTON, who did a great amount of the actual mathematical work.

[redacted] further confidentially advised that no clearance checks had ever been made by the Army on either Mrs. SHAPLEY or BRENTON. His office was in receipt of an urgent teletype from Washington requesting an immediate clearance check and a summary of all information available from all public sources. [redacted] requested any information available in our files.

\*Confidential Informant [redacted] have advised in times past that Mrs. SHAPLEY was an extremely competent mathematical scientist in her own right. She is a member of the staff of the Harvard Observatory and devotes a considerable amount of her time

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Director, FBI

February 9, 1948

to this work, for which she is compensated. The Informants have never advised of her affiliation with Massachusetts Institute of Technology and they are not being interviewed at this time regarding it.

[ ] requested a summary of available information concerning HARLOW SHAPLEY. He was informed that public press reports reflect that SHAPLEY is the present National Chairman of the Committee of 1,000; the present National Chairman of the ASP Division of the PCA; the present honorary Chairman of the Massachusetts Chapter, PCA; that he was nominated on February 7, 1948 by the PCA for the governorship of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (which nomination he has since declined); that he was the leader of a visiting delegation of scientists to the anniversary celebration of the Soviet Academy of Science in Moscow in 1945. All of the foregoing is a matter of public record.

b7D

[ ] was further requested to have their agency at Washington solicit the Bureau in the event any additional information was desired. It was pointed out to him that SHAPLEY as a national figure has undoubtedly made appearances in other parts of the United States, and that his utterances would be reflected in local papers but not necessarily in Boston. This is in fact the true state of affairs. It was therefore suggested to him that it was probable that interested persons had forwarded clippings concerning these utterances to the Bureau.

A check of the catalogues at Massachusetts Institute of Technology reflects that the allegations made concerning Mrs. SHAPLEY's position as well as that of BRENTON are in fact accurate; inasmuch as the Army will therefore undoubtedly conduct an investigation, no efforts will be made to obtain any additional information concerning Mrs. SHAPLEY through direct investigation at this time.

It is noted that SHAPLEY is a life member of the corporation of Board of Directors of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It has been alleged that he is a close personal friend of Doctor CARL T. COMPTON, President of M.I.T. A request to dismiss Mrs. SHAPLEY will therefore undoubtedly cause repercussions in the educational world at Cambridge and possibly throughout the Country.

Director, FBI

February 9, 1948

*Handwritten:*  
t/t  
Boston  
2/12/48

This letter has been prepared so that the Bureau may anticipate a request from G-2 for a summary of information of a derogatory nature concerning Dr. SHAPLEY. It should be noted that reports concerning him and his associates have not been distributed in Boston and that they have not been prepared for distribution outside the Bureau.

BSG:ak  
100-16321

AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY

## Office Memorandum

MEM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 17, 1948

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: RE: HARLOW SHAPLEY;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

b7D

*X*  
In preparing the summary report on this Subject requested by the Bureau it has been observed that informants [redacted] and [redacted] will provide approximately 80% of all the information in a report now estimated to be 100 pages.

Such constant use of the symbol numbers will inevitably disclose the identities of informants. The report is being divided into sections as were earlier reports. Unless advised to the contrary the Boston Office will provide the foregoing informants with T symbols and will use more than one such symbol to describe one informant. However, no more than one symbol will be used in one section of the report. If the Bureau has contrary advice or an alternative suggestion it would be appreciated if the Boston Office could be advised by teletype inasmuch as it is anticipated that this report will be dictated in the next few days.

OK  
BSG:JAH  
100-16321  
AMSD

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*2/19/48*  
*No objection on view*  
*9 signed dissemination*  
*SA*

51 FEB 21 1948

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

February 10, 1948

FROM : E. A. TAMM

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson ☒  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒  
 Mr. Clegg ☒  
 Mr. Glavin ☒  
 Mr. Ladd ☒  
 Mr. Nichols ☒  
 Mr. Rosen ☒  
 Mr. Tracy ☒  
 Mr. Carson ☒  
 Mr. Egan ☒  
 Mr. Gurnea ☒  
 Mr. Harbo ☒  
 Mr. Hendon ☒  
 Mr. Pennington ☒  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Mr. Nease ☒  
 Miss Holmes ☒  
 Miss Gandy ☒

From the attached memorandum written in the Security Division, it appears obvious that either the House Committee on Un-American Activities or the New York City Police Department is maintaining a technical surveillance on the telephone of Harlow Shanley.

There does not appear to be any action which we are justified in taking at this time with reference to this situation.

Attachment

cc - Mr. Ladd

EAT:FA

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EX-116

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *DL*  
 FROM : J. P. Coyne *JP*  
 SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: February 6, 1948

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson     | _____ |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Clegg      | _____ |
| Mr. Glavin     | _____ |
| Mr. Ladd       | _____ |
| Mr. Nichols    | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen      | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy      | _____ |
| Mr. Carson     | _____ |
| Mr. Egan       | _____ |
| Mr. Gurnea     | _____ |
| Mr. Harbo      | _____ |
| Mr. Hendon     | _____ |
| Mr. Pennington | _____ |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | _____ |
| Tele. Room     | _____ |
| Mr. Nease      | _____ |
| Miss Holmes    | _____ |
| Miss Gandy     | _____ |

Reference is made to the pink memorandum from Supervisor Casper to me dated January 23, 1948, captioned as above, which I referred to you. As you will recall, in this memorandum it was pointed out that a close similarity existed between the information reported in the articles written by James Walter of the Washington Times-Herald on January 22 and 23, and information obtained by the Boston Office from a technical surveillance maintained on Harlow Shapley.

As an example of the close similarity it was pointed out that references were made to a conference between Shapley and Hannah Dorner, an official of the Progressive Citizens of America in New York, which occurred on January 5, 1948. In the information obtained by the Boston Office, it was pointed out that this conference was a telephone conversation which occurred between Shapley and Dorner. The newspaper articles referred to this conference and stated that Shapley issued instructions that all copies of acceptances of his invitations to join the Committee of One Thousand be saved so that none of the members could later state he had joined without realizing its aims or purposes. This is the same information which was obtained from the technical coverage.

A copy of this referenced memorandum is attached herewith for your convenience, and with regard to the above, it is also noted that the newspaper articles referred to at least six conferences being held between October, 1947, and January 13, 1948, between Shapley and Dorner. A review of the Boston report on this captioned subject matter reflects that six telephonic contacts were made between Dorner and Shapley during that period. Other instances of similarity were pointed out, including the listing of names in the same order as they were obtained from the technical coverage.

The Boston Office has advised that on January 31, 1948, Shapley held a conversation with Watson Davis, Editor-in-Chief of the Science Service, a national news agency. During this conversation, Shapley made the following statements to Davis:

"That story on wire tapping was right. I checked it in New York. Hannah Dorner's phone is tapped. It's unquestionable. There is direct evidence of it, and also she told me. She knows some of the people who have been in the business. It is not very much of a trick. They do it automatically. No man doing it - they just have a recording device. It records it part of the time. That straightens out the situation. I mean that it shows just where we are."

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It will be recalled that Hannah Dorner is the Acting Secretary of the Committee of One Thousand and, through previous information obtained from this technical surveillance, that Shapley is well aware of Miss Dorner's membership in the Communist Party. Shapley is extremely suspicious and has indicated he suspects that possibly there is a technical surveillance maintained on him. This was indicated in his conversation with Davis concerning a recent incident which occurred in Boston with regard to Judge Lawrence Brooks. Judge Brooks was a sponsor of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and a sponsor of the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship. As such, it was necessary for him to resign his affiliations with these groups before the Governor's Council would approve a permanent appointment for him on a District Bench.

Shapley in relating the foregoing to Davis stated, "You can see that they made a prominent and distinguished jurist crawl on his belly and say he hated Communism before they would do anything for him. When he did it, they promoted him. I have said this in case Mr. H.O. - Mr. Thomas' agent, is listening in on this so that he'll know I still have a high regard for him."

There is no other evidence indicating that Shapley actually suspects the existence of this technical surveillance. He has never indicated in any way to any of his associates or to live informants, according to available information, that he in any way suspects that this technical surveillance is being maintained.

With regard to Hannah Dorner in New York, it should be pointed out that this Bureau does not maintain a technical surveillance on her. It is, therefore, highly probable that another agency or investigative body may have a technical surveillance on Dorner.

Mr. Nichols has indicated by memorandum that he inquired of James Walter, the author of the articles in the Times-Herald, as to his source of information, to which Walter indicated that it was "on the Hill." It is, therefore, probable that this technical surveillance may be maintained by the House Committee on Un-American Activities or by the New York Police Department, either for themselves or for the House Committee on Un-American Activities. You will recall that Mr. Thomas has indicated that in the near future his Committee intends to look into the Communist infiltration of scientific groups. Hannah Dorner, who has been closely associated with Shapley, one of the active leaders in these scientific groups, could be covered in an attempt to secure information in this field.

Armed with the foregoing, it would appear that consideration should be given as to whether or not the Bureau desires to look into this matter and what, if any, results will be had from making an inquiry. Consideration must be given to the possibility of other groups maintaining these technical surveillances and as a result of the lack of discretion or good judgment, as in this case, exposing the use of this technique and consequently jeopardizing the Bureau's investigative procedures. On the other hand, an inquiry into this matter in New York in an effort to establish whether or not there is a technical surveillance being

maintained by some other agency might jeopardize the very fine relations existing at the present time between the New York Police Department squad handling subversive activities, and the Bureau, or jeopardize the relations existing between the Bureau and the Un-American Activities Committee.

Consideration should also be given as to what action could be taken if it were definitely established that a group such as the House Committee did have a technical surveillance on Dorner.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that no action be taken by the Bureau concerning the information set out in this memorandum unless further specific information is obtained indicating that there actually is a technical surveillance maintained by some other agency on Hannah Dorner in New York.

Attachment



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

DATE: 2/21/48

R

Reference is made to Bureau teletype instructions that a summary report, fit for dissemination among outside agencies, should be submitted on this subject not later than February 28, next.

This case is presently and has been assigned to Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon. Special Agent Gordon has also been assigned to a special detail handling the investigation entitled "Denis Delaney Et Al." Because of the pressure of the latter case for the past several weeks and for the week beginning February 23, it will not be possible for Agent Gordon to commence dictation of the Shapley report prior to the week of March 1, next. The Bureau is advised, however, that Agent Gordon has reviewed the file and preparations for dictation have been almost completed. This matter will be given as prompt attention as the pressure of other work in the office will permit.

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100-16321

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
 FROM : SAC, Boston  
 SUBJECT: <sup>①</sup> HARLOW SHAPLEY  
 INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

DATE: 3/11/48

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7E

~~CONF. INFT.~~

Reference is made to an earlier Boston letter which contained information received from [ ] and in which HARLOW SHAPLEY was reported to have told WATSON DAVIS at Washington, D. C., that the telephone of HANNAH DORNER, former PCA secretary and now executive secretary of the Committee of 1,000 in New York City, was "tapped."

The same source has advised that on February 21, 1948 the Reverend HOWARD MELISH had telephonically contacted SHAPLEY from BROOKLYN. Their conversation concerned the contempt case involving RICHARD MORFORD in Washington, D. C., and the two men were trying to write a sample statement declarative of civil liberties involved for circulation. The information pertaining to this conversation will be reported in the next Boston report on the NCASF.

When it came time, however, to discuss possible sponsors or signers of the statement, the conversation proceeded in this fashion:

Shapley: Where are you speaking from?

Melish: Brooklyn.

Shapley: Do you think we are safe - is this a private conversation?

Melish: Ha ha - I think so - This is a minister's study.

Shapley: Well, some of my conversations to New York - I have to be careful - particularly with some New York calls - you know, of course."

After the foregoing verbatim conversation, the men continued their conversation without any indications that they suspected a mechanical surveillance.

However, it has been noted that since SHAPLEY's earlier conversation with DAVIS, he has been much more careful when using his telephone instrument. It would appear from the foregoing that he suspects many telephones, in at least the New York City area, are under observation.

The foregoing information is being furnished to New York and Washington for informative purposes. It is noted, however, that [ ] has been an extremely productive source to the Boston Office.

Offices receiving copies of this letter are requested to handle information furnished them from this source with redoubled caution in order that the informant may continue to be productive.

BSG: [ ]  
 cc New York, Washington; Boston Files 100-16818, 16321, 2169, 13490

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

Boston, Massachusetts

March 2, 1948

Director, FBI

RE: HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

Dear Sir:

Further reference is made to Bureau teletype instructions that a summary report, fit for dissemination among outside agencies, should be submitted on this Subject not later than February 28, 1948. Reference is also made to letter from this office to the Bureau dated February 21, 1948, in which it was stated that the case has been assigned to SA Brenton S. Gordon who has been exclusively working on a special detail handling the investigation entitled "Denis W. Delaney; The Office of Collector of Internal Revenue, Boston, Mass., FCPA," and that it would not be possible for Agent Gordon to commence dictation on the Shapley report prior to the week of March 1, 1948.

The Bureau is now informed that due to further work on the Delaney case, Agent Gordon will not be available to prepare the dictation during the week of March 1. As the Delaney case is now going the earliest that he can commence preparations for dictation is March 9, 1948. It will take the balance of that week to prepare for dictation and dictate the report, and the earliest the stenographer can commence typing is March 15, 1948. As the report will aggregate about one hundred pages, it is expected the report will not leave the Boston Office until March 18, 1948. According to Agent Gordon this is the most optimistic prediction possible, and it is probable the report may be even further delayed because of developments in the Delaney case.

In any event, the report will be submitted to the Bureau as soon as is possible after Agent Gordon is released from his present assignment.

PMB:MP  
100-16321

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Very truly yours,

31 MAR 23 1948

E.A. SOUCY  
- SAC



60 APR-21 1948

G.I.R. 4

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3-29-48

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

THE COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES FOR SCIENTISTS  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | ..... |
| Mr. Clegg      | ..... |
| Mr. Glavin     | ..... |
| Mr. Ladd       | ..... |
| Mr. Nichols    | ..... |
| Mr. Rosen      | ..... |
| Mr. Tracy      | ..... |
| Mr. Egan       | ..... |
| Mr. Gurnea     | ..... |
| Mr. Harbo      | ..... |
| Mr. Mohr       | ..... |
| Mr. Pennington | ..... |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | ..... |
| Mr. Nease      | ..... |
| Miss Gandy     | ..... |

Strictly Confidential

An earlier Boston communication to the Bureau has reflected the efforts of HARLOW SHAPLEY as national chairman of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to have that organization conduct an inquiry into the alleged violations of civil liberties predicated upon loyalty, atomic energy and other security investigations.

As indicated in an earlier letter, SHAPLEY appointed MAURICE VISSCHER as chairman of this committee.

For the information of offices receiving copies of this letter, it will be noted that the American Association for the Advancement of Science is a spearhead organization comprising a union of all science organizations in the U.S. and with a membership of approximately 33,000 people. Past presidents of the organization have included President JAMES B. CONANT of Harvard; CHARLES KETTERING of General Motors Corporation; CHARLES WILSON of the General Electric Company and similarly prominent figures in American industry and academic world.

MAURICE VISSCHER is a biologist associated with the University of Minnesota, who is currently also the president nationally of the American Association of Scientific Workers. The latter organization, at least in Boston and New York, is subject to Communist infiltration.

On March 17, 1948, Confidential Informant [ ] reported that VISSCHER contacted SHAPLEY and advised him of the following:

The Committee for Civil Liberties for Scientists, a sub-committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, had met in Washington, D. C. on March 16, 1948. The full committee was not present but VISSCHER presided. A decision had been made that in order to complete its work the committee needed funds for an extensive but prompt and quickly completed investigation. A member of the committee, one Dr. CUSHMAN (phonetic and otherwise unidentified), was delegated to approach the Rockefeller Foundation in New York through one WILLARD. CUSHMAN had knowledge that the Rockefeller Foundation has

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been conducting a limited inquiry in the same field. CUSHMAN was to quietly persuade WILLARD that the Rockefeller Foundation could best ascertain the facts by operating through the AAAS sub-committee. Sufficient money was to be obtained so that a full-time investigator could be employed for a period of six months. VISSCHER estimated that in that time the complete investigation of all allegations made by scientists and scientific organizations could be had and a detailed and documented report could be submitted. No publicity is to be attached to the efforts of CUSHMAN and the Rockefeller Foundation at this time.

*Handwritten: See Rockefeller WFO*

VISSCHER wanted and secured SHAPLEY's approval for the first step of the committee's work outlined above. VISSCHER then related that there was a question as to which individual member of the AAAS would make the most competent investigator, bearing in mind that this fellow must later be a good witness. One Dr. MEYERS (phonetic and apparently of Washington, D. C.), a member of the Committee for Civil Liberties for Scientists, had asked for the investigating position. One Dr. NEWMAN (phonetic) had vetoed MEYERS at the committee meeting and VISSCHER was inclined to agree with NEWMAN's gesture although he told SHAPLEY he did not openly express himself from the chair.

*Handwritten: Probably James R. Newman*

SHAPLEY stated that he had checked on MEYERS through confidential sources in Washington known to him and that the check revealed that MEYERS was an unsatisfactory individual for this type of work. VISSCHER suggested that Dr. NEWMAN would be ideal as to an investigator as he was at once a lawyer, a writer and a scientist. SHAPLEY agreed but noted that NEWMAN would disturb some of the other officers of the AAAS. VISSCHER then suggested that the committee be enlarged to include one WENDELL STANLEY (phonetic), who wrote a fine letter to the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities in November, 1946, when SHAPLEY himself was having difficulty with Congressman RANKIN.

SHAPLEY at first vetoed the addition of STANLEY to the committee because STANLEY was en route to California to accept a new position in that state. Reflecting aloud, SHAPLEY noted that California was the home of the notorious TENNEY COMMITTEE and that this would be an excellent place for an investigator and member of the Committee for Civil Liberties for Scientists to be at work. He, therefore, finally and enthusiastically endorsed the addition of WENDELL STANLEY to the committee and advised VISSCHER further that he was free to expand his committee at any time he felt this action would help the committee to realize its objective.

VISSCHER stated that the Committee for Civil Liberties for Scientists had adopted a statement on behalf of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON which they felt should be released by the national executive committee of the AAAS. They felt this procedure best because the Committee for Civil Liberties for Scientists did not wish to present itself into the public light until it had completed its work and, further, because it was not possible for them to have conducted an inquiry into the CONDON case in the short period of their existence. VISSCHER read the points in the committee's resolution which he felt ought to be emphasized by the executive committee of the AAAS:

1. An organization such as the AAAS ought to protest the unfair treatment given Dr. CONDON because the common good for the nation demanded a protest from responsible persons.
2. The House Committee on UnAmerican Activities has conspired to injure an innocent man.
3. The activities of the House Committee in the CONDON case jeopardize the integrity of scientists everywhere and make the value of the service of scientists less.
4. If it is possible for a scientist who has already been cleared by responsible government agencies to later be attacked by the House Committee, no scientist can feel save in doing his daily work.
5. Scientists are necessary for the defense of the U.S.; if not granted the same civil rights as the average citizen, scientists will not produce the creative work necessary to secure the country.

VISSCHER concluded his conversation by stating that the federated science societies composed of the associations of the physiologists, the biologists, the biochemists and three other groups had adopted a resolution of similar sense for publication at the proper time in the Congressional Record.

SHAPLEY approved of the five-point program outlined by VISSCHER above and stated that he would circulate a more formally worded resolution among the national executive committee members of the AAAS for approval prior to release.

The foregoing is furnished the Bureau and the offices receiving copies of this letter for informative purposes. No further action is requested at this time.

BSG:ac  
100-16321

cc New York  
Washington Field

cc St. Paul  
100-18335

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3-30-48

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurlet March 17, 1948.

Confidential Informant [ ] has been recontacted for further information concerning a statement made by HARLOW SHAPLEY to the informant to the effect that there was now a diplomatic pouch available to him. The informant was unable to provide further specific information additional to that set forth in the Boston letter of March 9 last.

As indicated in other Boston memorandum concerning SHAPLEY, this individual is now definitely security conscious and there is no opportunity to discreetly probe into the matter through this source. The informant, however, did give the matter additional consideration and as a result has furnished the following additional information:

Two of Dr. SHAPLEY's assistants at the Harvard Observatory are SEARGE GAPOSCHKIN and CECILIA PAINE GAPOSCHKIN. Both of these persons are known to be close friends of IGNATZ ZLOTOWSKI and on one occasion at least motored to New York City in order to attend a reception given him by his government. Mrs. GAPOSCHKIN has mentioned to [ ] on another occasion that she had been a guest of honor at the Soviet Embassy in November, 1947.

It is clear to the informant that either of these persons would have as equal access to the Polish pouch as MELBA PHILLIPS and HARRY GRUNDFEST. However, the GAPOSCHKINS are not noted for being discreet and [ ] doubts very much if SHAPLEY would utilize either of them as couriers.

The Boston informant will be on the alert to provide any additional information pertinent to this matter. In the interim, the Boston Division has opened a case on the GAPOSCHKINS and a report will be submitted upon completion of the investigation.

BSG:ac  
100-16321

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